

CLUSTER

**OF 36 TENSES WITH
SENTENCE
PATTERNS**

By:

Abdul Rahman Jakhrani

M.A., M.Ed.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my beloved father "Late Suhrab Khan jakhrani" popularly known "Sakhi" who was the student of "Shams-ul- Ulema Umar-Bin- Muhammad Daudpota" in "Sindh Madressah" at Karachi, the only man in the world I was most impressed by (May his soul be rested in the Heaven, Ameen).

And
To my dear friends and loving students.

Abdul - Rahman - Jakhrani
M.A. M.Ed

PREFACE

By the grace of Almighty Allah we have been successful in presenting this book.

On the basis of my experience of teaching English Language, I thought of a book which might make the students improve their English and its expression. This book is specially prepared for the learners of the English Language, who want to improve their Speaking, Writing, Reading and language Skills. It contains 36 Tenses, 36 sentence patterns, 12 different sorts of Dialogues, 850 verbs with second and third forms and introduction from Letter upto parts of sentence.

For the taughts, it is favourable chance, because all the main points have been given in simple and correct language and in concise manner. Each topic is followed by Sindhi translation with attractive examples and end with exercise.

Moreover, this book will enhance and consolidate the vocabulary and the knowledge of the students.

It is hoped that this book will serve the needs of students as well as the teachers.

In the end, specially thanks for co-operation and encouraging to "Mr: Din Mohammad Suheryani (H.M)" and "Mr Abdul Shakoor Soomro (Sc.Tr)".

Finally, I am thankful to "Mr. Gul Hassan Bhayo" the author of "Ideal English Grammar" who encouraged me to write this book and assisted me in its preparation.

Suggestions for any improvement will be gratefully accepted. Please, write C/o Govt: Mehran Hight School Kandhkot, P.O Kandhkot, Distt: Jacobabad.

August 2000

Abdul - Rahman - Jakhrani
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VIEWS

Mr. Abdul Rahman Jakhrani, author of this book, is my colleague. He is a very efficient and competent teacher. It is credit to his vision and genius that he has produced this magnificent book.

I have carefully examined his work throughout and found it quite outstanding. The book is a comprehensive survey of structures and forms, written in simple and clear English and illustrated with numerous examples. The author has introduced new innovations which is highly commendable. For instance, he has introduced thirty six tenses which is absolutely new thing for the readers. On the one hand, the book will enhance the vocabulary of the learners and on the other hand, it will enable them to understand the variations of verb, write and speak better English and learn more effectively. The definitions given in the book are accurate and easy to understand. Sentences patterns and dialogues make the presentation more attractive and valuable.

I am hopeful that the new learners will find it very useful and informative and the author will receive encouraging response from them.

Gul Hassan Bhayo
Author of Ideal English Grammar

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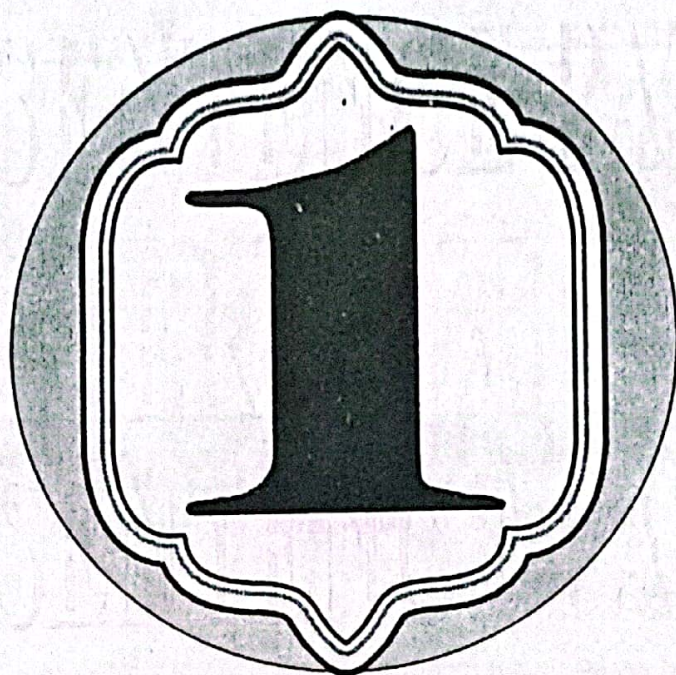
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CHAPTER



INTRODUCTION

1.1 GRAMMAR گرامر

"GRAMMAR" is the skill of putting the right words in the right places. It also tells us the rules of reading, writing and speaking the language correctly. In simple words there is no language except grammar.

"گرامر" صحيح لفظن کي صحيح جڳهن تي رکڻ جو فن آهي. اهو اسان کي ٻولي کي صحيح طور پڙهڻ، لکڻ ۽ ڳالهائڻ جا اصول ٻڌائي ٿو. سادن لفظن ۾ ڪٿي ائين چئجي ته گرامر کان سواءِ ٻولي جو وجود ناممڪن آهي.

1.2 THE LETTER اکر

Each Symbol of English alphabet, which is also of a particular sound, is called a "Letter"

انگريزي الفابيٽ (حروف تهجي) جي هر هڪ نشاني، جنهن کي پڻ هڪ خاص آواز آهي انهي کي "اکر" چئبو آهي.

EXAMPLE:- a, b, c, d, e, f, etc.

THE ALPHABET حروف تهجي

The alphabet of a language consists of letters. These letters make words and words make sentences.

هڪ ٻولي جي حروف تهجي اکرن تي مشتمل هوندي آهي. اهي اکر لفظن کي ٺاهن ٿا ۽ لفظ جملن کي ٺاهن ٿا.

There are 26 letters in English alphabet.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z

These letters are divided into two kinds. اهي اکر ٻن قسمن ۾ ورهايل آهن.

INTRODUCTION

1. Vowel Letters

حرف علت

2. Consonant Letters

حرف صحيح

Vowels:- They can be sounded by themselves. "a, e, i, o, u" are five vowels in English alphabet.

اهي پنهنجو پاڻ آواز ڪري سگهن ٿا. انگريزي حروف تهجي ۾ پنج حرف علت "a,e,i,o,u" آهن.

Consonants:- They can not be sounded without the help of the vowels.
اهي (حرف صحيح) حرف علت جي مدد کان سواءِ آواز ڪري نٿا سگهن.

Except the above five vowels, all the remaining letters of English alphabet are consonants.

مٿين پنجن حرف علت کان سواءِ انگريزي الفابيٽ جا باقي سڀئي اکر حرف صحيح آهن.

NOTE: "W" and "Y" the two consonants, when are used in the beginning of a word, these become consonants.

۽ اکر "W" ۽ "Y" جڏهن لفظ جي شروعات ۾ استعمال ٿيندا آهن ته اهي حرف صحيح "Consonants" بڻجن ٿا.

EXAMPLE:- Who, Window, Yellow, You etc.

But when these are not used in the beginning of the word these become vowels.

پر جڏهن اهي لفظ جي شروعات ۾ استعمال نه ٿا ٿين ته اهي حرف علت "Vowels" بڻجن ٿا.

EXAMPLE:- Slow, Bowl, Fly, My. etc.

1.3 THE WORD لفظ

Any meaningful combination of letters is called a "word".

اکرن جي ڪنهن معنيٰ خيز ميلاپ کي لفظ چئبو آهي.

EXAMPLE:- On, Sun, Live etc.

NOTE:- A word can not be made without the presence of both consonants and vowels.

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لفظ حرف صحيح يا حرف علت ٻنهي مان ڪنهن به هڪ جي غير موجودگيءَ ۾ ٺهي نٿو سگهي.

1.4 THE SYLLABLE

Such part of a word, which can be sounded at once is called a "Syllable".

لفظ جو اهڙو حصو، جيڪو يڪدم اچاري سگهجي تنهن کي ٻڌ چئبو آهي.

EXAMPLE:- "September" is a word. It has three syllables "Sep" - "tem" - "ber".

NOTE:- A word may have one or more syllables, but in every syllable, there must be atleast one vowel.

نوٽ: هڪ لفظ کي هڪ يا ان کان وڌيڪ ٻڌون ٿينديون آهن، پر هر هڪ ٻڌ ۾ گهٽ ۾ گهٽ هڪ حرف علت (Vowel) جو هجڻ ضروري آهي.

1.5 THE PHRASE

If a group or combination of words fails to make a complete sense, is called a "Phrase".

جيڪڏهن لفظن جو ڪوئي مجموعو پورو مفهوم ادا ڪري نه سگهي ته انکي فقرو چئبو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

(a) On the table.

(b) A girl with a rose.

1.6 THE CLAUSE

A clause is a simple sentence which forms a part of a longer sentence.

جملي جو جزو يا ڪلاز هڪ اهڙو سادو جملو هوندو آهي جيڪو ڪنهن وڏي جملي جو ڪو حصو ٺاهي ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

I saw a man who was running.

There are three kinds of clause.

INTRODUCTION

1. PRINCIPAL CLAUSE مکي جزو

انهي مان مراد جملي جو اهو حصو آهي جيڪو پنهنجي معنيٰ جي لحاظ کان جملي جي بقيه حصي جو محتاج نه هجي.

EXAMPLE:- I saw that he was writing.

انهي جزي ۾ I saw مکي جزو (Principal Clause) آهي.

2. CO - ORDINATE CLAUSE هم رتبہ جزو

انهي مان مراد جملي جو اهو حصو آهي جيڪو جيئن ته پنهنجي معنيٰ جي لاءِ ڪنهن حصي

جو محتاج نه هجي مگر مکي جزي (Principal Clause) کان بعد ۾ لکيل هجي.

EXAMPLE:- Life is short and time is fleeting.

انهي جملي ۾ پهريون حصو مکي جزو (Principal Clause) ۽ ٻيو حصو هم رتبہ جزو (Co-Ordinate Clause) آهي.

3. SUB - ORDINATE CLAUSE ماتحت جزو

انهي مان مراد جملي جو اهو حصو آهي جيڪو پنهنجي معنيٰ جي لاءِ ٻين حصن جو محتاج هجي.

EXAMPLE:- You will succeed if you work hard.

انهي جملي ۾ "If you work hard" ماتحت جزو آهي ۽ پهرين جزي ڪانسواءِ انهي

جي معنيٰ واضح نه ٿيندي.

1.7 THE SENTENCE جملو

A sentence is a combination or group of words that makes a complete sense.

جملي مان مراد لفظن جو اهو مجموعو آهي جيڪو پورو مفهوم ادا ڪري.

EXAMPLES:-

(i) I go to school. مان اسڪول وڃان ٿو.

(ii) She plays with dolls. هوءَ گڏين سان کيڏي ٿي.

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KINDS OF SENTENCES جملن جا قسم

There are five kinds of sentences

جملن جا پنج قسم آهن.

1. Assertive Sentence بياني جملو

A sentence which simply "affirms" or "denies" something, that is called "Assertive Sentence".

اهو جملو جنهن ۾ ڪنهن ڳالهه جي "ٿيڻ" يا "نه ٿيڻ" جي چاڻ ڏني ويئي هجي تنهنڪي بياني جملو چئبو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I buy a watch. (Affirmative)
2. Sawan will not do this. (Negative).

2. IMPERATIVE SENTENCE امري جملو

It is a sentence which contains some command, prohibition, request or advice.

هي اهو جملو آهي جنهن ۾ ڪنهن ڪم جي ڪرڻ يا نه ڪرڻ جو حڪم ڏنو وڃي، منع ڪئي وڃي، عرض ڪيو وڃي يا نصيحت ڪئي وڃي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Clean this room. (Command)
2. Do not do this. (Prohibition)
3. Give me your pen, please. (Request).
4. Dear child, do not waste your time. (Advice).

3. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE سوالی جملو

It is a sentence that inquires about something.

هي اهو جملو آهي جنهن ۾ ڪنهن ڳالهه يا شيءِ جي باري ۾ پڇا ڳاچا ڪئي ويندي آهي.

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EXAMPLES:-

1. Is he fool? ڇا هو بيوقوف آهي؟
2. Where are you going now? تون هاڻي ڪيڏانهن وڃي رهيو آهين؟

4. EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE تعجبي جملو

It is that sentence which expresses strong feelings or emotions i-e of happiness, sorrow or surprise etc.

هي اهو جملو آهي، جيڪو دل جي جذبات يا جوش کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو، يعني خوشي، افسوس يا تعجب وغيره.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Hurrah! we have won the match. (Happiness)
2. Alas! I have been ruined. (Sorrow)
3. What a fine day it is! (Surprise)

5. OPTATIVE SENTENCE خواهشي جملو

It is a sentence that expresses some wish or prayer.

هي اهو جملو آهي، جيڪو ڪنهن خواهش يا دعا کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. May my children live long!
2. Would that she were a queen!

PARTS OF A SENTENCE جملي جا حص

There are two main parts of a sentence. جملي جا مکيه ٻه حص ٿيندا آهن.

- (i) Subject فاعل (ii) Predicate خبر

SUBJECT: The word or words denoting the person or thing about which something is said, is/ are called the "Subject" of the sentence.

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فاعل مان مراد ڪنهن جملي جا اهي لفظ آهن جنهن جي باري ۾ ڪا ڳالهه ڪئي وڃي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Fahmida is sweeping her house. فاهميدا پنهنجي گهر کي بهاري ڏيئي رهي آهي.
2. The old man is riding on the horse. پوڙهو ماڻهو گهوڙي تي سواري ڪري رهيو آهي.

NOTE:- The subject will be found by asking "who".

فاعل (Subject) ڪير (who) پڇڻ سان ملي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Raheem eats a mango. رحيم انب کائي ٿو.

Q: Who eats a mango?

انب ڪير کائي ٿو؟

A: Raheem. (Raheem is the subject).

PREDICATE:- The word or words which say something about the person or thing denoted by the subject, is/ are called Predicate.

خبر مان مراد ڪنهن جملي جا اهي الفاظ آهن جيڪي فاعل جي باري ۾ ڪا ڄاڻ مهيا ڪن.

EXAMPLE:-

- i. Ahmed Khan is preparing for examination.

احمد خان امتحان جي تياري ڪري رهيو آهي.

NOTE:- Subject and Predicate can be divided into many parts, Like:

فاعل (Subject) ۽ خبر (Predicate) کي ڪيترن ئي حصن ۾ ورهائي سگهجي ٿو، جهڙوڪ:

EXAMPLE:-

My student

writes a paragraph every day.

Subject

Predicate

INTRODUCTION

SUBJECT		PREDICATE			
Subject Word	Enlargement of the Subject	Verb	Object Word	Enlargement of the Object	Extension of the Predicate
Student	my	writes	Paragraph	a	every day

1.8 THE VERB فعل

A verb is a word used for saying something about the "State", "existence", "action" and "Possession" of a person or thing.

فعل (verb) اهو لفظ آهي جيڪو ڪنهن شخص يا شيءِ جي "سرگرمي (عمل)", "حالت", "موجودگيءَ" ۽ "ملڪيت" کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:- I play Hockey. مان هاڪي کيڏان ٿو.

نوٽ: مٿين جملي ۾ ٽي شيون يعني ڪم جو ڪندڙ فاعل (Subject)، جنهن تي ڪم ڪيو وڃي ٿو يعني مفعول (Object) ۽ جيڪو ڪم ٿئي ٿو يعني فعل (verb) واضح آهن. انهي ٽنهي حصن مان فعل جملي جو هڪ اهم ۽ مکيه حصو آهي. انهي جي غيرموجودگي ۾ جملي جو ٺهڻ ناممڪن آهن. ثابتي جي لاءِ هيٺيان جملا ڏسو:

EXAMPLE:- I cut a tree. مان هڪ وڻ وڍيان ٿو.

هاڻي انهي جملي مان اگر اسين مفعول يعني "a tree" کي ختم ڪنداسين ته به بقيه جملو مفهوم ادا ڪندو.

EXAMPLE:- I cut. مان ڪٽيان ٿو.

پر جيڪڏهن اسان جملي مان فاعل يعني "I" کي ختم ڪنداسين ته به بقيه جملو پنهنجو مفهوم ادا ڪندو جيڪو امري شڪل ۾ هوندو.

EXAMPLE:- Cut a tree. هڪ وڻ وڍ.

اگر اسان جملي مان فعل (verb) يعني "Cut" کي ختم ڪنداسين ته به بقيه جملو پنهنجو مفهوم ادا

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ڪري نه سگهندو. جنهن کي اسان جملو چئي نه سگهنداسون.

EXAMPLE:- I a tree.

پر جيڪڏهن اسان هڪ جملي مان فاعل (Subject) ۽ مفعول (Object) ٻنهي کي ختم ڪري فعل (verb) کي رکون ته به اهو مفهوم ادا ڪري سگهي ٿو، جنهن کي اسان امري لفظ (Imperative Word) چونڊاسون.

EXAMPLE:- Cut. وڍ.

مٿين بحث مان واضح ٿئي ٿو ته جملي جي لاءِ فعل (verb) جو هجڻ ايترو اهم آهي جيترو زندهه رهڻ جي لاءِ روح جو هوندو آهي. تنهنڪري اهو چوڻ درست ٿيندو ته فعل کانسواءِ جملي جي ٺهڻ جو تصور ناممڪن آهي.

1.9 THE OBJECT مفعول

"The object" of a sentence is a noun or pronoun which tells us the person or thing whom the action of verb is happened.

جملي جو مفعول (Object) اهو اسم يا ضمير هوندو آهي جيڪو ٻڌائي ٿو ته فعل جو عمل ان تي ٿئي ٿو.

EXAMPLE:- Raheem eats a mango. رحيم انب کائي ٿو.

NOTE:- The object will be found by asking "What".

نوٽ: مفعول (Object) ڇا (What) پڇڻ سان ملي ٿو.

EXAMPLE:- Raheem eats a mango.

Q. What does Raheem eat?

Ans: Mango. (Mango is the object).

NOTE:- The regular order of words in a simple sentence is.

سادي جملي ۾ لفظن جي صحيح ترتيب آهي.

Subject	-	Verb	-	Object
فاعل	-	فعل	-	مفعول

INTRODUCTION

NOTE:- As a rule, in simple statement the subject is always placed before verb, and the object after the verb.

قاعدي مطابق، سادي جملي ۾، فاعل (Subject) کي هميشه فعل (Verb) کان پهريون رکيو ويندو آهي ۽ مفعول (Object) کي فعل (verb) کان بعد ۾ رکيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
I	read	a lesson
She	prepares	tea.

1.10 PERSONAL PRONOUN ضمير خالص

It is used particularly in the place of persons.

اهو خاص ڪري ماڻهن جي جڳهه تي ڪم اچي ٿو.

KINDS OF PERSONAL PRONOUN ضمير خالص جا قسم

There are three kinds of personal pronoun. ضمير خالص جا ٽي قسم آهن.

1. FIRST PERSONAL PRONOUN ضمير متکلم

It is used for speaking person. اهو ڳالهائيندڙ ماڻهو جي لاءِ استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:- I, We, My, Us, etc.

(a) I write a letter.

(b) These are my books.

2. SECOND PERSONAL PRONOUN. ضمير حاضر

It is used for the person spoken to. هي ان ماڻهو لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو، جنهن سان ڳالهايو وڃي.

EXAMPLES:- You, Your etc.

(a) You are remembering a poem.

(b) Those are your flowers.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

3. THIRD PERSONAL PRONOUN ضمير غائب

It is used for the person spoken of.

هي ان ماڻهو لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو، جنهن جي باري ۾ ڳالهه ڪئي وڃي.

EXAMPLES:- He, She, It, They etc.

(a) He is playing cricket.

(b) Horse is a beautiful animal, it has four legs.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

PERSON	NUMBER	GENDER	SUBJECTIVE CASE	OBJECTIVE CASE	POSSESSIVE CASE	
F I R S T	SINGULAR	COMMON	I	ME	MY	MINE
	PLURAL	COMMON	WE	US	OUR	OURS
S E C O N D	SINGULAR	COMMON	YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
	PLURAL	COMMON	YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
T H I R D	S I N G U L A R	MASCULINE	HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
		FEMININE	SHE	HER	HER	HERS
		NEUTER	IT	IT	ITS	ITS
	PLURAL	COMMON	THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS

INTRODUCTION

EXERCISE NO:1

Separate the following phrases, clauses and sentences.

هيٺيان فقر، جز ۽ جملا ڌار ڪريو.

1. In the beautiful blue sky.
2. You saw my watch.
3. I write a letter but my friend listens radio.
4. Naila is dressing her hair.
5. To talk English language frequently.
6. God helps those who help themselves.
7. She likes to sing sindhi songs.
8. Beside the river beneath the trees.
9. Dogs bark, cocks crow but lions roar.
- 10..I want to draw this map.

EXERCISE No: 2

Give names of the following sentences according to the sense.

مفهوم جي مطابق هيٺين جملن کي نالا ڏيو.

1. Would that he were my thick friend!
2. What are you doing in this garden?
3. May he live long!
4. What a beautiful this bird is!
5. The dog ran away.
6. Kill this snake.
7. The hen lays an egg daily.
8. Don't distrub me.
9. May God success you in the examination!

10. Hurrah! we won the cricket match.

EXERCISE No: 3

Analyse the following sentences.

ٻين ڄملن جو چيد ڪريو.

1. I want to buy a new camera.
2. They know English well.
3. The teacher punished the student.
4. He came from Karachi by bus.
5. The spider killed the flies.
6. He does not eat a mango.
7. My teacher checked my books.
8. The policeman arrested the thief.
9. Ali is my class - mate.
10. They have a beautiful white dog.

PARTS OF SPEECH

MADE EASY

COMING SOON

BY

Abdul Rahman Jakhrani

CHAPTER



36 TENSES

TENSE

Tense has been taken from Latin word "Tempus" which means "time". So, tense is used to indicate the time of some "action or event", "state", "existence" and "possession".

زمان

ٽينس "زمان" لاطيني ٻولي جي لفظ "ٽيمپس" مان ورتو ويو آهي، جنهن جي معنيٰ آهي "وقت" تنهنڪري زمان ڪنهن "عمل يا واقعي"، "حالت"، "موجودگي" ۽ "اضافت" جي وقت کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. They fly kites. (action) | اهي لڳڙ اڏارين ٿا. |
| 2. He is a brave boy. (state). | هو هڪ بهادر ڇوڪرو آهي. |
| 3. She is in the kitchen. (existence) | هوءَ ٻورچي خاني ۾ آهي. |
| 4. I have a black cat. (Possession). | مون کي هڪ ڪاري ٻلي آهي. |

NOTE:- As there are three times at which above points can take place, so there are three main tenses, Present, Past and Future. In each of these there are many stages of completeness.

نوٽ: جيئن ته ٽي وقت آهن جنهن تي مٿيون ڳالهون ٿي سگهن ٿيون، تنهنڪري ٽي مکيه زمان آهن، حال (Present)، ماضي (Past) ۽ مستقبل (Future) انهن مان هر هڪ جا ڪيترائي مدارج آهن.

2.1 PRESENT "TO BE" TENSE زمان حال هجڻ OR PRESENT TENSE OF "TO BE"

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which exposes the "state" or "existence" of animate or inanimate in current time that is called "Present To be Tense"

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا هلندڙ وقت ۾ ڪنهن جاندار يا بي جان جي "حالت" يا "موجودگيءَ" ڏيکاري، تنهن کي "زمان حال هجڻ" چئبو آهي.
مثال: ۱. محبوب هڪ بهادر چوڪرو آهي.
۲. علي باغ ۾ آهي.

سمجھائي: پهرين جملي ۾ محبوب جي بهادري يعني "حالت" واضح ٿيل آهي پر ڪو به ڪم يعني عمل واضح ٿيل نه آهي ۽ اهڙي ئي نموني ٻئي جملي ۾ علي جي "موجودگيءَ" هڪ باغ ۾ ڏيکاريل آهي پر ڪو به ڪم يعني عمل واضح ٿيل نه آهي.
مٿين بحث مان اها ڳالهه واضح ٿي ويئي ته هن زمان ۾ ڪو به ڪم (action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهيون

POINT:- (1)

This tense shows only "state" or "existence" of something or Person in current time.

نوٽ: (1) هي زمان ڪنهن شيءِ (بي جان) يا ماڻهو (جاندار) جي فقط "حالت" يا "موجودگيءَ" کي هلندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLES:-

STATE - حالت

1. I am a clever student.
2. This chair is made of wood.

مان هڪ هوشيار شاگرد آهيان.
هي ڪرسي ڪاٺ جي ٺهيل آهي.

EXISTENCE موجودگي

1. She is in the kitchen.
2. Ahmed and Anwar are in class.

هوءَ ٻورچي خاني ۾ آهي.
احمد ۽ انور ڪلاس ۾ آهن.

POINT (2)

There is "no action" of the subject in this tense.

نوٽ: (2) هن زمان ۾ فاعل جو ڪو به عمل (action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

POINT (3)

"Is", "Am" and "Are" are the "to be" verbs of this tense.

نوٽ: (3) "Is", "Am" ۽ "Are" هن زمان جا هجڻ وارا فعل آهن.

POINT (4)

"Am" is only used with first person pronoun singular, means "I".

نوٽ: (4) "Am" فقط ضمير متکلم واحد يعني "I" سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

I am fond of cricket.

مان ڪرڪيٽ جو شوقين آهيان.

POINT (5)

"Is" is used with singular persons, except "I".

نوٽ: (5) "Is" کان سواءِ، هر واحد فاعل سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

He/ She/ It/ Boy/ Girl is patriot. هو/ هوءَ/ اهو/ چوڪرو/ چوڪري محبت وطن آهي.

POINT (6)

"Are" is used with plural persons (subjects).

نوٽ: (6) "Are" جمع فاعلن سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

We/ You/ They/ Boys/ Girls are fond of dancing.

TENSES

اسين/ توهين/ اهي/ چوڪرا/ چوڪريون دانس ڪيڏڻ جا شوقين آهيون.

POINT (7)

The "to be" verb "are" is used with "you" in both singular and plural cases.

نوٽ: (7) هجڻ وارو فعل "are" ضمير حاضر واحد ۽ جمع ٻنهي حالتن ۾ استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. You are graceful. (Singular) تون حسين آهين.
2. You are graceful. (Plural). توهين حسين آهيو.

POINT (8)

For emphatic sentences, generally "Really" is used after the to be verbs.

نوٽ: (8) تاڪيدي جملن ۾ عام طور تي هجڻ وارن فعلن کانپوءِ "Really" (سچ پچ/ حقيقت ۾/ ته/ واقعي) استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He is really handsome. هو واقعي سهڻو آهي.
2. I am really intuitive genius. مان حقيقت ۾ تيز ذهانت جو مالڪ آهيان.

POINT (9)

When there are three persons in one sentence, take second person, third person and then first person respectively.

نوٽ: (9) جڏهن هڪڙي ئي جملي ۾ ٽيئي ضمير يعني ضمير متکلم (First Person)، حاضر (Second Person) ۽ ضمير غائب (Third Person) هجڻ ته ترتيب وار پهريائين ضمير حاضر يعني (You)، ضمير غائب يعني (He, She, It, They) ۽ آخر ۾ ضمير متکلم يعني (I, We) رکبو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. You, he and I are hard workers. هو، مان ۽ تون سخت محنتي آهيون.
2. You, She and I are settlers of Kandhkot. هوءَ، مان ۽ تون ڪنڌڪوٽ جا رهاڪو آهيون.

POINT (10)

If an adjective comes after "to be" verb and has a noun after it, the article is used.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

نوٽ: (10) جيڪڏهن هجڻ واري فعل کانپوءِ صفت اچي ۽ انهي کانپوءِ اسم هجي ته آرٽيڪل رکيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I am a rich. (Incorrect)
= I am a rich man. (Correct).
2. She is a virgin. (Incorrect).
= She is a virgin girl. (Correct).

POINT (11)

If an adjective comes after "to be" verb and has no noun after it, the article is not placed.

نوٽ (11) جيڪڏهن هجڻ واري فعل کانپوءِ صفت اچي ۽ انهي کانپوءِ اسم نه هجي ته آرٽيڪل نه رکيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. I am a rich. (Incorrect)
= I am rich. (Correct)
2. She is a virgin. (Incorrect)
= She is virgin. (Correct).

STRUCTURE بناوت

Subject	To be verb in Present	Complement of Sentence
Raheela	is	a naughty girl

= Raheela is a naughty girl. راحيل هڪ حرڪتي چوڪري آهي.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I am conscious.

مان سجاڳ آهيان.

We are conscious.

اسين سجاڳ آهيون.

You are conscious.

تون سجاڳ آهين.

TENSES

He is conscious.
She is conscious.
It is conscious.
They are conscious.

هو سجاڳ آهي.
هو سجاڳ آهي.
اهو سجاڳ آهي.
اهي سجاڳ آهن.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE بياني	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I am glad. We are glad. You are glad. He is glad. She is glad. It is glad. They are glad. مان خوش آهيان.	Am I glad? Are we glad? Are you glad? Is he glad? Is she glad? Is it glad? Are they glad? ڇا مان خوش آهيان؟
NEGATIVE ناڪاري	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري
I am not glad. We are not glad. You are not glad. He is not glad. She is not glad. It is not glad. They are not glad. مان خوش نه آهيان.	Am I not glad? Are we not glad? Are you not glad? Is he not glad? Is she not glad? Is it not glad? Are they not glad? ڇا مان خوش نه آهيان؟

EMPHATIC ٽاڪيڊي جملا

I am really glad.
We are really glad.
You are really glad.
He is really glad.
She is really glad.
It is really glad.
They are really glad.

مان سچ سچ خوش آهيان.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. I am a book worm.
2. The colour of rose is red.
3. Zahida's hair are golden.
4. World is full of problems.
5. Aftab is active in study.
6. Zarina is in blue mood.
7. Fatima is fond of dolls.
8. Man is mortal.
9. This pot is made of dust.
10. Aisha is on the peak of the hill.

مان ڪتابي ڪيڙو آهيان.
گلاب جي گل جو رنگ ڳاڙهو آهي.
زاهده جا وار سنهري آهن.
دنيا مسئلن سان ڀريل آهي.
آفتاب پڙهائي ۾ چست آهي.
زرينہ اداس آهي.
فاطمہ گڏين جي شوقين آهي.
انسان فاني آهي.
هي ٿانو مٽيءَ جو ٺهيل آهي.
عائشہ ٽڪر جي چوٽي تي آهي.

EXERCISE No: 1

Translate into English.

- انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. نجمہ ٻيڙي ۾ آهي.
 ۲. قائد اعظم پاڪستان جو باني آهي.

TENSES

۳. زندگي ڏکڻ ۽ سڪن سان ڀريل آهي.
۴. امير جي معصوميت وڻندڙ آهي.
۵. اڃ چاندوڪي رات آهي.
۶. منهنجي واڃ خراب آهي.
۷. منهنجا شاگرد سڄ پڇ تمام ذهين آهي.
۸. مونکي توتي فخر آهي.
۹. شوڪت پنهنجي تعليم ۾ انتهائي محتاط آهي.
۱۰. اسانکي پنهنجي پراڻي تهذيب تي فخر آهي.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معني
Boat	بوٽ	ٻيڙي
Founder	فائونڊر	باني
Sorrows and Joys	ساروز ايندڙ جوائز	ڏک ۽ سک
Innocence	انوسينس	معصوميت
Charming	چارمنگ	وڻندڙ
Moon lit night	مون لٽ نائيت	چاندوڪي رات
Proud	پرائوڊ	فخر
Out of Control	آئوٽ آف ڪنٽرول	خراب
Careful	ڪيئرفل	محتاط
Civilization	سولائيزيشن	تهذيب

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Asif is fond of sleeping. "Int:"
2. Naheed is beneath the Neem tree. "Neg:"
3. Barkat is the man of his own interest. "Int:& Neg:"
4. The milk of cow is useful for health. "Emp:"
5. Country she is famous is beauty to due whole. "Re- arrange"

2.2 PAST "TO BE" TENSE زمان ماضي هجڻ OR PAST TENSE OF "TO BE"

DEFINITION:-

Such a form of verb which exposes the "state" or "existence" of person or thing in previous time that is called "Past Tobe Tense".

وصف: فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا گذريل وقت ۾ ڪنهن جاندار يا بي جان جي "حالت" يا "موجودگيءَ" کي ظاهر ڪري، تنهن کي "زمان ماضي هجڻ" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(1) زرينه ڪالهه خوش هئي.

2. نياز ڪالهه راند جي ميدان ۾ هو.

سمجهاڻي: پهرين جملي ۾ زرينه جي خوشي يعني "حالت" ماضي ۾ واضح ٿيل آهي پر ڪو به ڪم يعني عمل واضح ٿيل نه آهي، ۽ اهڙي ئي نموني ٻئي جملي ۾ نياز جي "موجودگيءَ" ماضي ۾ هڪ راند جي ميدان ۾ ڏيکاريل آهي پر ڪو به عمل (action) واضح ٿيل نه آهي. ٽئين بحث مان اها ڳالهه واضح ٿي ويئي ته هن زمان ۾ ڪم (action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows only "state" or "existence" of person or thing in previous time.

نوٽ (1): هي زمان ڪنهن ساهواري يا بي جان جي فقط "حالت" يا "موجودگيءَ" کي گذريل وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

STATE حالت

1. Ayoob was the president of Pakistan.

ايوب پاڪستان جو صدر هو.

2. They were hospitable.

اهي مهمانواز هيون.

EXISTENCE موجودگي

1. He was in the cave. هو غار ۾ هو.
2. We were in class IXth last year. گذريل سال اسان نائين ڪلاس ۾ هئاسون.

POINT (2)

There is "no action" of the subject in this tense.

نوٽ (2) هن زمان ۾ فاعل جو ڪو به ڪم/ عمل (action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

POINT (3)

"Was" and "Were" are the "to be" verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (3) "Was" ۽ "Were" هن زمان جا هجڻ وارا فعل آهن.

POINT (4)

"Was" is used with singular persons (Subjects).

نوٽ (4) "Was" واحد فاعلن سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Ahmed was rich in those days. احمد انهن ڏينهن ۾ شاهوڪار هو.
2. I was in Murree during the summer vacation. اونهاري جي موڪلن جي دؤران مان مري ۾ هوس.

POINT (5)

"Were" is used with plural persons (Subjects).

نوٽ (5) "Were" جمع فاعلن سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. You were fond of reading. توهين پڙهڻ جا شوقين هئا.
2. We were present yesterday. اسين ڪالھ حاضر هئاسون.

POINT (6)

The "to be" verb "were" is used with "you" in both singular and plural cases.

نوٽ (6) "Were" ضمير حاضر واحد ۽ جمع ٻنهي حالتن ۾ استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLES:-

1. You were lucky. (Singular).

تون خوش قسمت هئین.

2. You were lucky. (Plural).

توهان خوش قسمت هئا.

POINT (7)

For emphatic sentences generally "Really" is used after the "to be" verbs.

نوٽ (7) تاڪيڊي جملن ۾ عام طور تي هجڻ وارن فعلن کانپوءِ "Really" (سچ پچ - حقيقت ۾ - واقعي - ته) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Iqbal was really a great thinker.

اقبال واقعي هڪ عظيم مفڪر هو.

2. They were really with you in the garden.

اهي باغ ۾ سچ پچ توهان سان گڏ هئا.

POINT (8)

See present to be tense for remaining rules.

نوٽ (8) باقي قاعدن جي لاءِ "زمان حال هجڻ" ڏسو.

STRUCTURE بناوت

Subject	To be verb in Past	Complement of Sentence
Ahmed	was	greedy
They	were	fair weather friends

= Ahmed was greedy.

احمد لالچي هو.

= They were fair weather friends.

اهي مطلبي دوست هئا.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I was pious.

مان نيڪ هوس.

We were pious.

اسين نيڪ هئاسين.

You were pious.

تون نيڪ هئين.

He was pious.

هو نيڪ هو.

TENSES

She was pious.

هو ٺيڪ هئي.

It was pious.

اهو ٺيڪ هو.

They were pious.

اهي ٺيڪ هئا.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE بياني

I was rich

We were rich.

You were rich.

He was rich.

She was rich.

It was rich.

They were rich.

مان شاهوڪار هوس.

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Was I rich?

Were we rich?

Were you rich?

Was he rich?

Was she rich?

Was it rich?

Were they rich?

ڇا مان شاهوڪار هوس؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري

I was not rich.

We were not rich.

You were not rich.

He was not rich.

She was not rich.

It was not rich.

They were not rich.

مان شاهوڪار نه هوس.

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري

Was I not rich?

Were we not rich?

Were you not rich?

Was he not rich?

Was she not rich?

Was it not rich?

Were they not rich?

ڇا مان شاهوڪار نه هوس؟

EMPHATIC **ٽاڪيڊي**

I was really rich.

We were really rich.

You were really rich.

He was really rich.

She was really rich.

It was really rich.

They were really rich.

مان سچ پچ شاهوڪار هوس.

MODEL SENTENCES **مثالي جملو**

1. He was the Luqman of his age.
2. They were fond of loving in youth hood.
3. Quaid-e- Azam was a great leader.
4. There were many trees in this garden.
5. We were Sorry for that accident.
6. My type writer was out of order.
7. The gardener was out of garden yesterday.
8. My teeth were very white and bright in childhood.
9. In ancient time, the civilization of Sindh was as popular as today.
10. Moomal's palace was made of marbles.

۱. هو پنهنجي دؤر جو تمام ذهين شخص هو.

۲. اهي نوجواني ۾ محبت ڪرڻ جا شوقين هئا.

۳. قائد اعظم هڪ عظيم اڳواڻ هو.

۴. هن باغ ۾ ڪيترائي وڻ هئا.

۵. اسانکي انهي حادثي لاءِ افسوس هو.

۶. منهنجي ٽائيپ رائٽر خراب هئي.

۷. ڪالهه مالي باغ کان ٻاهر هو.

۸. ننڍپڻ ۾ منهنجا ڏند سفيد ۽ چمڪدار هئا.

TENSES

۹. پراڻي دؤر ۾ سنڌ جي تهذيب ايتري مشهور هئي جيتري اڄ.
۱۰. مومل جي محلات سنگ مرمر جي ٺهيل هئي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. قائد اعظم کي پنهنجي نوجوان نسل تي فخر هو.
۲. ساحره ننڍپڻ ۾ سادي چوڪري هئي.
۳. تنهنجو گلدستو ٿيل تي هو.
۴. اهي سومر تي لاهور جي عجائب گهر ۾ هئا.
۵. منهنجي واچ خراب هئي.
۶. ڪالهه ڏاڍي بارش هئي.
۷. گهڻو وقت اڳي بنگلاديش پاڪستان جو حصو هو.
۸. نائل پنهنجي پيءُ کي ڏاڍي پياري هئي.
۹. هن جو چهرو حسين ۽ موهيندڙ هو.
۱۰. ڪالهه آسمان ۾ گهڻا بادل هئا.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Youth	يوٿ	نوجوان
Generation	جنريشن	نسل
Proud	پرائوڊ	فخر
Child hood	چائيڊ هڊ	ننڍپڻ
Nosegay	نوزگي	گلدستو
Out of use	اُٿوٿ آف يوز	خراب
Graceful	گريس فل	حسين
Attractive	اٽريڪٽو	موهيندڙ
Sky	اسڪاءِ	آسمان
Clouds	ڪلائوڊس	بادل - ڪڪر

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Ahmed was my class - mate. (Int:)
2. Three students were late. (Neg:)
3. He was the monitor of the class. (Int: & Neg:)
4. They were happy yesterday. (Emp:)
5. The weather at Karachi was not dry. (Ass:)

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

MADE EASY

COMING SOON

BY

Abdul Rahman Jakhrani

2.3 FUTURE "TO BE" TENSE زمان مستقبل هجڻ OR FUTURE TENSE OF "TO BE"

DEFINITION:-

Such a form of verb which exposes the "state" or "existence" of person or thing in coming time that is called "Future To be Tense".

وصف:-

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪنهن جاندار يا بي جان جي "حالت" يا "موجودگيءَ" کي ظاهر ڪري، تنهن کي "زمان مستقبل هجڻ" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

۱. رياض سائنسدان ٿيندو.

۲. اسان سڀاڻي ڪلڪتن ۾ هونداسون.

سمجھائي: پهرين جملي ۾ رياض جي "حالت" سائنسدان مستقبل ۾ واضح ٿيل آهي پر ڪو به ڪم يعني عمل واضح ٿيل نه آهي ۽ اهڙي ئي نموني ٻئي جملي ۾ اسان جي "موجودگيءَ" ڪلڪتن ۾ ڏيکاريل آهي پر ڪو به ڪم يعني عمل واضح ٿيل نه آهي.
مٿين بحث مان اها ڳالهه واضح ٿي ويئي ته هن زمان ۾ ڪو به ڪم/عمل (Action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows only "state" or "existence" of animate or inanimate in forth coming time.

نوٽ (1): هي زمان ڪنهن جاندار يا بي جان جي فقط "حالت" يا "موجودگيءَ" کي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

STATE حالت

- Life will be meaningless without education. تعليم کانسواءِ زندگي بي معنيٰ ٿيندي.
- I shall be your life mate. مان تنهنجي زندگي جو ساٿي ٿيندس

EXISTENCE موجودگي

1. I shall be with you tomorrow.

مان سڀاڻي توسان گڏ هوندس.

2. Naila will be in library.

نائلا لائبرري ۾ هوندي.

POINT (2)

There is "no action" of the subject in this tense.

نوٽ (2) هن زمان ۾ فاعل جو ڪو به ڪم / عمل (Action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

POINT (3)

"Shall be" and "Will be" are the to be verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (3) "Shall be" ۽ "Will be" هن زمان جا هجڻ وارا فعل آهن.

POINT (4)

"Shall be" is used with first person, means "I" and "We"

نوٽ (4): فعل "Shall be" ضمير متڪلم يعني (I, We) سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. I shall be the teacher of his children.

POINT (5)

"Will be" is used with all the subjects, except "I" and "We".

نوٽ (5) "I" ۽ "We" کان سواءِ "Will be" سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

You/ He/ She/ It/ They/ Boy/ Girl will be thinker.

تون/ هو/ هوءَ/ اهو/ اهي/ چوڪرو/ چوڪري مفڪر ٿيندين.

POINT (6)

For emphatic sentences "shall be" changes into "will be" and "Will be" changes into "Shall be".

نوٽ (6): تاڪيدي جملن جي لاءِ "Shall be" تبديل ٿئي ٿو "Will be" ۾ ۽ "Will be" تبديل ٿئي ٿو "Shall be" ۾.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I will be warlike.

مان ضرور جنگجو ٿيندس.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

2. He shall be with me in London.

هو مون سان گڏ ضرور لنڊن ۾ هوندو.

POINT (7)

Some times, "would be" is used in the spot of "Shall be" and "Will be"

نوٽ (7) ڪڏهن ڪڏهن "Shall be" ۽ "Will be" جي جڳهه تي "Would be" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. We shall be thankful to you.

= We would be thankful to you.

2. It will be very kind of you.

= It would be very kind of you.

POINT (8)

See present to be tense for remaining rules.

نوٽ (8) بقيه قاعدن جي لاءِ زمان حال هجڻ ڏسو.

STRUCTURE بناوت

Subject	To be verb in Future	Complement of Sentence
I	Shall be	comfortable
They	Will be	in the jungle

= I shall be comfortable.

آءٌ سڪيو ٿيندس.

= They will be in the jungle.

اهي جهنگ ۾ هوندا.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I shall be prosperous.

مان خوشحال ٿيندس.

We shall be prosperous.

اسين خوشحال ٿينداسون.

You will be prosperous.

تون خوشحال ٿيندين.

He will be prosperous.

هو خوشحال ٿيندو.

She will be prosperous.

هوءَ خوشحال ٿيندي.

It will be prosperous.

اهو خوشحال ٿيندو.

They will be prosperous.

اهي خوشحال ٿيندا.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE بیانی

I shall be successful.
We shall be successful.
You will be successful.
He will be successful.
She will be successful.
It will be successful.
They will be successful.

مان کامیاب ٹینڈس.

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Shall I be successful?
Shall we be successful?
Will you be successful?
Will he be successful?
Will she be successful?
Will it be successful?
Will they be successful?

چا مان کامیاب ٹینڈس؟

NEGATIVE ناکاری

I shall not be successful.
We shall not be successful.
You will not be successful.
He will not be successful.
She will not be successful.
It will not be successful.
They will not be successful.

مان کامیاب نہ ٹینڈس.

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری

Shall I not be successful?
Shall we not be successful?
Will you not be successful?
Will he not be successful?
Will she not be successful?
Will it not be successful?
Will they not be successful?

چا مان کامیاب نہ ٹینڈس؟

EMPHATIC تاکید

I will be successful.
We will be successful.
You shall be successful.
He shall be successful.
She shall be successful.
It shall be successful.
They shall be successful.

مان ضرور کامیاب ٹینڈس.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جمل

1. Zahid will be at home in maths.
2. I shall be proud of my students.
3. Ahmed and Anwar shall be in office tomorrow.
4. This T.V will be "out of use" after one month.
5. Bad and absurd generation will be destroyed.
6. Sanam will be fond of make - up.
7. Nazia will be very particular about her beauty.
8. Naila will be a sensitive girl.
9. Man will be meaningless without education.
10. Saima will be a cheater girl.

۱. زاهد مٿ ۾ هوشيار ٿيندو.
۲. مونڪي پنهنجن شاگردن تي فخر ٿيندو.
۳. احمد ۽ انور سڀاڻي آفيس ۾ ضرور هوندا.
۴. هي ٽي وي هڪ مهيني کانپوءِ خراب ٿيندي.
۵. خراب ۽ واحيات نسل تباهه ٿيندو.
۶. صنم ميڪ اپ جي شوقين ٿيندي.
۷. نازيه پنهنجي حسن جي باري ۾ ڏاڍي محتاط ٿيندي.
۸. نائل هڪ حساس چوڪري ٿيندي.
۹. انسان تعليم کانسواءِ بي معنيٰ ٿيندو.
۱۰. صائم هڪ ٺڳ چوڪري ٿيندي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

۱. انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۲. منهنجو خواب سچو ٿيندو.
۳. ايندڙ وقت ۾ تون ڪٿي هوندين؟
۴. سڀاڻي موسم خراب ٿيندي.

TENSES

۴. تنهنجي مصنوعي محبت ناڪام ٿيندي.
۵. امير ڊانس جي شوقين ٿيندي.
۶. هن دنيا ۾ والدين جو پيار ٻارن جي لاءِ سڄو ٿيندو.
۷. ٿنا جي زندگي انتهائي ڪامياب ۽ آرامده ٿيندي.
۸. عبدالشڪور حسابن سان گڏ فزڪس ۽ ڪيمسٽري ۾ به پڻ ماهر ٿيندو.
۹. هر هڪ ماڻهو پنهنجن ڏوهن جو پاڻ جوابدار ٿيندو.
۱۰. مالا جا ڪوڙا واعدا مونکي قابل قبول نه ٿيندا.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Dream	ڊريم	خواب
Weather	ويٿر	موسم
Expert	ايڪسپرت	ماهر
Comfortable	ڪمفرٽيل	آرامده
Acceptable	آئڪسيٽبل	قابل قبول
False	فالس	مصنوعي
Answerable	انسرايبل	جوابدار
Promise	پرامز	واعدو
Crime	ڪرائم	ڏوه
Fond	فانڊ	شوقين

EXERCISE No: 2

Do as directed:

1. I shall be in Shalimar garden. (Int:)
2. Today's children will be tomorrow's parents. (Neg:)
3. Fifteenth of October will be my birth day. (Int: Neg:)
4. She will be in an air conditioned room. (Emp:)
5. Decision will his be me acceptable to. (Re-arr:)

2.4 PRESENT "TO HAVE" TENSE زمان حال هئڻ OR PRESENT TENSE OF "TO HAVE"

DEFINITION:-

Such a form of verb which shows the "Possession" or "Ownership" of something or person in current time that is called "Present To have Tense".

وصف:-

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ڪنهن شيءِ يا ساهواري جي "مالڪي" کي هلندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري تنهن کي "زمان حال هئڻ" چئبو آهي.
مثال،

(۱) چوڪرين کي نرگس جا گل آهن.

(۲) اسحاق کي هڪ ڪار آهي.

سمجھائي: ياد رکو ته مٿين جملن ۾ فاعل جو به عمل واضح ٿيل نه آهي. فقط هي مالڪي کي واضح ڪن ٿا، جهڙوڪ جملي پهرين ۾ "نرگس جي گلن" جي مالڪي "چوڪريون" ظاهر ڪن ٿيون ۽ جملي ٻئي ۾ "هڪ ڪار" جي مالڪي "اسحاق" ظاهر ڪري ٿو.
مٿين بحث مان اها ڳالهه واضح ٿي ويئي ته هن زمان ۾ ڪو به ڪم / عمل (action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهيون

POINT (1)

This tense demonstrates the possession or ownership of the subject in present time.

نوٽ (1) هي زمان (Tense) فاعل (Subject) جي مالڪي کي هلندڙ وقت ۾ واضح ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. This book has a tight cover. هن ڪتاب کي مضبوط جلد آهي.
2. All the boys have scout's uniforms. سڀني ٻارن کي اسڪاٽ جون پوشاڪون آهن.

TENSES

POINT (2)

There is "no action" of the subject in this tense.

نوٽ (2) هن زمان ۾ فاعل جو ڪو به عمل نه هوندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. Girls have red bangles.

چوڪرين کي ڳاڙهيون چوڙيون آهن.

POINT (3)

"Have" and "Has" are the "To have" verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (3) "Have" ۽ "Has" هن زمان جا هئڻ وارا فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I have Shah - jo - Risalo.

مون کي شاه جو رسالو آهي.

2. He has a musical instrument.

هن کي موسيقي جو اوزار آهي.

POINT (4)

"Have" is used with first person (i-e I, We), second person (i-e you), third person plural (i-e they) and plural nouns.

نوٽ (4) "Have" ضمير متکلم يعني (I, We)، ضمير حاضر يعني (You) ضمير غائب جمع يعني (They) ۽ جمع اسمن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

I/ We/ You/ they/ boys/ girls have books.

مون کي ڪتاب آهن.

POINT (5)

"Has" is used with third person singular (i-e He, She, It) and Singular nouns.

نوٽ (5) "Has" ضمير غائب واحد يعني (He, She, It) ۽ واحد اسمن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

He/ She/ It/ Aslam/ Zeb has a ring.

هن کي هڪ منڊي آهي.

POINT (6)

For emphatic sentences generally "Really" is used after the "to have" verbs.

نوٽ (6) تاڪيدي جملن ۾ عام طور تي "هئڻ" وارن فعلن کانپوءِ "Really" (سچ ڀڄ - حقيقت ۾)

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLES:-

1. I have really a red pen.

2. Naz has really a whistle.

واقعي - ضرور استعمال ٿيندي آهي.

مونکي حقيقت ۾ هڪ گاڙهي پين آهي.

ناز کي سچ پچ هڪ سيٽي آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	To have verb in Present	Complement of Sentence
Naheed	has	a golden watch.
They	have	pigeons

= Naheed has a golden watch.

= They have pigeons.

ناهد کي هڪ سونھري واچ آهي.

انھن کي ڪبوتر آهن.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I have a Parrot.

We have a Parrot.

You have a Parrot.

He has a Parrot.

She has a Parrot.

It has a Parrot.

They have a Parrot.

مونکي هڪ طوطو آهي.

اسان کي هڪ طوطو آهي.

تو کي هڪ طوطو آهي.

هن کي هڪ طوطو آهي.

هن کي هڪ طوطو آهي.

انھي کي هڪ طوطو آهي.

انھن کي هڪ طوطو آهي.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION ٽيڊيلي

Note: This tense can be transformed into two ways.

نوٽ: هي زمان ٻن طريقن سان تبديل ٿي سگهي ٿو.

No: 1

POSITIVE بيانِي

I have a flower.
We have a flower.
You have a flower.
He has a flower.
She has a flower.
It has a flower.
They have a flower.

مونڪي هڪ گل آهي.

INTERROGATIVE سوالِي

Have I a flower?
Have we a flower?
Have you a flower?
Has he a flower?
Has she a flower?
Has it a flower?
Have they a flower?

ڇا مونڪي هڪ گل آهي؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري

I have not a flower.
We have not a flower.
You have not a flower.
He has not a flower.
She has not a flower.
It has not a flower.
They have not a flower.

مونڪي هڪ گل نه آهي.

Int: & Neg: سوالِي ۽ ناڪاري

Have I not a flower?
Have we not a flower?
Have you not a flower?
Has he not a flower?
Has she not a flower?
Has it not a flower?
Have they not a flower?

ڇا مونڪي هڪ گل نه آهي؟

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EMPHATIC تاکیدي

I have really a flower.

We have really a flower.

You have really a flower.

He has really a flower.

She has really a flower.

It has really a flower.

They have really a flower.

مونکي سچ پچ هڪ گل آهي.

No: 2

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Do I have a flower?

Do we have a flower?

Do you have a flower?

Does he have a flower?

Does she have a flower?

Does it have a flower?

Do they have a flower?

ڇا مونکي هڪ گل آهي؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري

I do not have a flower.

We do not have a flower.

You do not have a flower.

He does not have a flower.

She does not have a flower.

It does not have a flower.

They do not have a flower.

مونکي هڪ گل نه آهي.

INTERROGATIVE & NEGATIVE سوالی ۽ ناڪاری

- Do I not have a flower?
 Do we not have a flower?
 Do you not have a flower?
 Does he not have a flower?
 Does she not have a flower?
 Does it not have a flower?
 Do they not have a flower?

ڇا مونکي هڪ گل نه آهي؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. Komal has bunch of many flowers.
2. Our home has not verandah.
3. Muzafar's garden has a fountain.
4. This building has a big door to the southern side.
5. Fatima has a costly golden necklace.
6. Ahmed and Anwar have story - books.
7. Ladies have multi- coloured purses.
8. Razia has a very beautiful quilt.
9. That tailor has a very sharp scissors.
10. Umber has a pair of anklets.

۱. ڪومل کي ڪيترن ئي گلن جو غنچو آهي.

۲. اسانجي گهر کي وړاندو نه آهي.

۳. مظفر جي باغ کي هڪ ڦوهارو آهي.

۴. هن عمارت کي ڏکڻ جي طرف کان هڪ وڏو دروازو آهي.

۵. فاطمه کي هڪ قيمتي سون جو هار آهي.

۶. احمد ۽ انور کي ڪهاڻين جا ڪتاب آهن.

۷. عورتن کي مختلف قسمن جي رنگن جا ٿيلها آهن.

۸. رضيه کي هڪ تمام خوبصورت رلي آهي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

۹. هن درزي کي هڪ تمام تڪي ڪينچي آهي.
۱۰. امبر کي پازين جي هڪ جوڙي آهي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. منهنجي دوست کي 10 مختلف موتي آهن.
۲. ظهير جي پيڻوئي کي انگورن جو باغ آهي.
۳. مزدورن کي بيلچا آهن.
۴. احسن جي ناني کي پرائي دؤر جا زمرد آهن.
۵. گرجا گهر کي چار اونچا منارا آهن.
۶. ٻارن کي مٽي جا رانديڪا آهن.
۷. پروين کي آچار جون ٻه برنيون آهن.
۸. شمشاد کي گل مهندي جو باغ آهي.
۹. ناول نگار کي مختلف عنوانن تي ڪيترائي ناول جا ڪتاب آهن.
۱۰. نقشه نويس کي ڪيترن ئي لکيل خزانن جا نقشا آهن.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Pearl	پرل	موتي
Brother-in- Law	برادران لا	پيڻوئي
Grapes	گريپس	انگور
Labourer	ليبرر	مزدور
Spade	اسپيد	بيلچو
Maternal grand father	مٽرنل گرئنڊ فادر	نانو
Emerald	ايمرلڊ	زمرد
Church	چرچ	گرجا گھر

TENSES

Steeple	استیپل	منارو
Clay	کلی	مٹی
Toys	توائز	رانڈیکا
Pickle	پکل	آچار
Jars	جارس	برنیون
Touch - me - not	تچ می ناٹ	گل مہندی
Novelist	ناولست	ناول نگار
Different topics	دفرنٹ ٹاپکس	مختلف عنوان
Novel	ناول	ناول
Draftsman	درافٹس مئن	نقشہ نویس
Hidden treasure	ہڈن ٹریزور	لکھیل خزانو
Map	مپ	نقشو

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Fozia has beautiful red dinner set. (Int:)
2. Boys have many books on many topics. (Neg:)
3. Ayaz has two books of stories. (Int: & Neg).
4. Sobia have a kit of make up. (Correct).
5. Hair has brown Khalida. (Re- arr:)

2.5 PAST "TO HAVE" TENSE زمان ماضي هئڻ OR PAST TENSE OF "TO HAVE"

DEFINITION:-

Such a form of verb which shows the "possession" or "ownership" of something or person in previous time that is called "Past To have Tense".

وصف:-

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا ڪنهن شيءِ يا سامهاري جي "مالڪي" کي گذريل وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري تنهن کي "زمان ماضي هئڻ" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) انيتا کي ڳاڙهو ٻٽو هيو.

(۲) ساجده کي قيمتي زيورات هيا.

سمجھائي: ياد رکجو ته مٿين جملن ۾ فاعل جو ڪو به عمل واضح ٿيل نه آهي، فقط هي گذريل وقت ۾ مالڪي کي واضح ڪن ٿا، جهڙوڪ جملي پهرين ۾ "ڳاڙهي ٻٽو" جي مالڪي "انيتا" ظاهر ڪري ٿي ۽ جملي ٻئي ۾ "قيمتي زيوراتن" جي مالڪي "ساجده" ظاهر ڪري ٿي.
مٿين بحث مان اها ڳالهه واضح ٿي ويئي ته هن زمان ۾ فاعل جو ڪو به عمل (action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense depicts the possession or ownership of the subject in past time.

نوٽ (1) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي گذريل وقت ۾ مالڪي کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

1. Majid had a mangoes orchard.

ماجد کي انهن جو باغ هيو.

TENSES

POINT (2)

There is "no action" of the subject in this tense.

نوٽ (2) هن زمان ۾ فاعل جو ڪو به ڪم (action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

POINT (3)

"Had" is the "to have" verb of this tense which is used with all the subjects.

نوٽ (3) "Had" هن زمان جو "هئڻ" وارو فعل آهي جيڪو سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

Shahid's nephew had a little lamb. شامد جي ڀائيءَ کي هڪ ننڍو گهٽو هيو.

POINT (4)

For emphatic sentences generally "Really" is used after the "to have" verb.

نوٽ (4) تاڪيدي جملن ۾ عام طور تي "هئڻ" واري فعل کانپوءِ "Really" (سچ پچ - حقيقت ۾ - واقعي - ضرور) استعمال ٿيندي آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. I had really a little bicycle. مونکي واقعي هڪ ننڍي سائيڪل هئي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	To have verb in Past	Complement of Sentence
Waheed	had	a little doll.

= Waheed had a little doll. وحيد کي هڪ ننڍي گڏي هئي.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I had a handkerchief.	مونکي هڪ رومال هيو.
We had a handkerchief.	اسانکي هڪ رومال هيو.
You had a handkerchief.	تو کي هڪ رومال هيو.
He had a handkerchief.	هن کي هڪ رومال هيو.
She had a handkerchief.	هن کي هڪ رومال هيو.
It had a handkerchief.	انهي کي هڪ رومال هيو.
They had a handkerchief.	انهن کي هڪ رومال هيو.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

No: 1

POSITIVE بیانی

I had a flower.
We had a flower.
You had a flower.
He had a flower.
She had a flower.
It had a flower.
They had a flower.
مونکی هک گل هیو.

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Had I a flower?
Had we a flower?
Had you a flower?
Had he a flower?
Had she a flower?
Had it a flower?
Had they a flower?
چا مونکی هک گل هیو؟

NEGATIVE ناکاری

I had not a flower.
We had not a flower.
You had not a flower.
He had not a flower.
She had not a flower.
It had not a flower.
They had not a flower.
مونکی هک گل نه هیو.

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری

Had I not a flower?
Had we not a flower?
Had you not a flower?
Had he not a flower?
Had she not a flower?
Had it not a flower?
Had they not a flower?
چا مونکی هک گل نه هیو؟

EMPHATIC تاکید

I had really a flower.
We had really a flower.
You had really a flower.
He had really a flower.
She had really a flower.
It had really a flower.
They had really a flower.
مونکی سچ پچ هک گل هیو.

TENSES

No: 2

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Did I have a flower?
 Did we have a flower?
 Did you have a flower?
 Did he have a flower?
 Did she have a flower?
 Did it have a flower?
 Did they have a flower?

چا مونکي هڪ گل هيو؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري

I did not have a flower.
 We did not have a flower.
 You did not have a flower.
 He did not have a flower.
 She did not have a flower.
 It did not have a flower.
 They did not have a flower.

يونکي هڪ گل نه هيو.

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري

Did I not have a flower?
 Did we not have a flower?
 Did you not have a flower?
 Did he not have a flower?
 Did she not have a flower?
 Did it not have a flower?
 Did they not have a flower.

چا مونکي هڪ گل نه هيو؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Ahmed had a garden of date palms.
2. Mona had a beautiful little pussy.
3. Raheela had a decorated four poster.
4. Khalida had a large blue wardrobe.
5. My maternal grand father had the factory of tapers.
6. The brave soldier had a sword and a harp.
7. Had Rani not a mouth organ?

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

3. My maternal uncle had a large library.
9. Lahore fort had many cellars.
10. The monkey man had a little tambourine.

۱. احمد کي هڪ ڪڇين جو باغ هيو.
۲. مونا کي هڪ خوبصورت ننڍي پلي هئي.
۳. راحيل کي هڪ سينگاريل وڏو پلنگ هيو.
۴. خالدہ کي هڪ وڏي نيري ڪپڙن جي الماري هئي.
۵. منهنجي ناني کي موم بتين جي فيڪٽري هئي.
۶. بهادر فوجي سپاهي کي هڪ تلوار ۽ هڪ سارنگي هئي.
۷. ڇا راني کي ٻين باجو نه هيو؟
۸. منهنجي مامي کي هڪ وڏي لائبريري هئي.
۹. لاهور جي قلعي کي ڪيترائي تهه خانا هيا.
۱۰. پولڙي واري ماڻهو کي هڪ ننڍڙي ڊڊبي هئي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. اڪبر کي هيرن جي ٽوپي هئي.
 ۲. سلما کي بدهاضمو نه هيو.
 ۳. گل کي اخروٽ جو باغ نه هيو.
 ۴. ڇا مونکي چار سون جون منڊيون هيون؟
 ۵. علي کي ڏانڊن جي جوڙي هئي.
 ۶. مونکي بندوق جون ڪيتريون ئي گوليون هيون.
 ۷. راڻي کي جاپاني سينگار جو سامان هيو.
 ۸. شڪاري کي چار زندهه هرڻيون هيون.
 ۹. علي شاهه کي نارنگين جا چار باغ هيا.
 ۱۰. صنوبر کي وڻندڙ آواز هيو.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS

ذڪيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معني
Cap of diamonds	ڪپ آف ڊايمنڊس	ميرن جي توپي
Dyspepsia	ڊس پيسيا	بدهاضمو
Chest nut	چيسٽ نٽ	اخروٽ
Rings	رنگس	منڊيون
Gun	گن	بندوق
Bullets	بليٽس	گوليون
Bullock	بلڪ	ڏاند
Pair	پيئر	جوڙي
Kit of make up	ڪٽ آف ميڪ اپ	سينگار جو سامان
Alive	الائيو	زندهه
Deer	ڊيئر	مرڻيون
Charming	چارمنگ	وڻندڙ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. The oldman had a stick and a lamp. (Int:)
2. Afroz had a flower of Jasmine. (Neg:)
3. A wild man had a panther. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Aisha had a sky blue dress. (Emp:)
5. My had paternal pigeons aunt many. (Re: arr:)

2.6 FUTURE "TO HAVE" TENSE زمان مستقبل هئڻ OR FUTURE TENSE OF "TO HAVE"

DEFINITION:-

Such a form of verb which shows the "Possession" or "Ownership" of animate or inanimate in forth coming time that is called "Future To have Tense".

وصف:-

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا ڪنهن جاندار يا غير جاندار جي مالڪي کي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري تنهن کي "زمان مستقبل هئڻ" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) مليحا کي هڪ بانسري هوندي.

(۲) احمد کي هڪ بال هوندو.

سمجھائي: ياد رکڻو ته مٿين جملن ۾ فاعل جو ڪو به عمل واضح ٿيل نه آهي، فقط هي ايندڙ وقت ۾ مالڪي کي واضح ڪن ٿا، جهڙوڪ پهرين ۾ "بانسري" جي مالڪي "مليحا" ظاهر ڪري ٿي ۽ جملي ٻئي ۾ "بال" جي مالڪي "احمد" ظاهر ڪري ٿو.
مٿين بحث مان اها ڳالهه واضح ٿي ويئي ته هن زمان ۾ ڪو به عمل (Action) نه ٿيندو آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense depicts the possession or ownership of the subject in coming time.

نوٽ (1) هي زمان (Tense) فاعل (Subject) جي مالڪي کي ايندڙ وقت ۾ واضح ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. We shall have armlets. اسان کي ڪنگڻ هوندا.
2. Naz will have a necklace. ناز کي هار هوندو.

POINT (2)

There is "no action" of the subject in this tense.

نقطہ (2) هن زمان ۾ فاعل (Subject) جو ڪو به عمل نه هوندو آهي.

POINT (3)

"Shall have" and "Will have" are the "to have" verbs of this tense.

نقطہ (3) "Shall have" ۽ "Will have" هن زمان جا "هئڻ" وارا فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall have an American revolver. مونکي هڪ آمريڪن ريوالور هوندو.

2. They will have a orchard of peaches. انهن کي آڙن جو باغ هوندو.

POINT (4)

"Shall have" is used with first person (i-e I , We)

نقطہ (4) "Shall have" ضمير متکلم يعني (I - We) سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall have a cupboard. مونکي ڪپٽ هوندو.

2. We shall have a sugar mill. اسانکي ڪنڊ جي مل هوندي.

POINT (5)

"Will have" is used with all the subjects, except first person (i-e I - We)

نقطہ (5) ضمير متکلم يعني (I - We) کان سواءِ باقي سڀني فاعلن سان "Will have" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE

You/ He/ She/ It/ They/ Boy/ Girls will have biscuits.

تون/ هو/ هوءَ/ اهو/ اهي/ چوڪرو/ چوڪرين کي بسڪٽ هوندا.

POINT (6)

For emphatic sentences "shall have" is changed into "will have" and "Will have" is changed into "shall have".

نقطہ (6) تاکيدي جملن لاءِ "Shall have" تبديل ڪيو وڃي ٿو "Will have" ۾ ۽ "Will have" تبديل "Shall have" ۾ ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I will have an Arabian horse.

مونکي واقعي هڪ عربي گهوڙو هوندو.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

2. She shall have ringlets on the face. هن کي ضرور منهن تي زلفان هونديون.

FORMATION بناوٽ

Subject	To have verb in Future	Complement of Sentence
I	Shall have	an axe.
You	Will have	a flour mill.

= I shall have an axe.

مونکي هڪ ڪهاڙي هوندي.

= You will have a flour mill.

تو کي هڪ اٽي جي مل هوندي.

CONJUGATION گرهان / ڦيرو

I shall have a white horse.

مونکي اڇو گهوڙو هوندو.

We shall have a white horse.

اسانکي اڇو گهوڙو هوندو.

You will have a white horse.

تو کي اڇو گهوڙو هوندو.

He will have a white horse.

هن کي اڇو گهوڙو هوندو.

She will have a white horse.

هن کي اڇو گهوڙو هوندو.

It will have a white horse.

انهيءَ کي اڇو گهوڙو هوندو.

They will have a white horse.

انهن کي اڇو گهوڙو هوندو.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE بياني

I shall have a flower.
We shall have a flower.
You will have a flower.
He will have a flower.
She will have a flower.
It will have a flower.
They will have a flower.
مونڪي هڪ گل هوندو.

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Shall I have a flower?
Shall we have a flower?
Will you have a flower?
Will he have a flower?
Will she have a flower?
Will it have a flower?
Will they have a flower?
ڇا مونڪي هڪ گل هوندو؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري

I shall not have a flower.
We shall not have a flower.
You will not have a flower.
He will not have a flower.
She will not have a flower.
It will not have a flower.
They will not have a flower.
مونڪي هڪ گل نه هوندو.

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري

Shall I not have a flower?
Shall we not have a flower?
Will you not have a flower?
Will he not have a flower?
Will she not have a flower?
Will it not have a flower?
Will they not have a flower?
ڇا مونڪي هڪ گل نه هوندو؟

EMPHATIC تاڪيدي

I will have a flower.
We will have a flower.
You shall have a flower.
He shall have a flower.
She shall have a flower.
It shall have a flower.
They shall have a flower.

مونڪي واقعي هڪ گل هوندو.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

MODEL SENTENCES ٻيا ٻيا

1. My paternal uncle will have a beautiful white dog.
2. My sister - in - law will have a kitten.
3. Aftab's niece will have a cuckoo.
4. We shall have many gems.
5. I will have a godown for storing the grain.
6. Lecturer shall have a library.
7. Business man will have many shops.
8. Cricket player will have the complete kit of cricket.
9. Druggist shall have many medicines.
10. Shoes maker will have a decent shoes shop.

١. منهنجي ڇاچي کي خوبصورت اڇو کتو هوندو.
٢. منهنجي سالي کي هڪ ٻلي جو ٻچو هوندو.
٣. آفتاب جي ڀائڻي کي ڪوئل هوندي.
٤. اسان کي ڪيترائي جواهر هوندا.
٥. مون کي اناج کي ذخيره ڪرڻ لاءِ سچ پچ هڪ گدام هوندو.
٦. ليڪچرار کي ضرور هڪ لائبرري هوندي.
٧. ڪاروباري ماڻهو کي ڪيترائي دڪان هوندا.
٨. ڪرڪيٽ جي رانديگر کي مڪمل ڪرڪيٽ جو سامان هوندو.
٩. دوائون رکندڙ کي حقيقت ۾ ڪيتريون ئي دوائون هونديون.
١٠. بوت ٺاهيندڙ کي هڪ بهترين بوتن جو دڪان هوندو.

EXERCISE No: 1

Translate into English.

- انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
١. فرح کي هڪ گل لالا هوندو.
 ٢. بيبي کي هڪ ڳالهائيندڙ طوطو هوندو.
 ٣. فقير وٽ ڀولي نه هوندي.
 ٤. ڇا علي وٽ گلابي شرت نه هوندي؟

TENSES

۵. احمد کي هڪ خچر هوندو.
۶. آمنه کي مور نه هوندو.
۷. ڇا زبيده کي آسٽريلين مينا هوندي؟
۸. احسن کي واڳن کي پالڻ لاءِ هڪ تلاءُ هوندو.
۹. راحيل کي هنس جي جوڙي هوندي.
۱۰. ببلو کي هڪ حرڪتي ريڊ جو ٻچو هوندو.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Tulip	ٽيولپ	گل لال
Rosy	روزي	گلابي
Mule	ميول	خچر
Pea - cock	پي ڪاڪ	مور
Starling	اسٽارلنگ	مينا
Alligator	ايليگيٽر	واڳون
Swan	سٿان	هنس
Pair/ Couple	پيئر / ڪپل	جوڙي
Naughty	ناٽي	حرڪتي
Lamb	لئمپ	گهڻي جو ٻچو

EXERCISE No: 2

Do as directed:

1. Ahmed will have a blue dress. (Int:)
2. Army will have a map of other country. (Neg:)
3. Will hunter not have a gun for hunting. (Ass:)
4. I shall have a bed of flowers. (Emp:)
5. Have Ghazal will beautiful a pen. (Re: arr:)

2.7 PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE زمان حال مطلق
OR
PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE زمان حال سادو
OR
PRESENT TENSE زمان حال (نج)

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which manifests that the subject does some work in present time that is called "Present Indefinite Tense".

وصف:-

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا پڌرو ڪري ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم هلندڙ وقت ۾ ڪري ٿو، ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان حال مطلق" چئجي ٿو.
مثال:

(۱) علي اخبار پڙهي ٿو.

(۲) اسين ڪتاب خريد ڪريون ٿا.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "پڙهي ٿو" ۽ "خريد ڪريون ٿا" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم هلندڙ وقت يعني (حال) ۾ ٿئي ٿو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows an action of the subject in current time.

نوٽ (1) هي زمان (Tense) فاعل (Subject) جي ڪم يعني "عمل" کي هلندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I go to the garden.

مان باغ ڏانهن وڃان ٿو.

2. Afshan drinks tea.

افشان چانهه پيئي ٿي.

POINT (2)

"Do" and "Does" are the helping verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Do" ۽ "Does" هن زمان جا معاون (مددگار) فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I do not climb on the tree. مان وڻ تي نه چڙهان ٿو.
2. Does she prepare food? ڇا هوءَ کاڌو تيار ڪري ٿي؟

POINT (3)

"Do" and "Does" (auxiliary verbs) are used, when we change an affirmative sentence into Interrogative, Negative, Int: & Neg: or Emphatic.

نوٽ (3) "Do" ۽ "Does" (مددگار فعل) تڏهن استعمال ڪيا ويندا آهن جڏهن اسان هڪ اڪاري جملي کي سوالِي، ناڪاري، سوالِي ۽ ناڪاري يا تاڪيدي ۾ تبديل ڪندا آهيون.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I see a flower. (Aff:)
2. Do I see a flower? (Int:)
3. I do not see a flower. (Neg:)
4. Does she not see a flower. (Int: & Neg).
5. I do see a flower. (Emphatic).

POINT (4)

"Do" is used with first person (i-e I-We) second person (i-e you), third person plural (i - e they) and plural nouns.

نوٽ (4) "Do" ضمير متڪلم يعني (I-We)، ضمير حاضر يعني (You) ضمير غائب جمع يعني (They) ۽ جمع اسمن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

I/We/ You/ They/ Boys/ Girls do not read fairy tale.

مان/ اسين/ تون/ اهي/ ڇوڪرا/ ڇوڪريون پري جي ڪهاڻي نه پڙهان ٿو.

POINT (5)

"Does" is used with third person singular (i-e He, She, It) and singular nouns.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

نوٽ (5) "Does" ضمير غائب واحد يعني (He, She, It) ۽ واحد اسمن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

Does/ he/ she/ it/ Aslam/ girl sing a song?

ڇا هو/ هوءَ/ اهو/ اسلم چوڪري هڪ راڳ ڳائي ٿو؟

POINT (6)

First form of the verb is used in this tense.

نوٽ (6) هن زمان ۾ فعل جي پهرين صورت استعمال ٿيندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I watch T.V.

مان ٽي وي ڏسان ٿو.

2. Moomal combs her hair.

مومل پنهنجن وارن کي ڦٽي ڏئي ٿي.

POINT (7)

In case of Affirmative Sentence, if the subject of the sentence is third person singular or singular noun, then we increase "s" or "es" in the end of verb.

نوٽ (7) هاڪاري جملي جي صورت ۾ جيڪڏهن جملي جو فاعل ضمير غائب واحد يا واحد اسم آهي، ته پوءِ اسان فعل جي پڇاڙي ۾ "s" يا "es" جو اضافو ڪنداسين.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He kills a snake.

هو نانگ ماري ٿو.

2. Aslam teaches us English.

اسلم اسان کي انگريزي سيکاري ٿو.

POINT (8)

If the subject is third person singular or singular noun and its verb ends on (O, S, Ch, Sh, X, Z), then add "es" to the main verb.

نوٽ (8) جيڪڏهن فاعل ضمير غائب واحد يا اسم واحد آهي ۽ انهي جو فعل (O, S, Ch, Sh, X, Z) تي ختم ٿئي ٿو ته پوءِ مکيه فعل جي آخر ۾ "es" ملائجي.

EXAMPLES:-

O = (Go وڃڻ) Raheel goes to school.

S = (Pass پاس ٿيڻ) Naila passes her test.

TENSES

Ch = (Catch ڀڪڙڻ) Majid catches fish.

Sh = (Abolish ختم ڪرڻ) Aisha abolishes her work.

X = (Mix ملڻ) He mixes with bad company.

Z = (Zizz ٽٽڻ جا جهوٽا کائڻ) She zizzes on the chair.

POINT (9)

If the subject is third person singular or singular noun and its verb ends on "Y" letter and there is not any vowel letter preceding it, then "Y" is dropped and "ies" takes its place.

نوٽ (9) جيڪڏهن فاعل (Subject) ضمير غائب واحد يا واحد اسم آهي ۽ انجو فعل (verb) "Y" اکر تي ختم ٿئي ٿو ۽ انهي جي اڳيان ڪو به حرف علت (vowel) نه آهي، ته پوءِ "Y" کي هٽائي انهي جي جڳهه تي "ies" رکجي.

Try - Y = Tr + ies = Tries = He tries to win a match.

Fly - Y = Fl + ies = Flies = Riaz flies a kite.

POINT (10)

If the subject is third person singular or singular noun and its verb ends on "Y" letter and there is vowel before it, then only "S" is added in the end of the verb.

نوٽ (10) جيڪڏهن فاعل (Subject) ضمير غائب واحد يا واحد اسم آهي ۽ ان جو فعل (verb) "Y" اکر تي ختم ٿئي ٿو ۽ انهي جي اڳيان حرف علت (vowel) آهي ته پوءِ فقط "S" فعل جي آخر ۾ ملائي ويندي.

Betray + S = Betrays =

Raheela betrays with her friends.

راحيل پنهنجن سهيلن سان غداري ڪري ٿي.

POINT (11)

There are some particular verbs which end on "f, fe". If the subject is third person singular or singular noun, then "f, fe" is dropped and "ves" fills its blank.

نوٽ (11) ڪجهه مخصوص فعل آهن جيڪي "f, fe" تي ختم ٿين ٿا. جيڪڏهن فاعل (Subject) ضمير غائب واحد يا اسم واحد آهي ته پوءِ "f, fe" کي هٽايو وڃي ٿو ۽ "ves" انجو خال ڀري ٿي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

(Loaf = ڏڪا کائڻ / پئڪڻ) Loaf - f = loa + ves = loaves.

Boys loaf. ڇوڪرا پئڪن ٿا.

Aslam loaves. اسلم ڏڪا کائي ٿو.

(Knife = چاقو سان ڪٽڻ) Knife - fe = kni + ves = knives.

Rani knives an apple. راني هڪ صوف چاقو سان ڪٽي ٿي.

POINT (12)

(ٿو، ٿا، ٿي ٿيون) are the particular signs of this tense in sindhi.

نوٽ (12) (ٿو، ٿا، ٿي ٿيون) سنڌي ۾ هن زمان جون خاص نشانيون آهن.
مثال:

(1) مان هڪ خط لکان ٿو.

(2) اهي ڪتاب پڙهن ٿا.

(3) هو ڪپڙا سبي ٿي.

(4) اهي سهرا ڳائڻ ٿيون.

POINT (13)

For emphatic sentences "Do" or "Does" is used after the subject.

نوٽ (13) تاڪيدي جملن جي لاءِ فاعل کانپوءِ "Do" يا "Does" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I sip tea. مان چانهه پيئڻ ٿو.

= I do sip tea. مان چانهه ته پيئڻ ٿو.

2. Waheed rides bicycle. وحيد سائيڪل هلائي ٿو.

= Waheed does ride bicycle. وحيد سائيڪل ته هلائي ٿو.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	Main Verb I	Object
Rehana	reads	a newspaper

= Rehana reads a newspaper. ريحانه اخبار پڙهي ٿي.

TENSES

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I break a glass.	مان گلاس پڇان ٿو.
We break a glass.	اسين گلاس پڇون ٿا.
You break a glass.	تون گلاس پڇي ٿو.
He breaks a glass.	هو گلاس پڇي ٿو.
She breaks a glass.	هوءَ گلاس پڇي ٿي.
It breaks a glass.	اهو گلاس پڇي ٿو.
They break a glass.	اهي گلاس پڇن ٿا.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE هاڪاري	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I pluck flowers. We pluck flowers. You pluck flowers. He plucks flowers. She plucks flowers. It plucks flowers. They pluck flowers. مان گل پٽيان ٿو.	Do I pluck flowers? Do we pluck flowers? Do you pluck flowers? Does he pluck flowers? Does she pluck flowers? Does it pluck flowers? Do they pluck flowers? ڇا مان گل پٽيان ٿو؟
NEGATIVE ناڪاري	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري
I do not pluck flowers. We do not pluck flowers. You do not pluck flowers. He does not pluck flowers. She does not pluck flowers. It does not pluck flowers. They do not pluck flowers. مان گل نه پٽيان ٿو.	Do I not pluck flowers? Do we not pluck flowers? Do you not pluck flowers? Does he not pluck flowers? Does she not pluck flowers? Does it not pluck flowers? Do they not pluck flowers? ڇا مان گل نه پٽيان ٿو؟

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EMPHATIC تاکیدی

I do pluck flowers.

We do pluck flowers.

You do pluck flowers.

He does pluck flowers.

She does pluck flowers.

It does pluck flowers.

They do pluck flowers.

مان گل ته پٽيان ٿو.

USES OF THE INTERROGATIVE WORDS

سوالی لفظن جو استعمال

USE OF "HOW"

How do you remember the poem?

تون بیت کیئن یاد کریں ٿو؟

OR

How you remember the poem?

How does she compose poetry?

هوءَ کیئن شاعری کری ٿو؟

OR

How she composes poetry?

USE OF "WHEN"

When do you accept my invitation?

توهان منهنجي دعوت ڪڏهن قبول کریو ٿا؟

OR

When you accept my invitation?

When does she do her home work?

هوءَ پنهنجو گهر ڪم ڪڏهن کری ٿي؟

OR

When she does her home work?

USE OF "WHY"

Why do you praise her?

تون هن جي تعريف ڇو ڪرين ٿو؟

OR

Why you praise her?

Why does Ahmed adopt this way?

احمد هي رستو ڇو اختيار ڪري ٿو؟

OR

Why Ahmed adopts this way?

USE OF "WHO"

Who do pluck flowers?

گل کير پتن ٿا؟

OR

Who pluck flowers?

Who does make noise?

گوڙ کير ڪري ٿو؟

OR

Who makes noise?

USE OF "WHOSE"

Whose pen do you want to write?

توهان ڪنهن جي پين سان لکڻ چاهيو ٿا؟

OR

Whose pen you want to write?

Whose friend does she want to be?

هوءَ ڪنهن جي سهيلي ٿيڻ چاهي ٿي؟

OR

Whose friend she wants to be?

USE OF "WHAT"

What do you want to do now?

توهان هاڻي ڇا ڪرڻ چاهيو ٿا؟

OR

What you want to do now?

What does she like to buy?

هوءَ ڇا خريد ڪرڻ چاهي ٿي؟

OR

What she likes to buy?

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

"USE OF "WHOM"

Whom do you laugh?

توہان کنهن سان کلو ٿا؟

OR

Whom you laugh?

Whom does Rani sing a song?

رائي کنهن سان گيت ڳائي ٿي؟

OR

Whom Rani sings a song?

USE OF "WHERE"

Where do you study?

توہان ڪٿي پڙهو ٿا؟

OR

Where you study?

Where does Zeb live?

زیب ڪٿي رهي ٿي؟

OR

Where Zeb lives?

USE OF "WHICH"

Which film do you want to watch?

توہان ڪهڙي فلم ڏسڻ چاهيو ٿا؟

OR

Which film you want to watch?

Which colour does she like?

هوءَ ڪهڙو رنگ پسند ڪري ٿي؟

OR

Which colour she likes?

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Nasima writes her name on the book.
2. Shopkeepers decorate their shops.
3. Minister of Education tries to emend the education system.
4. Drug annihilates our youth generation.
5. Nabeela's charms amaze me.
6. My mother loves me heartily.
7. New generation tries to consolidate the country.

8. Does Rani calculate the flowers?
9. Raja does read book.
10. Do I not wind the watch.?

۱. نسېما ڪتاب تي پنهنجو نالو لکي ٿي.
۲. دڪاندار پنهنجن دڪانن کي سينگارن ٿا.
۳. وزير تعليم تعليمي نظام کي سڌارڻ جي ڪوشش ڪري ٿو.
۴. منشي اسانجي نوجوان نسل کي تباهه ڪري ٿي.
۵. نبيله جون ادائون مونکي حيران ڪرڻ ٿيون.
۶. منهنجي ماءُ مونکي دلي طور پيار ڪري ٿي.
۷. نئين نسل ملڪ کي مضبوط ڪرڻ جي ڪوشش ڪري ٿي.
۸. ڇا رائي گل ڳئي ٿي؟
۹. راجه ڪتاب ته پڙهي ٿو.
۱۰. ڇا مان واچ کي چاهي نه ڏيان ٿو؟

EXERCISE No: 1

Translate into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. مان هن جي تمام گهڻي تعريف ڪريان ٿو.
۲. ڇا استاد شاگردن کي سزا ڏيئي ٿو؟
۳. ڇا برڪت اوطاق جي در کي کڙڪائي ٿو؟
۴. اسان پنهنجي استاد کي خوش آمديد چئون ٿا.
۵. اعجاز ڪارخاني ۾ مزدوري ته ڪري ٿو.
۶. ڇا نياز روهي سان شادي نه ڪري ٿو؟
۷. ڌاڙيل ماڻهو کي اغوا ڪن ٿا.
۸. استاد ايمانداري سان پنهنجو فرض ادا ڪري ٿو.
۹. ڇا ببلي باغ جو سير نه ڪري ٿي؟
۱۰. اسان علم سان ماحول کي صاف ڪريون ٿا.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

DIFFICULT WORDS ڈکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معني
Praise	پريز	تعريف ڪرڻ
Punish	پنش	سزا ڏيڻ
Greet	گريٽ	خوش آمديد چوڻ
Knock	ناڪ	ڪٽڪائڻ
Labour	ليبر	مزدوري
Robber	رابر	ڌاڙيل
Kidnap	ڪيڊنپ	اغوا ڪرڻ
Perform	پرفارم	ادا ڪرڻ
Environment	اين واءِ رن مينٽ	ماحول
Purify	پيوري فاءِ	صاف ڪرڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. He speaks slowly with stranger. (Int:)
2. The little girl breaks her toys. (Neg:)
3. She likes fashions. (Int: & Neg:)
4. They play bad minton in the ground. (Emp:)
5. Visit they Lahore many in important places. (Re: arr:)

2.8 PAST INDEFINITE TENSE زمان ماضي مطلق OR PAST SIMPLE TENSE زمان ماضي سادو OR PAST TENSE زمان ماضي (نج)

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which manifests that the subject did some work in previous time that is called "Past Indefinite Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ٻڌائي ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ ڪيو، ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان ماضي مطلق" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(1) مان کير پيتو.

(2) نعيم لغڙ اڏايو.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "پيتو" ۽ "اڏايو" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم ماضي يعني (گذريل) وقت ۾ ٿيو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالههون

POINT (1)

This tense shows an action of the subject in gone time.

نوٽ (1) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي ڪم يعني "عمل" کي گذريل وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I lit the candle.

آءُ موم بتي ٻاري.

2. Ali did his home work.

علي پنهنجو گهر ڪم ڪيو.

POINT (2)

"Did" is the only helping verb of this tense and is followed by all the subjects.

TENSES

نوٽ (2) "Did" هن زمان جو واحد مددگار فعل آهي ۽ سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I did not plant tree.

مان وڻ نه ٻوڪيو.

2. Did he lend Aslam 5 rupees?

ڇا هن اسلم کي پنج روپيا اودارا ڏنا.

POINT (3)

"Did" (auxiliary verb) is used when we change a Positive sentence into Interrogative, Negative, Int: & Neg: or Emphatic.

نوٽ (3) "Did" مددگار فعل تڏهن استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي جڏهن اسان هڪ هاڪاري جملي کي سوال، ناڪاري، سوال ۽ ناڪاري يا تاڪيدي ۾ تبديل ڪندا آهيون.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I boiled an egg. (Positive).

2. I did not boil an egg. (Negative).

3. Did I boil an egg? (Interrogative).

4. Did I not boil an egg? (Interrogative & Negative).

5. I did boil an egg. (Emphatic)

POINT (4)

Second form of the verb is used in this tense.

نوٽ (4) هن زمان ۾ فعل (verb) جي ٻئي صورت (Second form) استعمال ٿيندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I sailed a boat.

مان هڪ ٻيڙي هلائي.

2. Shamim departed for Lahore.

شمير لاهور ويئي.

POINT (5)

When "did" is used then first form of the verb is used with all the subjects.

نوٽ (5) جڏهن "Did" استعمال ڪيو وڃي ته پوءِ سڀني فاعلن سان فعل (verb) جي پهرين صورت (First form) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I fetch water. مان پاڻي ڀريو.

2. I did not fetch water. مان پاڻي نه ڀريو.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

POINT (6)

Generally second form is made by adding "d" or "ed" after the first form of verb.

نوٽ (6) اڪثر ڪري فعل جي پهرين صورت کانپوءِ "d" يا "ed" ملائڻ سان ٻئي صورت ٺاهي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

Like + d = Liked - He liked me. پسند ڪرڻ.

Walk + ed = walked - Aslam walked on foot. گهمڻ

POINT (7)

Some verbs that do not follow normal rules to make their past tense or past participle are called "Irregular verbs".

نوٽ (7) ڪجهه فعل جيڪي پنهنجو زمان ماضي ۽ اسم مفعول عام قاعدن مطابق نه ٺاهن ٿا تن کي "بي قاعدي فعل" سڏيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

Go
I went to market.

Went
مان مارڪيٽ ويس.

Gone

POINT (8)

For emphatic sentences "did" is used after the subject.

نوٽ (8) تاڪيدي جملن جي لاءِ فاعل (Subject) کانپوءِ "did" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

We played cricket. اسان ڪرڪيٽ کيڏي.

We did play cricket. اسان ڪرڪيٽ ته کيڏي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	Main Verb II	Object
I	bought	a car

= I bought a car.

مان هڪ ڪار خريد ڪئي.

TENSES

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I drank water.	مان پاڻي پيتو.
We drank water.	اسان پاڻي پيتو.
You drank water.	تون پاڻي پيتو.
He drank water.	هن پاڻي پيتو.
She drank water.	هن پاڻي پيتو.
It drank water.	انهي پاڻي پيتو.
They drank water.	انهن پاڻي پيتو.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE بيان	INTERROGATIVE سوال
I plucked a flower. We plucked a flower. You plucked a flower. He plucked a flower. She plucked a flower. It plucked a flower. They plucked a flower. مان گل پٽيو.	Did I pluck a flower? Did we pluck a flower? Did you pluck a flower? Did he pluck a flower? Did she pluck a flower? Did it pluck a flower? Did they pluck a flower? ڇا مان گل پٽيو؟
NEGATIVE ناڪاري	Int: & Neg: سوال ۽ ناڪاري
I did not pluck a flower. We did not pluck a flower. You did not pluck a flower. He did not pluck a flower. She did not pluck a flower. It did not pluck a flower. They did not pluck a flower. مان گل نه پٽيو.	Did I not pluck a flower? Did we not pluck a flower? Did you not pluck a flower? Did he not pluck a flower? Did she not pluck a flower? Did it not pluck a flower? Did they not pluck a flower? ڇا مان گل نه پٽيو؟

EMPHATIC تاکیدی

I did pluck a flower.

We did pluck a flower.

You did pluck a flower.

He did pluck a flower.

She did pluck a flower.

It did pluck a flower.

They did pluck a flower.

مان گل ته پٽيو.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. I visited Shalimar garden twice.
2. Fatima faced the difficulties of the life.
3. Father bore the styles of his children.
4. Students accepted the challenge of modern education.
5. Ahmed made the map of Pakistani rivers.
6. Marconi invented radio.
7. Rani wrote a letter to her friend.
8. Sahira sang a song on the birthday of Nori.
9. I felt doubt in her love.
10. Students welcomed their teacher warmly.

۱. مان شاليمار باغ جو ٻه دفعه سير ڪيو.

۲. فاطمه زندگي جي مشڪلاتن سان منهن ڏنو.

۳. بي پنهجي اولاد جون ادائون برداشت ڪيون.

۴. شاگردن جديد تعليم جي للڪار کي قبول ڪيو.

۵. احمد پاڪستاني ندين جو نقشو ٺاهيو.

۶. مارڪوني ريڊيو ايجاد ڪيو.

۷. راني پنهجي سهيلي ڏي خط لکو.

۸. ساحرا نوري جي سالگرهه تي گيت ڳايو.
۹. مان هن جي محبت ۾ شڪ محسوس ڪيو.
۱۰. شاگردن استاد جي گرم جوشي سان پليڪار ڪئي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. مان ڪالهه فقير کي هڪ زيرو ڏنو.
۲. علي هن جا زيورات چورايا.
۳. هن پنهنجي پٽ کي ڪوڙ ڳالهائڻ تي سزا ڏني.
۴. نورين ڪالهه دعوت لاءِ سينگار ڪيو.
۵. آمنه مهمانن جي لاءِ مڇي تري.
۶. علي کي 10 هزار روپيه پيءُ جي ملڪيت کان حصي ۾ مليا.
۷. در ڪنهن کڙ ڪايو؟
۸. نياز اسڪول ۾ جماعت ٺاهڻ جي ڪوشش ڪئي.
۹. وحيد پکي کي پيجري مان آزاد ڪيو.
۱۰. ڪيتريون ئي ڪارائتيون دوائون پاڪستان ۾ تيار ٿيون.

*To accomplish great thing, we
must not act but also dream,
not only plan but also believe.*

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

DIFFICULT WORDS ڈکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معني
Beggar	بيگر	فقير
Ornaments	آرنامينٹس	زيورات
Thieved	ٿيوڊ	چوراياء
Punish	پنش	سزا ڏيڻ
Make - up	میک اپ	سينگار ڪرڻ
Fry	فراء	ترڻ
Inherited	ان هيرٽيڊ	حصي ۾ مليا
Knock	ناڪ	کڙڪائڻ
League	ليگ	جماعت
Liberate	لبريٽ	آزاد ڪرڻ
Cage	ڪيج	پجرو
Manufacture	مئنيفڪچر	تيار ٿيڻ

EXERCISE No: 2

Do as directed:

1. I played foot ball game. (Int:)
2. He made speech. (Neg:)
3. Abid watched T.V in his room. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Prime Minister addressed the nation. (Emp:)
5. Saw I on bird a the of bank river. (Re: arr:)

2.9 FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE زمان مستقبل مطلق
OR
FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE زمان مستقبل سادو
OR
FUTURE TENSE زمان مستقبل (نج)

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which manifests that the subject will do some work in forth coming time that is called "Future Indefinite Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ٻڌائي ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو. ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان مستقبل مطلق" چئبو آهي.

مثال

(۱) هو سڀاڻي ڪراچي ويندو.

(۲) بابو اسانجي لاءِ صوف آڻيندو.

سمجھائي:

مٿيان فعل (verbs) "ويندو" ۽ "آڻيندو" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم ايندڙ وقت يعني "مستقبل" ۾ ٿيندو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows an action of the subject in time to come.

نوٽ (1) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي ڪم يعني "عمل" کي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

1. Aslam will help me. اسلم منهنجي مدد ڪندو.

2. We shall not go to bazar. اسان بازار نه وينداسون.

POINT (2)

"Shall" and "Will" are the helping verbs of this tense.

TENSES

نقطہ (2) "Shall" ۽ "Will" هن زمان جا مددگار فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall ring the bell. مان گھنڊ وڃائيندس.
2. You will buy a new house. تون هڪ نئون گهر خريد ڪندي.

POINT (3)

"Shall" is used with first person. (i - e I, We).

نقطہ (3) "Shall" ضمير متکلم يعني (I, We) سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall sing a song. ا هڪ گيت ڳائيندس.
2. We shall write a letter. اسين هڪ خط لکنداسون.

POINT (4)

"Will" is used with all the subjects, except first person (i - e I, We).

نقطہ (4) ضمير متکلم يعني (I, We) کان سواءِ "Will" سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

You/ He/ She/ It/ They/ Boys/ Nasima will eat mangoes.

تون/ هو/ هوءَ/ اهو/ اهي/ ڇوڪرا/ نسيم انب کائيندين.

POINT (5)

First form of the verb is used in this tense.

نقطہ (5) هن زمان ۾ فعل جي پهرين صورت استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. We shall take interest in Education. اسان تعليم ۾ دلچسپي وٺنداسين.
2. Fozia will get admission in Chandka. فوزيه چانڊڪا ۾ داخلا وٺندي.

POINT (6)

We can use "would" in the place of "shall" and "will".

نقطہ (6) اسان "shall" ۽ "will" جي جڳهه تي "would" استعمال ڪري سگهون ٿا.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall struggle for freedom.

OR

مان آزادي جي لاءِ جدوجهد ڪندس.

I would struggle for freedom.

2. Rubi will play good performance.

OR

روبي سٺي ڪارڪردگي سرانجام ڏيندي.

Rubi would play good performance.

POINT (7)

For emphatic sentences "shall" changes into "will" and "will" changes into "shall".

نوٽ (7) تاڪيدي جملن لاءِ "Shall" تبديل ٿيندو آهي "Will" ۽ "Will" تبديل ٿيندو آهي "Shall".

EXAMPLES:-

1. I will suspect on her success.

مان هنجي ڪاميابي تي ضرور شڪ ڇڏندس.

2. He shall support me.

هو منهنجي ضرور مدد ڪندو.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	Main Verb I	Object
I	shall	watch	a film.
Suneeta	will	sew	clothes.

= I shall watch a film.

مان فلم ڏسندس.

= Suneeta will sew clothes.

سنيٽا ڪپڙا سبندي.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I shall boil eggs.

مان انڊا اٻاريندس.

We shall boil eggs.

اسان انڊا اٻارينداسين.

You will boil eggs.

تون انڊا اٻاريندين.

He will boil eggs.

هو انڊا اٻاريندو.

She will boil eggs.

هو انڊا اٻاريندي.

TENSES

It will boil eggs.

اهو انڊا اٻاريندو.

They will boil eggs.

اهي انڊا اٻاريندا.

REMEMBER

POINT (8)

The phrase "going to" is an easy process to express Future thought in the place of "Shall", "Will" and "Would".

It shows an intention or possibility of an action to happen in future immediately.

نقطہ (8) زمان مستقبل جي اظهار کي ظاهر ڪرڻ جو هڪ آسان طريقو اهو به آهي ته مددگار فعلن "Shall", "Will" ۽ "Would" جي جڳهه تي "going to" استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

اهو ڪنهن عمل جي ويجهڙائيءَ واري مستقبل ۾ واقع ٿيڻ جي ارادي يا امڪان کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall kill a snake. (Simple future) مان نانگ ماري ٿس.

= I am going to kill a snake. (Immediate Future) =

2. She will iron her new clothes. (Simple Future. تو پنينجا نوان ڪپڙا استري ڪندي.

= She is going to iron her new clothes. (Immediate Future) =

3. Ahmed would play cricket. (Simple Future) احمد ڪرڪيٽ کيڏندو.

= Ahmed is going to play cricket. (Immediate Future) =

POINT (9)

Some time "Present Indefinite Tense" is used to express some Future action.

نقطہ (9) ڪڏهن ڪڏهن زمان حال مطلق، مستقبل (Future) جي ڪنهن ڪم يعني "عمل" کي ظاهر ڪندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. We leave for Karachi tomorrow. اسين سڀاڻي ڪراچي وينداسون.

2. My father comes next week. منهنجو بابو ايندڙ هفتي ايندو.

مجهڙائي: اسين "Future action" جي لاءِ "Present Indefinite Tense" انهي وقت استعمال ڪندا آهيون جڏهن انهي ڪم جي لاءِ وقوع پذير ٿيڻ جو فيصلو ٿيو هجي. جيئن اسان جي

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

پهرين جملي ۾ ڪراچي وڃڻ طئي ٿي ويو آهي ۽ ٻئي جملي ۾ بابي لکي موڪليو آهي ته هو ايندڙ هفتي ايندو.

POINT (10)

"Present Continuous Tense" shows the forth coming time with the help of some particular action verbs, like (come, leave, go, do) etc.
 نوت (10) "زمان حال استمراري" مخصوص فعلن جهڙوڪ (Come, Leave, go, do) وغيره جي مدد سان ايندڙ وقت جي ڪنهن خاص عمل کي ظاهر ڪندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I am going to Lahore tomorrow. مان سڀاڻي لاهور وڃي رهيو آهيان.
2. What are you doing next sunday? ايندڙ آچر تي اوهان ڇا ڪري رهيا آهيو؟

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE بياني	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I shall pluck a flower. We shall pluck a flower. You will pluck a flower. He will pluck a flower. She will pluck a flower. It will pluck a flower. They will pluck a flower. مان گل پٽيندس.	Shall I pluck a flower? Shall we pluck a flower? Will you pluck a flower? Will he pluck a flower? Will she pluck a flower? Will it pluck a flower? Will they pluck a flower? ڇا مان گل پٽيندس؟

NEGATIVE ناکاری

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری

I shall not pluck a flower.
We shall not pluck a flower.
You will not pluck a flower.
He will not pluck a flower.
She will not pluck a flower.
It will not pluck a flower.
They will not pluck a flower.
مان گل نه پئیندس.

Shall I not pluck a flower?
Shall we not pluck a flower?
Will you not pluck a flower?
Will he not pluck a flower?
Will she not pluck a flower?
Will it not pluck a flower?
Will they not pluck a flower?
ها مان گل نه پئیندس؟

EMPHATIC تاکیدي

I will pluck a flower.
We will pluck a flower.
You shall pluck a flower.
He shall pluck a flower.
She shall pluck a flower.
It shall pluck a flower.
They shall pluck a flower.
مان ضرور گل پئیندس.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

MODEL SENTENCES ٻڌائي ڄملا

1. The students will celebrate the 14th August with pomp and show.
2. New generation will boycott against copy culture.
3. Pakistani Nation will rebel against the false and greedy politicians.
4. It will blow breeze tomorrow.
5. Pakistani army will also shed his last drop of blood for the defence of his country.
6. I shall never forget your sympathy.
7. Waheed will face the difficulties with bravely.
8. We shall try to flourish the country.
9. I shall encourage the students in examination.
10. I shall invent a new procedure of teaching.

۱. شاگرد گرم جوشيءَ سان 14 آگسٽ ملهائيندا.
۲. نئين نسل ڪاپي ڪلچر جي خلاف احتجاج ڪندي.
۳. پاڪستاني قوم ڪوڙن ۽ لالچي سياستدانن جي خلاف بغاوت ڪندي.
۴. سپاڻي ٿڌي هوا لڳندي.
۵. پاڪستاني فوج پنهنجي ملڪ جي دفاع لاءِ رت جو آخري ڦڙو به وهائيندي.
۶. مان تنهنجي همدردي کي ڪڏهن به نه وساريندس.
۷. وحيد مشڪلاتن جو بهادري سان منهن ڏيندو.
۸. اسان ملڪ کي تيزي سان ترقي ڪرڻ جي ڪوشش ڪنداسين.
۹. مان شاگردن کي امتحان ۾ همٿائيندس.
۱۰. مان سکيا جو نئون طريقو ايجاد ڪندس.

EXERCISE No: 1

Translate into English.

۱. انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. اسان پنهنجي ملڪ سان محبت ڪنداسون.
۲. هن دؤر جا شاگرد تعليمي اصولن کي مضبوطي سان پڪڙيندا.
۳. آمنه سپاڻي گهر جي لاءِ خريداري ڪندي.
۴. نائل جو خواب ڪوڙو ثابت ٿيندو.

TENSES

۵. سڀا جلدي موسيقي جو آلات ايجاد ڪندي.
۶. وزير اعظم سياڻي راند جي ميدان جو افتتاح ڪندو.
۷. شڪاري جهنگ ۾ هرڻ جو شڪار ڪندا.
۸. اسان پنهنجي شهر کي شاندار بڻائينداسون.
۹. خوبصورتي جي لاءِ مالهي گل پوکيندو.
۱۰. استاد اخلاق تي شاگردن کي درس ڏيندو.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Principle	پرنسپل	اصول
Grip	گريپ	مضبوطي سان پڪڙڻ
Shopping	شاپنگ	خريداري ڪرڻ
Dream	ڊريم	خواب
Musical instrument	ميوزيڪل انس ٿرومينٽ	موسيقي جو آلات
Invent	انوينٽ	ايجاد ڪرڻ
Inaugurate	ان آگيوريت	افتتاح ڪرڻ
Hunter	هنٽر	شڪاري
Hunt	هنٽ	شڪار ڪرڻ
Glorify	گلوري فاءِ	شاندار بنائڻ
Gardener	گارڊنر	مالهي
Lecture	ليڪچر	درس ڏيڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. They will play with their friends. (Int:)
2. I shall post that letter to my friend. (Neg:)
3. The moon will disappear behind the dark clouds. (Int: Neg:)
4. The hunter will fire at those beasts. (Emp:)
5. Double will he play performance in role. (Re: arr:)

2.10 PRESENT HABITUAL TENSE

زمان حال مدامي يا زمان حال عادي

DEFINITION:

The word "Habitual" has been taken from the word "Habit" therefore, such a form of verb which signifies that the subject does some work as a "Habitual condition" in current time that is called "Present Habitual Tense".

وصف:

لفظ "مدامي" لفظ "عادت" مان ورتو ويو آهي تنهنڪري، فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا واضح ڪري ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم هلندڙ وقت ۾ بحثيت عادي حالت جي (هميشه) ڪري ٿو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان حال مدامي" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) مان اخبار پڙهندو آهيان.

(۲) علي ڪرڪيٽ کيڏندو آهي.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "پڙهندو آهيان" ۽ "کيڏندو آهي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم هلندڙ وقت يعني (حال) ۾ هميشه ٿيندو آهي.

تنهنڪري سنڌي ۾ "مدامي" جي معنيٰ "هميشه" آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS **ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون**

POINT (1)

This tense shows a "Habitual action" of the subject in present time.

نوٽ (1) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي "عادي عمل" کي زمان حال ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I go to School. مان اسڪول ويندو آهيان.
2. Ali reads a lesson. علي سبق پڙهندو آهي.

TENSES

POINT (2)

In sindhi (آهيان، آهيون، آهيڻ، آهيو، آهي، آهن) are the particular signs of this tense and come after the future.

نوٽ (2) سنڌي ۾ (آهيان، آهيون، آهيڻ، آهيو، آهي، آهن) هن زمان جون خاص نشانيون آهن جيڪي مستقبل کانپوءِ اينديون آهن.

مثال: مان صوف کائيندو آهيان.
مستقبل --- خاص نشاني

POINT (3)

In English, the translation of "Present Habitual Tense" is same as "Present Indefinite Tense".

نوٽ (3) انگريزي ۾ "زمان حال مدامي" جو ترجمو به ساڳئي ريت "زمان حال مطلق" وانگر ڪيو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

- I eat mangoes. = Present Habitual Tense. مان انب کائيندو آهيان. زمان حال مدامي
- I eat mangoes. = Present Indefinite Tense. مان انب کائون ٿو. زمان حال مطلق

POINT (4)

The rules of this tense are same like "Present Indefinite Tense".

نوٽ (4) هن زمان جا قاعدا "زمان حال مطلق" وانگر ساڳيا آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

- I eat sweet. مان مٺائي کائيندو آهيان.
- Does he not climb on the tree? ڇا هو وڻ تي نه چڙهندو آهي؟
- Zarqa does go to garden. زرقا باغ ڏانهن ته ويندي آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	Main Verb I	Object
I	Play	Foot ball
She	Watches	T.V

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

= I play foot ball.

مان فوٽ بال کيڏندو آهيان.

= She watches T.V.

هوءَ ٽي وي ڏسندي آهي.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I sell garlands.

مان هار وڪڻندو آهيان.

We sell garlands.

اسين هار وڪڻندا آهيون.

You sell garlands.

تون هار وڪڻندو آهين.

He sells garlands.

هو هار وڪڻندو آهي.

She sells garlands.

هوءَ هار وڪڻندي آهي.

It sells garlands.

اهو هار وڪڻندو آهي.

They sell garlands.

اهي هار وڪڻندا آهن.

POINT (5)

There are some other possible ways of this tense, which are given below.

نوٽ (5) هن زمان جا ٻيا ڪجهه ممڪن طريقا آهن، جيڪي هيٺ ڏجن ٿا.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I take bath daily.

مان روزانو تڙ ڪندو آهيان.

2. I am habitual of bathing daily.

3. I am in the habit of bathing daily.

4. I have a habit to bathe daily.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE بياني	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I pluck flowers. We pluck flowers. You pluck flowers. He plucks flowers. She plucks flowers. It plucks flowers. They pluck flowers. مان گل پٽيندو آهيان.	Do I pluck flowers? Do we pluck flowers? Do you pluck flowers? Does he pluck flowers? Does she pluck flowers? Does it pluck flowers? Do they pluck flowers? ڇا مان گل پٽيندو آهيان؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري
I do not pluck flowers. We do not pluck flowers. You do not pluck flowers. He does not pluck flowers. She does not pluck flowers. It does not pluck flowers. They do not pluck flowers. مان گل نه پٽيندو آهيان.	Do I not pluck flowers? Do we not pluck flowers? Do you not pluck flowers? Does he not pluck flowers? Does she not pluck flowers? Does it not pluck flowers? Do they not pluck flowers? ڇا مان گل نه پٽيندو آهيان؟

EMPHATIC تاڪيدي

I do pluck flowers.
We do pluck flowers.
You do pluck flowers.
He does pluck flowers.
She does pluck flowers.
It does pluck flowers.
They do pluck flowers.

مان گل ته پٽيندو آهيان.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. Teacher teaches English Grammar to the students daily.
2. Naughty boys laugh at simple boys.
3. I love with my occupation.
4. Ahmed cares his garden himself.
5. Now a days every student does bitter effort for his triumph.
6. Zareena sews her clothes.
7. Old woman buggers to the cruels.
8. Illiterate persons do not accept their daughters with affection.
9. Gardener does plant trees in the garden.
10. Nazia sings attractive folk songs.

۱. استاد شاگردن کي روزانو انگريزي گرامر سيکاريندو آهي.
۲. حرڪتي چوڪرا سادن چوڪرن تي کلندا آهن.
۳. مان پنهنجي پيشي سان محبت ڪندو آهيان.
۴. احمد پنهنجي باغ جي پاڻ سنڀال ڪندو آهي.
۵. اڄڪله هر ڪو شاگرد پنهنجي ڪاميابي لاءِ سخت ڪوشش ڪندو آهي.
۶. زرينه پنهنجا ڪپڙا سبندي آهي.
۷. پوڙهي عورت ظالمن کي پاراتو ڏيندي آهي.
۸. جاهل ماڻهو پنهنجين ڌيئرن کي محبت سان قبول نه ڪندا آهن.
۹. مالي باغ ۾ وڻ ته پوکيندو آهي.
۱۰. نازيه موهيندڙ سهرڙا ڳائيندي آهي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. ٿر جا ماڻهو سادي زندگي گذاريندا آهن.
 ۲. شاگرد پنهنجي مستقبل جي لاءِ سخت جدوجهد ڪندا آهن.
 ۳. زندگي ڏک ۽ سک ڏيندي آهي.
 ۴. نعيم مونکي پڙهائي ۾ شڪست ڏيندو آهي.
 ۵. علي الله جي بندن جي خدمت ڪندو آهي.

TENSES

۱. نائله پنهنجي اباڻن کي ياد ڪندي آهي.
۲. بابو راندين ۾ حصو وٺندو آهي.
۳. بهادر ماڻهو پنهنجي آزادي جي لاءِ وڙهندا آهن.
۴. روبي دستاويزي فلمون ڏسندي آهي.
۵. عائشه گلن جا هار ٺاهيندي آهي.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Simple	سمپل	سادي
Bitter effort	بٽرايفرٽ	سخت جدوجهد
Sorrows and joys	ساروز اينڊ جوائز	ڏک ۽ سک
Defeat	ڊفيٽ	شڪست ڏيڻ
Serve	سرو	خدمت ڪرڻ
Ancestors	اين سيٽرس	اباڻا
Participate	پارٽي سيپيٽ	حصو وٺڻ
Freedom	فري ڊم	آزادي
Documentary	ڊاڪيومينٽري	دستاويزي
Garland	گارلنڊ	هار

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. I remember you every where. (Int:)
2. Abdul Shakoor Popularises my English Grammar. (Neg:-)
3. After reading, Nazia replaces her books. (Int: & Neg)
4. Fozia sings sweet songs. (Emp:)
5. Dictionary difficult finds from Sonia words. (Re: arr:)

2.11 PAST HABITUAL TENSE

زمان ماضي مدامي يا زمان ماضي عادتي

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which signifies that the subject did some work as a "Habitual condition" in time gone by that is called "Past Habitual Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا واضح ڪري ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم (action) بحیثیت مدامي (عادتي) جي گذريل وقت ۾ ڪندو هو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان ماضي مدامي" سڏبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) وحید ڪرڪيٽ کيڏندو هو.

(۲) عائشہ اسڪول ويندي هئي.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "کيڏندو هو" ۽ "ويندي هئي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم ماضي يعني

(گذريل) وقت ۾ هميشه ٿيندو هو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS

POINT (1)

This tense shows a "customary action" of the subject in previous time.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Ali used to read books.

علي ڪتاب پڙهندو آهي.

2. Naseema used to sing songs.

نسیم گيت ڳائيندي هئي.

POINT (2)

"Used" is the exclusive sign of this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Used" هن زمان جي خاص علامت (نشاني) آهي.

TENSES

EXAMPLES:-

1. Fozia used to watch T.V. فوزيه ٿي وي ڏسندي هئي.
2. He used to do painting. هو مصوري ڪندو هو.

POINT (3)

Infinitive is used in this tense.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان ۾ اسم مصدر (Infinitive) استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. She used to go to garden. هوءَ باغ ڏانهن ويندي هئي.
2. Anila used to swim in the river. انيلا ندي ۾ ترندي هئي.

POINT (4)

"Did" is its helping verb, and it is used when we change a positive sentence into Interrogative, Negative, Int: & Neg: or Emphatic. Its use is the same as in past simple tense.

نوٽ (4) "Did" هن زمان جو مددگار (معاون) فعل آهي، اهو تڏهن استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي جڏهن هڪ هاڪاري جملي کي سوالِي، ناڪاري، سوالِي ۽ ناڪاري يا تاڪيدي ۾ تبديل ڪيو وڃي. انهي جو استعمال زمان ماضي مطلق وانگر آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Ahmed did not use to fly kites. احمد لڳڻ نه اڏاريندو هو.
2. Javaid did use to drink tea. جاويد چانهه نه پيئندو هو.

POINT (5)

Some times "used" is also used as a helping verb in this tense.

نوٽ (5) هن زمان ۾ ڪڏهن ڪڏهن "Used" بحيثيت مددگار فعل طور تي به استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He used not to spoil the water. هو پاڻي خراب نه ڪندو هو.
2. Used teacher not to support his students? ڇا استاد شاگردن جي مدد نه ڪندو هو؟

POINT (6)

This tense points out a given up habit or situation in past, which differs now.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

نوٽ (6) هي زمان گذريل وقت ۾ ختر ليل (چڏيل) عادت يا حالت کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو، جيڪا هينئر ساڳي نه آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

Rahila used to play with dolls but now she plays hockey.

راحيلہ گڏين سان کيڏندي هئي پر هاڻي هو، هاڪي کيڏندي آهي.

POINT (7)

For emphatic sentences "did" is used before the "use".

نوٽ (7) تاڪيڊي جملن لاءِ "use" جي اڳيان "Did" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I did use to write letters.

مان خط ته لکندو هوس.

2. Niaz did use to pray five times.

نياز ته پنج وقت نماز پڙهندو هو.

POINT (8)

In sindhi (هو، هئي، هيا، هوس، هياسين، هئو، هئين) are the particular signs which come after the Future to form "Past habitual Tense".

نوٽ (8) سنڌي ۾ (هو، هئي، هيا، هوس، هياسين، هئو، هئين) خاص نشانين آهن جيڪي زمان ماضي مدامي کي ٺاهڻ لاءِ مستقبل کانپوءِ اينديون آهن.

مثال: مان ميون ڪائيندو هوس.

مستقبل — خاص نشاني

POINT (9)

This tense can be used like Past Indefinite Tense.

نوٽ (9) زمان ماضي مطلق وانگر هي زمان استعمال ڪري سگهجي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I rode bicycle.

مان سائيڪل هلائيندو هوس.

2. Did Komal not sew clothes?

ڇا ڪومل ڪپڙا نه سبندي هئي؟

POINT (10)

"Would" is also used to reveal "Past Habitual Tense"

نوٽ (10) زمان ماضي مدامي کي "Would" جي ذريعي به پڻ ظاهر ڪيو ويندو آهي.

TENSES

EXAMPLES:-

1. My younger brother would play with me. منهنجو ننڍو ڀاءُ مون سان کيڏندو هو.
2. Would her beauty not captivate me? ڇا هن جي خوبصورتي مون کي نه موھيندي هئي؟

POINT (11)

There are some other possible ways of this tense which are given below.
نقطہ (11) هن زمان جا ڪجهه ٻيا ممڪن طريقا آهن جيڪي هيٺ ڏجن ٿا.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I used to read sindhi newspaper. مان سنڌي اخبار پڙهندو هوس.
2. I read Sindhi newspaper.
3. I would read sindhi newspaper.
4. I was habitual of reading sindhi newspaper.
5. I was in the habit of reading sindhi newspaper.
6. I had a habit of reading sindhi newspaper.

FORMATION (USED) بناوت

Subject	Used	Infinitive	Object
Majid	used	to drive	the car

= Majid used to drive the car. ماجد ڪار هلائيندو هو.

FORMATION (WOULD) بناوت

Subject	Would	M. Verb I	Object
Ali	would	plant	trees

= Ali would plant trees. علي وڻ پوکيندو هو.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I used to compose poetry. مان شاعري ڪندو هوس.

We used to compose poetry. اسان شاعري ڪندا هئاسين.

You used to compose poetry. تون شاعري ڪندين هئين.

He used to compose poetry. هو شاعري ڪندو هو.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

She used to compose poetry.

هو شاعري ڪندي هئي.

It used to compose poetry.

اهو شاعري ڪندو هو.

They used to compose poetry.

اهي شاعري ڪندا هيا.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE بيان

I used to pluck flowers.
We used to pluck flowers.
You used to pluck flowers.
He used to pluck flowers.
She used to pluck flowers.
It used to pluck flowers.
They used to pluck flowers.

مان گل پٽيندو هوس.

INTERROGATIVE سوال

Did I use to pluck flowers?
Did we use to pluck flowers?
Did you use to pluck flowers?
Did he use to pluck flowers?
Did she use to pluck flowers?
Did it use to pluck flowers?
Did they use to pluck flowers?

ڇا مان گل پٽيندو هوس؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري

I did not use to pluck flowers.
We did not use to pluck flowers.
You did not use to pluck flowers.
He did not use to pluck flowers.
She did not use to pluck flowers.
It did not use to pluck flowers.
They did not use to pluck flowers.

مان گل نه پٽيندو هوس.

سوال ۽ ناڪاري Int: & Neg:

Did I not use to pluck flowers?
Did we not use to pluck flowers?
Did you not use to pluck flowers?
Did he not use to pluck flowers?
Did she not use to pluck flowers?
Did it not use to pluck flowers?
Did they not use to pluck flowers?

ڇا مان گل نه پٽيندو هوس؟

EMPHATIC ٽاڪيڊي

- I did use to pluck flowers.
 We did use to pluck flowers.
 You did use to pluck flowers.
 He did use to pluck flowers.
 She did use to pluck flowers.
 It did use to pluck flowers.
 They did use to pluck flowers.

مان گل ته پٽيندو هوس.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. Our teacher used to tell us fairy tales but now he tells us scientific stories.
2. Farah used to dance in leisure time but now she sings songs.
3. Laila used to take bath with Lux soap but now she uses Camay soap.
4. Khalida used to play with dolls but she does not now.
5. Shah Latif used to compose poetry in simple sindhi.
6. Sonia used to love me but she does not now.
7. Ramzan used to play cricket but now he plays foot ball.
8. Rich girls used to laugh at poor girls.
9. Farhan used to get guidance from his teacher.
10. Nazia used to read the Holy Quran daily.

۱. اسان جو استاد اسان کي پرين جي ڪهاڻيون ٻڌائيندو هو پر هاڻي اسان کي سائنسي ڪهاڻيون ٻڌائيندو آهي.

۲. فرح واند ڪاڻي جي وقت ناچ ڪيڏندي هئي پر هاڻي گيت ڳائيندي آهي.

۳. ليليٰ لڪس صابن سان تڙڪندي هئي پر هاڻي هو ڪيمي صابن استعمال ڪندي آهي.

۴. خالدو گڏين سان راند ڪيڏندي هئي پر هاڻي نه.

۵. شاه لطيف سادي سنڌي ۾ شاعري ڪندو هو.

۶. سونيه مون سان محبت ڪندي هئي پر هاڻي نه.

۷. رمضان ڪرڪيٽ ڪيڏندو هو پر هاڻي فوٽ بال ڪيڏندو آهي.

۸. امير چوڪريون غريب چوڪرين تي ڪلنديون هيون.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

۹. فرحان پنهنجي استاد کان رهنمائي وٺندو هو.
۱۰. نازيه روزانو قرآن شريف پڙهندي هئي.

EXERCISE No: 1

Translate into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. منصور روزانو ندي ۾ ترندو هو پر هاڻي نه.
۲. نسيم شربت پيئندي هئي پر هاڻي هو چانهه پسند ڪندي آهي.
۳. فرح سڄو ڏينهن پڙهندي هئي پر هاڻي فقط 3 ڪلاڪ پڙهندي آهي.
۴. مان پنهنجن ٻارن سان محبت ڪندو هوس.
۵. پراڻي دور ۾ ماڻهو وڻن جا پن پهريندا هئا.
۶. مان انب کائيندو هوس پر هاڻي نارنگيون پسند ڪندو آهيان.
۷. نوري کوه مان پاڻي آڻيندي هئي.
۸. احمد روزانو فلمون ڏسندو هو.
۹. مثل روزانو باغ ڏانهن ويندو هو.
۱۰. خادم اجايو رلندو هو پر هاڻي نه.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
River	رور	ندي
Swim	سئم	ترڻ
Cold drink	ڪولڊ ڊرنڪ	شربت
Ancient time	اين شنت ٽائيم	پراڻو دور
Leaves	ليوز	پن
Wear	ويئر	پهرڻ
Well	وئيل	کوه
Sacrifice	سيڪري فائيس	قربان ڪرڻ
Causelessly	ڪازليس لي	اجايو
Wander	وانڊر	رلڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Aslam used to love his books. (Int:)
2. Jani would ride motor cycle in the well of death. (Neg:)
3. The Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) would prevent to worship false gods. (Int: Neg:)
4. The Muslim scientists used to invent different things.
(Change into present Habitual Tense).
5. Bubli would buy bangles. (Use "Used").

DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION

*Made Easy
Coming Soon*

By: Abdul Rahman Jakhrani

2.12 PRESENT POTENTIAL TENSE

زمان حال امڪاني

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which expresses the complete power or strength of the subject in doing some work in current time that is called "Present Potential Tense".

وصف،

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ظاهر ڪري ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم (عمل) مڪمل "طاقت" يا "قوت" سان هلندڙ وقت ۾ ڪري ٿو ته انهي کي "زمان حال امڪاني" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) زبيده جاپاني ٻولي ڳالهائي سگهي ٿي.

(۲) احمد ندي پار ڪري سگهي ٿو.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "ڳالهائي سگهي ٿي" ۽ "پار ڪري سگهي ٿو" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم هلندڙ وقت يعني (حال) ۾ قوت يا طاقت سان ٿئي ٿو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows an action of the doer with "Complete force" which takes place in current time.

نوٽ (1) هي زمان هلندڙ وقت ۾ فاعل (Subject) جي ڪنهن ڪم (عمل) کي مڪمل طاقت سان ڪرڻ کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Ali can lift this heavy stone. علي هي وزن پٿر کڻي سگهي ٿو.

2. He can use my bicycle. هو منهنجي سائيڪل استعمال ڪري سگهي ٿو.

POINT (2)

"Can" is the helping verb of this tense and is followed by all the persons.

TENSES

نوٽ (2) "Can" هن زمان جو مددگار فعل آهي جيڪو سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He can translate this verse. هو هن آيت جو ترجمو ڪري سگهي ٿو.
2. Ali can hunt in the forest. علي جهنگ ۾ شڪار ڪري سگهي ٿو.

POINT (3)

First form of the verb is used in this tense.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان ۾ فعل (Verb) جي پهرين صورت استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I can accomplish my promise. مان پنهنجو واعدو پوري ڪري سگهان ٿو.
2. You can rectify your faults. تون پنهنجون غلطيون درست ڪري سگهين ٿو.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb I	Object
Amjad	can	catch	a bird
Rani	can	wear	make-up

* = Amjad can catch a bird. امجد پکي پڪڙي سگهي ٿو.

= Rani can wear make - up. راڻي سينگار ڪري سگهي ٿي.

POINT (4)

This tense can be made with the help of "am able, is able and are able". But in this pattern "infinitive" is used.

نوٽ (4) هي زمان "are able, is able, am able" جي مدد سان ٺاهي سگهجي ٿو. پر انهي نموني ۾ "اسم مصدر" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H.V + (be+ able)	Verb (Infinitive)	Object
I	am able	to cut	a tree
He	is able	to cut	a tree
They	are able	to cut	a tree

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

= I am able to cut a tree.

= He is able to cut a tree.

= They are able to cut a tree.

مان وڻ وڍي سگهان ٿو.

هو وڻ وڍي سگهي ٿو.

اهي وڻ وڍي سگهن ٿا.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I can translate this book.

We can translate this book.

You can translate this book.

He can translate this book.

She can translate this book.

It can translate this book.

They can translate this book.

مان هن ڪتاب جو ترجمو ڪري سگهان ٿو.

اسان هن ڪتاب جو ترجمو ڪري سگهون ٿا.

تون هن ڪتاب جو ترجمو ڪري سگهين ٿو.

هو هن ڪتاب جو ترجمو ڪري سگهي ٿو.

هو هن ڪتاب جو ترجمو ڪري سگهي ٿي.

اهو هن ڪتاب جو ترجمو ڪري سگهي ٿو.

اهي هن ڪتاب جو ترجمو ڪري سگهن ٿا.

SOME OTHER POSSIBLE WAYS ڪجهه ٻيا ممڪن طريقا

1. I can reveal this fact.

2. I am able to reveal this fact.

3. I am in a position to reveal this fact.

4. I am in such a position to reveal this fact.

5. I stand in a position to reveal this fact.

6. I stand in such a position to reveal this fact.

7. I have an ability to reveal this fact.

مان هي حقيقت ظاهر ڪري سگهان ٿو.

OTHER USES OF THIS TENSE هن زمان جا ٻيا استعمال

POINT (5)

This tense is used for "permission".

EXAMPLES:-

1. You can read my book.

2. Nazia can use Naila's pen.

نوٽ (5) هي زمان "اجازت" لاءِ استعمال ڪجي ٿو.

تون منهنجو ڪتاب پڙهي سگهين ٿو.

نازيه نائل جي پين استعمال ڪري سگهي ٿي.

POINT (6)

This tense is used for "Capability/ ability".

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نوٽ (6) هي زمان پڻ "صلاحيت" لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Saba can speak Sindhi well. صبا چڱي نموني سنڌي ڳالهائي سگهي ٿي.
2. Saima can sing sweetly. صائم سٺي نموني ڳائي سگهي ٿي.

POINT (7)

This tense is used too for "power or strength"

نوٽ (7) هي زمان پڻ "طاقت" يا "سگهه" لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Anwar can dig a ditch. انور هڪ ڪڏ ڪوٽي سگهي ٿو.
2. He can carry this log. هو هي بند کڻي سگهي ٿو.

POINT (8)

This tense can be used for "Authority".

نوٽ (8) هي زمان "اختيار" لاءِ استعمال ڪري سگهجي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Director can select me. ڊائريڪٽر مون کي چونڊي سگهي ٿو.
2. I can investigate your dispute. مان تنهنجي جهڳٽري جي جانچ لهي سگهان ٿو.

POINT (9)

We can use this tense for "offer/ Presentation".

نوٽ (9) اسان هن زمان کي "آڇ/پيشڪش" لاءِ استعمال ڪري سگهون ٿا.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Uzma can use my make-up if she likes. جيڪڏهن عظميٰ چاهي ته هو منهنجو ميڪ اپ استعمال ڪري سگهي ٿي.
2. Suhail can use my watch till he buys his own. سهيل منهنجي واچ استعمال ڪري سگهي ٿو، جيستائين هو پنهنجي خريد ڪري.

POINT (10)

This tense is used for "Polite request".

نوٽ (10) هي زمان "نماڻي عرض" جي لاءِ استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLES:-

1. Can, I meet with your boss, please? (Request).
2. Could, I meet with your boss, please? (Polite request).

POINT (11)

For "polite request" "can" is changed into "could" in this tense.

نوٽ (11) انتهائي "نمائي عرض" جي لاءِ هن زمان ۾ "can" تبديل "Could" ۾ ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Can, I use your dictionary, Please? (Request)
2. Could, I use your dictionary, please? (Politic request).

POINT (12)

In "General Possibility" "can be" is used instead of "can".

نوٽ (12) عام طرح امڪان ۾ "can" جي بدران "can be" استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Najma can be active in her work. نجمه پنهنجي ڪم ۾ چست ٿي سگهي ٿي.
2. You can be right, I think. منهنجي خيال ۾ تون صحيح ٿي سگهين ٿو.

POINT (13)

This tense can be used with an other way.

نوٽ (13) هي زمان هڪ ٻئي طريقي سان استعمال ڪري سگهجي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Rahib can't help teaching. راحب پڙهائڻ کانسواءِ نٿو رهي سگهي.
2. Fozia can't help wearing make up. فوزيه ميڪ اپ ڪرڻ کانسواءِ رهي نه ٿي سگهي.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE بياني	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I can pluck flowers. We can pluck flowers. You can pluck flowers. He can pluck flowers. She can pluck flowers. It can pluck flowers. They can pluck flowers. مان گل پتي سگهان ٿو.	Can I pluck flowers? Can we pluck flowers? Can you pluck flowers? Can he pluck flowers? Can she pluck flowers? Can it pluck flowers? Can they pluck flowers? ڇا مان گل پتي سگهان ٿو؟
NEGATIVE ناڪاري	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري
I can not pluck flowers. We can not pluck flowers. You can not pluck flowers. He can not pluck flowers. She can not pluck flowers. It can not pluck flowers. They can not pluck flowers. مان گل نه پتي سگهان ٿو.	Can I not pluck flowers? Can we not pluck flowers? Can you not pluck flowers? Can he not pluck flowers? Can she not pluck flowers? Can it not pluck flowers? Can they not pluck flowers? ڇا مان گل نه پتي سگهان ٿو؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. I can bring stars for you.
2. We can find the God everywhere.
3. I can improve my English in this institution.
4. Nazia can rule on the hearts of youngsters.
5. You can receive admission form clerk office.
6. Can, you help me to solve this problem please?
7. Life can give sorrows and joys to man.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

8. No body can harm Ali in my presence.
9. I can't help writing for others.
10. Ghazal can dance at the stage.

۱. مان تنهنجي لاءِ آسمان مان تارا آڻي سگهان ٿو.
۲. اسان خدا تعاليٰ کي جتي ڪٿي ڳولهي سگهون ٿا.
۳. مان پنهنجي انگريزي هن اداري ۾ سڌاري سگهان ٿو.
۴. نازيه نوجوانن جي دٻن تي راج ڪري سگهي ٿي.
۵. توهان ڪلارڪ آفيس مان داخلا فارم وٺي سگهو ٿا.
۶. ڇا مهرباني ڪري توهان منهنجي هن مسئلي کي حل ڪرڻ ۾ مدد ڪري سگهو ٿا.
۷. زندگي انسان کي ڏک ۽ سک ڏيئي سگهي ٿي.
۸. منهنجي موجودگيءَ ۾ ڪو به شخص علي کي نقصان نٿو پهچائي سگهي.
۹. مان ٻين لاءِ لکڻ کانسواءِ نه ٿو رهي سگهان.
۱۰. غزل اسٽيج تي ڊانس ڪري سگهي ٿي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. مان پنهنجي وطن جو دفاع ڪري سگهان ٿو.
۲. زندگي گلن جو سيج نٿي ٿي سگهي.
۳. امير هي ڪريم استعمال ڪري سگهي ٿي.
۴. اڄڪلهه ٻار ويڊيو گيم کانسواءِ نٿا رهي سگهن.
۵. سنيتا باغ ۾ پنهنجي سهيلين جو انتظار ڪري سگهي ٿي.
۶. شاگرد اڄڪلهه جي تعليمي للڪار کي قبول ڪري سگهن ٿا.
۷. مان اوهان جي ڪهڙي خدمت ڪري سگهان ٿو.
۸. علي پنهنجي دوست کي سڃاڻڻ کان انڪار ڪري سگهي ٿو.
۹. احمد ورزش ڪرڻ کانسواءِ نٿو رهي سگهي.
۱۰. زيب ندي پار ڪري سگهي ٿي.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS ذڪيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Country	ڪٽري	ملڪ
Defence	ڊفينس	دفا
Bed of roses	بيد آف روزز	گلن جي سيج
Now a days	نائو اي ڊيز	اڄڪله
Wait	ويٽ	انتظار ڪرڻ
Challenge	چيلينج	لڪار
Accept	ايڪسيپٽ	قبول ڪرڻ
Identify	آءِ ڊينٽيفاءِ	سڃاڻ
Exercise	ايڪسرسائيز	ورزش
River	رور	ندي
Cross	ڪراس	پار ڪرڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. I can devote my entire life for students. (Int:)
2. We can find out the old civilization. (Neg:)
3. They can apply for new telephone connection. (Int: Neg:)
4. Students can play a game of death and life. (use "are able").
5. Bicycle can be my use. (Re: arr:)

2.13 PAST POTENTIAL TENSE

زمان ماضي امڪاني

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which expresses the complete power or strength of the subject in doing some work in previous time that is called "Past Potential Tense".

وصف:-

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا گذريل وقت ۾ فاعل جي ڪنهن ڪم ڪرڻ جي مڪمل طاقت يا سگهه کي ظاهر ڪري ته ان کي "زمان ماضي امڪاني" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) احمد ڪار هلائي سگهيو.

(۲) مان هي پٿر پڇي سگهيس.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "هلائي سگهيو" ۽ "پڇي سگهيس" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم ماضي يعني (گذريل) وقت ۾ قوت يا سگهه سان ٿيو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows the complete power or strength of the doer for doing some work in past time.

نوٽ (1) هي زمان فاعل جي ڪنهن ڪم (عمل) ڪرڻ جي مڪمل طاقت يا سگهه کي گذريل وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Asma could play game. آسم راند کيڏي سگهي.
2. I could use my brother's pen. مان پنهنجي ڀاءُ جي پين استعمال ڪري سگهيس.

POINT (2)

"Could" is the auxiliary verb of this tense which is followed

TENSES

with all the subjects.

نوٽ (2) "Could" هن زمان جو معاون (مددگار) فعل آهي جيڪو سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Naila could prepare tea. نائل چانهه تيار ڪري سگهي.
2. I could appoint you for this post. مان توکي هن پوسٽ لاءِ مقرر ڪري سگهيس.

POINT (3)

First form of the verb is used in this tense.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان ۾ فعل جي پهرين صورت استعمال ڪئي وڃي ٿي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Zarina could serve her guests. زرينه پنهنجن مهمانن جي خدمت ڪري سگهي.
2. Captain could fly the aeroplane. ڪپتان جهاز اڏاري سگهيو.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb I	Object
I	could	take	examination
They	could	win	the race.

= I could take examination. مان امتحان ڏيئي سگهيس.

= They could win the race. اهي گوڙ کٽي سگهيا.

POINT (4)

This tense can be made with the help of was able, were able, But in this pattern "infinitive" is used.

نوٽ (4) هي زمان "was able ۽ were able" جي مدد سان ٺاهي سگهجي ٿو. پر انهي نموني ۾ "اسم مصدر" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H.V + (be+ able)	Verb (Infinitive)	Object
I	was able	to climb	on the tree
You	were able	to ride	on the horse

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

- = I was able to climb on the tree. مان وٺ تي چڙهي سگهيس.
- = You were able to ride on the horse. تون گهوڙي تي سواري ڪري سگهين.

CONJUGATION / ڳرو

I could sip tea.	مان چانهه پيئي سگهيس.
We could sip tea.	اسين چانهه پيئي سگهياسون.
You could sip tea.	تون چانهه پيئي سگهين.
He could sip tea.	هو چانهه پيئي سگهيو.
She could sip tea.	هوءَ چانهه پيئي سگهي.
It could sip tea.	اهو چانهه پيئي سگهيو.
They could sip tea.	اهي چانهه پيئي سگهيا.

SOME OTHER POSSIBLE WAYS ڪجهه ٻيا ممڪن طريقا

1. I could sing a song. مان راڳ ڳائي سگهيس.
2. I was able to sing a song.
3. I was in a position to sing a song.
4. I was in such a position to sing a song.
5. I stood in a position to sing a song.
6. I stood in such a position to sing a song.
7. I had ability to sing a song.

OTHER USES OF THIS TENSE هن زمان جا ٻيا استعمال

POINT (5)

"Could" is used for "permission".

نوٽ (5) "could" کي "اجازت" جي لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. You could wear my clothes. تون منهنجا ڪپڙا پائي سگهين.
2. Rozi could use my perfume. روزي منهنجي پرفيوم استعمال ڪري سگهي.

POINT (6)

"Could" is also used for "ability/ capability".

TENSES

نوٽ (6) "Could" پڻ صلاحيت جي لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Marconi could invent radio. مارڪوني ريڊيو ايجاد ڪري سگهيو.
2. Shaheen could compose poetry. شاهين شاعري ڪري سگهي.

POINT (7)

We can use "could" for "Power or strength".

نوٽ (7) اسان "Could" "قوت يا سگهه" جي لاءِ استعمال ڪري سگهون ٿا.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Imran could plant 50 trees. عمران 50 وڻ پوکي سگهيو.
2. He could run 15 kilometers. هو 15 ڪلوميٽر پڇي سگهيو.

POINT (8)

We can also use "could" for "authority".

نوٽ (8) اسان پڻ "اختيارات" جي لاءِ "Could" استعمال ڪري سگهون ٿا.

1. She could punish her daughter. هوءَ پنهنجي ڌيءَ کي سزا ڏيئي سگهي.
2. Zeenat could divide her property. زينت پنهنجي ملڪيت ورهائي سگهي.

POINT (9)

"Could" can be used for "Offer or Presentation".

نوٽ (9) "Could" پيشڪش يا آڇ لاءِ استعمال ٿي سگهي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I could give you English knowledge well. مان توهان کي انگريزي جي چڱي ڄاڻ ڏيئي سگهيس.
2. He could give Aslam a wrist - watch. هو اسلم کي واچ ڏيئي سگهيو.

POINT (10)

"Could" can also be used for "Polite request".

نوٽ (10) "با اخلاق عرض" لاءِ "Could" پڻ استعمال ٿي سگهي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Could I please, meet your father? (Polite request)
2. Could you please, lend me your camera? (- do -)

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

POINT (11)

In "General Possibility" "Could be" is used instead of "could".

نوٽ (11) عام طرح امڪان ۾ "Could" جي بدران "could be" استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. There could be life on the moon. چنڊ تي زندگي ممڪن ٿي سگهي هوندي.
2. You could be wrong, I suppose. منهنجي خيال ۾ تون غلط ٿي سگهيو هوندين.

POINT (12)

"Could" is also used for "Present", "Past" and "Future" respectively.

نوٽ (12) "Could" ترتيب وار "حال"، "ماضي" ۽ "مستقبل" لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Could you please, lend me your bicycle? (Polite request in Present).
ڇا توهان مهرباني ڪري مونکي پنهنجي سائيڪل ڏيئي سگهو ٿا.
2. Niaz could not afford the expenses of education. (Past).
نياز پنهنجي تعليم جو خرچ برداشت نه ڪري سگهيو.
3. Could you please, lend me your air cooler tomorrow? (Future).
ڇا توهان مونکي سڀاڻي پنهنجو ايئر ڪولر ڏيئي سگهو ٿا؟

POINT (13)

This tense can be used another way.

نوٽ (13) هي زمان هڪ ٻئي طريقي سان استعمال ٿي سگهي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. New generation could not help listening music.
نئين نسل موسيقي ٻڌڻ کان سواءِ نه رهي سگهي.
2. I could not help loving.
مان محبت ڪرڻ کان سواءِ نه رهي سگهيس.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE بیانی	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I could pluck a flower. We could pluck a flower. You could pluck a flower. He could pluck a flower. She could pluck a flower. It could pluck a flower. They could pluck a flower. مان گل پتی سگھیس۔	Could I pluck a flower? Could we pluck a flower? Could you pluck a flower? Could he pluck a flower? Could she pluck a flower? Could it pluck a flower? Could they pluck a flower? یا مان گل پتی سگھیس؟
NEGATIVE ناکاری	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری
I could not pluck a flower. We could not pluck a flower. You could not pluck a flower. He could not pluck a flower. She could not pluck a flower. It could not pluck a flower. They could not pluck a flower. مان گل نہ پتی سگھیس۔	Could I not pluck a flower? Could we not pluck a flower? Could you not pluck a flower? Could he not pluck a flower? Could she not pluck a flower? Could it not pluck a flower? Could they not pluck a flower? یا مان گل نہ پتی سگھیس؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. Shah Latif could compose poetry when he was child.
2. Amjad could beautify his garden.
3. Sahiba could not explain her views before her friend.
4. I could use my friend's camera when ever I liked.
5. Reema could visit all historical places of Lahore.
6. I could be successful in my ambition.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

7. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan could give good education to the muslims in the British era.
8. Could I borrow your pen yesterday?
9. Man could set his foot on Antarctica in nineteenth century.
10. The Prime Minister could direct his nation on independence day.

۱. شاھ لطيف جڏهن ٻار هيو ته شاعري ڪري سگهيو.
۲. امجد پنهنجي باغ کي خوبصورت بڻائي سگهيو.
۳. صاحب پنهنجي سهيلي جي اڳيان پنهنجا تاثرات بيان نه ڪري سگهي.
۴. مان جڏهن به چاهيندو هوس، پنهنجي دوست جي ڪيميرا استعمال ڪري سگهيس.
۵. ريما سڀئي لاهور جون تاريخي جايون ڏسي سگهي.
۶. مان پنهنجي مقصد ۾ ڪامياب ٿي سگهيس.
۷. انگريزن جي دؤر ۾ سر سيد احمد خان مسلمانن کي سٺي تعليم ڏيئي سگهيو.
۸. ڇا مان توهان کان ڪالهه پين اڌاري وٺي سگهيس؟
۹. انسان پنهنجو قدم اڻويهين صدي ۾ اينٽارڪٽيڪا تي رکي سگهيو.
۱۰. آزادي واري ڏينهن تي وزير اعظم پنهنجي عوام کي هدايت ڏيئي سگهيو.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. مان ڊڪشنري مان نوان لفظ ڳولهي سگهيس.
 ۲. آءُ توهان لاءِ هي سيٽ خالي ڪري سگهيس.
 ۳. شاگرد هن اداري ۾ داخلا وٺي سگهيا.
 ۴. استاد شاگرد جي نافرمانِي برداشت ڪري نه سگهيو.
 ۵. مرد عورتن جي خواهشن کي منهن نه ڏيئي سگهيا.
 ۶. سرناگرائز جا بگهڙ سڄي رات اوناڙون ڪري سگهيا.
 ۷. نورين پنهنجي غلطي تي شرم محسوس ڪري سگهي.
 ۸. محمد بن قاسم سڄي سنڌ کي بهادري سان فتح ڪري سگهيو.
 ۹. علي بابا ڪل جا سمر سمر جي ذريعي غار جي دروازي کي کولي سگهيو.
 ۱۰. شاهد ڪاظمي ٽي وي جا ڊرامه لکڻ کان سواءِ رهي نه سگهيو.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS ذکیا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنی
Find out	فائینڈ آؤٹ	گولہٹ
Vacate	وئکیٹ	خالی کرٹ
Admission	انڈمیشن	داخلہ
Disobediency	ڈس او بی ڈیئنسی	نافرمانی
Institute	انسٹی ٹیوٹ	ادارو
Bear	بیئر	برداشت کرٹ
Face	فیس	منہن ڈین
Wolves	وولوز	بگھڑ
Howl	هائول	اونازون کرٹ
Mistake	مس ٹیک	غلطی
Shame	شیم	شرم
Bravery	بریوری	بہادری
Conquest	کان کئسٹ	فتح کرٹ
Cave	کیو	غار

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Nobel could invent dynamite. (Int:)
2. Muslim could get freedom from Birtish. (Neg:)
3. Raheel could act with four lions in circus. (Int: & Neg:)
4. We were able to change the grass into golden. (Change into could).
5. Pakistani the we could help not watching T.V. (Re: arr:)

2.14 FUTURE POTENTIAL TENSE

زمان مستقبل امڪاني

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which expresses the complete power or strength of the subject in doing some work in coming time that is called "Future Potential Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ايندڙ وقت ۾ فاعل (Subject) جي ڪنهن ڪم ڪرڻ جي مڪمل طاقت يا سگهه کي ظاهر ڪري ته انهي کي "زمان مستقبل امڪاني" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) هاري زمين کي هر ڏيئي سگهندو.

(۲) هو آمريڪا وڃي سگهندو.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "ڏيئي سگهندو" ۽ "وڃي سگهندو" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم مستقبل يعني (ايندڙ) وقت ۾ قوت يا سگهه سان ٿيندو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows the complete force or strength of the doer for doing something in coming time.

نوٽ: (۱) هي زمان ايندڙ وقت ۾ فاعل جي ڪنهن ڪم ڪرڻ ۾ مڪمل سگهه يا قوت ڏيکاري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Anis will be able to make this map. انيس هي نقشو ٺاهي سگهندو.

2. I shall be able to dance at the stage. مان اسٽيج تي ڊانس ڪيڏي سگهندس.

POINT (2)

"Shall be able" and "will be able" are the helping verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (۲) "Shall be able" ۽ "Will be able" هن زمان جا مددگار فعل آهن.

TENSES

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall be able to smell this rose. مان هي گلاب جو گل سنگهي سگهندس.
2. He will be able to drive the car. هو ڪار هلائي سگهندو.

POINT (3)

"Shall be able" is used only with first person (i.e I-We).

نوٽ (3) "Shall be able" صرف ضمير متڪلم يعني (I, We) سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall be able to cross the space. مان خلا کي پار ڪري سگهندس.
2. We shall be able to row boat. اسين ٻيڙي هلائي سگهنداسون.

POINT (4)

"Will be able" is used with all the rest subjctets.

نوٽ (4) "Will be able" باقي بچيل سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. You will be able to win the match. تون مڃ ڪتي سگهندين.
2. Ahmed will be able to run the race. احمد ڊوڙ ڊوڙي سگهندو.

POINT (5)

"Infinitive" is used in this tense.

نوٽ (5) هن زمان ۾ "اسم مصدر" استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Roohi will be able to prepare food. روحي کاڌو تيار ڪري سگهندي.
2. We shall be able to read this novel. اسين هي ناول پڙهي سگهنداسون.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	Verb (Infinitive)	Object
Shazia	will be able	to make	a garland
I	shall be able	to complete	this book

= Shazia will be able to make a garland.

شازيه هار ٺاهي سگهندي.

= I shall be able to complete this book.

مان هي بوڪ مڪمل ڪري سگهندس.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I shall be able to speak English.

مان انگريزي ڳالهائي سگهندس.

We shall be able to speak English.

اسين انگريزي ڳالهائي سگهنداسين.

You will be able to speak English.

تون انگريزي ڳالهائي سگهندين.

He will be able to speak English.

هو انگريزي ڳالهائي سگهندو.

She will be able to speak English.

هو انگريزي ڳالهائي سگهندي.

It will be able to speak English.

اهو انگريزي ڳالهائي سگهندو.

They will be able to speak English.

اهي انگريزي ڳالهائي سگهندا.

SOME OTHER POSSIBLE WAYS ڪجهه ٻيا ممڪن طريقا

1. I shall be able to weave the chair.

مان ڪرسي وائي سگهندس.

2. I shall be in a position to weave the chair.

3. I shall be in such a position to weave the chair.

4. I shall stand in a position to weave the the chair.

5. I shall stand in such a position to weave the chair.

6. I shall have an ability to weave the chair.

OTHER USES OF THIS TENSE هن زمان جا ٻيا استعمال

POINT (6)

This tense is used for "Permission".

نوٽ (6) هي زمان "اجازت" جي لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Noori will be able to use my radio. نوري منهنجو ريڊيو استعمال ڪري سگهندي.

2. Zarina will be able to take my furniture. زرينه منهنجو فرنيچر کڻي سگهندي.

POINT (7)

This tense is used for "power or strength".

نوٽ (7) هي زمان "طاقت يا سگهه" جي لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall be able to crush mountain.

مان جبل کي چيپائي سگهندس.

TENSES

2. Saima will be able to make quilt.

صائم رلي ٺاهي سگهندي.

POINT (8)

We can use this tense for "authority".

نوٽ (8) اسان هي زمان "اختيارات" لاءِ استعمال ڪري سگهون ٿا.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Director will be able to select me for this post.

ڊائريڪٽر مون کي هن جڳهه لاءِ چونڊي سگهندو.

2. I shall be able to admit you in this class..

POINT (9)

For "Ability / capability" we use this tense.

نوٽ (9) "صلاحيت يا قابليت لاءِ اسان هي زمان استعمال ڪيون ٿا.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Roobi will be able to solve this problem.

2. Naila will be able to play flute.

روبي هي مسئلو حل ڪري سگهندي.

POINT (10)

This tense can also be used in an other way.

نوٽ (10) هي زمان پڻ هڪ ٻئي طريقي سان استعمال ٿي سگهي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall not be able to help writing.

2. Afshan will not be able to help wearing make - up.

مان نڪرڻ کانسواءِ نه رهي سگهندس.

افشان سينگار ڪرڻ کانسواءِ رهي نه سگهندي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE بیانی

I shall be able to pluck a flower.
We shall be able to pluck a flower.
You will be able to pluck a flower.
He will be able to pluck a flower.
She will be able to pluck a flower.
It will be able to pluck a flower.
They will be able to pluck a flower.
مان گل پتی سگھندس.

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Shall I be able to pluck a flower?
Shall we be able to pluck a flower?
Will you be able to pluck a flower?
Will he be able to pluck a flower?
Will she be able to pluck a flower?
Will it be able to pluck a flower?
Will they be able to pluck a flower?
چا مان گل پتی سگھندس؟

NEGATIVE ناکاری

I shall not be able to pluck a flower.
We shall not be able to pluck a flower.
You will not be able to pluck a flower.
He will not be able to pluck a flower.
She will not be able to pluck a flower.
It will not be able to pluck a flower.
They will not be able to pluck a flower.
مان گل پتی نہ سگھندس.

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری

Shall I not be able to pluck a flower?
Shall we not be able to pluck a flower?
Will you not be able to pluck a flower?
Will he not be able to pluck a flower?
Will she not be able to pluck a flower?
Will it not be able to pluck a flower?
Will they not be able to pluck a flower?
چا مان گل پتی نہ سگھندس؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. Mahboob will be able to confront with Shaukat in English.
2. Nisar will be able to consume every thing for his life.
3. I shall be able to bear the styles of Aalia.
4. Who will be able to steal my sleep?
5. I shall be able to write a letter immediately.
6. Barkat will be able to compromise with circumstances.
7. Teachers will be able to make nation great.

8. Rozi will not be able to help singing folk songs.
9. I shall not be able to spend happy life without you.
10. I shall be able to work in your office without salary.

محبوب شوڪت سان انگريزي ۾ مقابلو ڪري سگهندو.
 نثار پنهنجي زندگي جي لاءِ سڀ ڪجهه خرچ ڪري سگهندو.
 مان عاليه جون ادائون برداشت ڪري سگهندس.

منهنجي ننڊ ڪير چورائي سگهندو؟

مان جلدي خط لکي سگهندس.

برڪت حالات سان سمجهوتو ڪري سگهندو.

استاد قوم کي عظيم بڻائي سگهندا.

روزي سهارا ڳائڻ کانسواءِ رهي نه سگهندي.

مان توکان سواءِ خوشي واري زندگي بسر ڪري نه سگهندس.

مان تنهنجي دفتر ۾ بغير پگهار جي ڪم ڪري سگهندس.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

گريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

عوام پنهنجي اڳواڻ جي گرم جوشي سان پليڪار ڪري سگهندو.

نسيم محبت ڪرڻ کانسواءِ رهي نه سگهندي.

ڪيتريون ئي جديد دوائون ڄاڻڻ جي سهڪار سان پاڪستان ۾ تيار ٿي سگهنديون.

علي گهري پاڻي ۾ تڙ ڪري سگهندو.

اتحاد کانسواءِ اسان ترقي ڪري نه سگهنداسون.

ماڻهو سير لاءِ اينٽارڪٽيڪا وڃي سگهندا.

عورتون وڙهڻ کانسواءِ رهي نه سگهنديون.

صنوبر پنهنجي غربت کي منهن ڏيئي سگهندي.

مان اگهاڙن پيرن سان نازڪ رستن تي گهمي سگهندس.

مان استاد کان ٽن مهينن جي اندر انگريزي سکي سگهندس.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

DIFFICULT WORDS دُکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنی
Leader	ليڊر	اڳواڻ
Warmly	وارم لي	گرم جوشي سان
Welcome	ويلڪم	پلي ڪار ڪرڻ
Medicines	ميڊيسنس	دوائون
Co - operative	ڪو آپريٽو	سهڪار
Unity	يونٽي	اتحاد
Face	فيس	منهن ڏيڻ
Poverty	پاورٽي	غربت
Bare footed	بيئر فٽيڊ	پيرين اگهاڙي
Tender	ٽينڊر	نازڪ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. I shall be able to calculate this sum. (Int:)
2. Saima will be able to sing a folk song. (Neg:)
3. Anees will be able to address. (Int: & Neg:)
4. He will be able to refer words from dictionary.

(Change into Present Potential Tense).

5. Catch able charmer be will snake the cobra to. (Re: arr:)

2.15 PRESENT AORIST TENSE

زمان حال مضارع

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which demonstrates Permission, Possibility, Purpose or desire of the subject in going or coming time that is called "Present Aorist Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا فاعل (Subject) جي اجازت، امڪان، مقصد يا خواهش کي زمان "حال" يا "مستقبل" ۾ ظاهر ڪري ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان حال مضارع" چئبو آهي. مثال:

(۱) اسان هاڻي وڃون.

(۲) شايد محسن باغ جو سير ڪري.

(۳) متان نياز اسڪوٽر هلائي.

(۴) اهي پلي چانهه تيار ڪن.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "وڃون"، "سير ڪري"، "هلائي" ۽ "تيار ڪن" حال يعني (هلندڙ) وقت ۾ اجازت، امڪان، مقصد يا خواهش کي ظاهر ڪن ٿا.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون**POINT (1)**

This tense points out permission, Possibility, Purpose or desire in current or forth coming time.

نوٽ (1): هي زمان اجازت، امڪان، مقصد يا خواهش کي هلندڙ يا ايندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I may drink water.

مان پاڻي پيئان.

2. They may prepare tea.

شايد اهي چانهه تيار ڪن.

3. Naila may play dance.

متان نائله ڊانس ڪيڏي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

4. You may swim in the river.

توهان پلي نندي ۾ ترو.

POINT (2)

"May" is the helping verb of this tense and is followed by all the subjects.

نوٽ (2) "May" هن زمان جو مددگار يعني (معاون) فعل آهي ۽ سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He may read story.

هو ڪهاڻي پڙهي.

2. The snake may bite the man.

نانگ مٿان ماڻهو کي چڪ پائي.

POINT (3)

First form of the verb is used in this tense.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان ۾ فعل جي پهرين صورت (First form) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He may go to park.

هو باغ ڏانهن وڃي.

2. Naseem may live in this house.

نسيم پلي هن گهر ۾ رهي.

POINT (4)

In sindhi (آن، اون، اين، او، اي، ن) come after imperative to form "Present Aorist".

نوٽ (4) سنڌي ۾ (آن، اون، اين، او، اي، ن) "حال مضارع ٺاهڻ لاءِ امر پٺيان ايندا آهن.

مثال:

"هل" (امر)

هلا - هلون - هلين - هلو - هلي (مضارع)

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb I	Object
Ahmed	may	cut	an apple
Nargis	may	sing	a folk song

= Ahmed may cut an apple. احمد هڪ صوف ڪٽي.

= Nargis may sing a folk song. نرگس مٿان سهرو ڳائي.

CONJUGATION / ڳرڏان / ڦيرو

I may learn grammar. مان گرامر سکڻ.

We may learn grammar. اسين گرامر سکون.

You may learn grammar. تون گرامر سکين.

He may learn grammar. هو گرامر سگهي.

She may learn grammar. هوءَ گرامر سگهي.

It may learn grammar. اهو گرامر سگهي.

They may learn grammar. اهي گرامر سگهن.

OTHER USES OF THIS TENSE هن زمان جا ٻيا استعمال

POINT (5)

This tense is used for "Permission".

(5) هي زمان "اجازت" جي لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

1. Naghma may play with dolls. نغمه پلي گڏين سان ڪيڏي.

POINT (6)

This tense is also used for "Possibility/ Probability".

نوٽ (6) هي زمان پڻ "امڪان" لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Khalique may phone us now. متان خالق اسان ڏانهن هاڻي فون ڪري.

2. Moomal may write me a fine letter. شايد مومل مون ڏانهن عمدو خط لکي.

POINT (7)

This tense can be used for "Purpose".

نوٽ (7) هي زمان "مقصد" لاءِ استعمال ڪري سگهجي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Zubeda goes to Sukkur so that she may bring flower for me.

زبيده سکر وڃي ٿي ته جيئن منهنجي لاءِ گل آڻي.

2. I write grammar so that learners may get knowledge.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

مان گرامر لکان ٿو ته جيئن سڪندر جا حاصل ڪن.

Pakistani cricketers work hard so that they may win world cup.

پاڪستاني ڪرڪيٽر سخت محنت ڪن ٿا ته جيئن ورلڊ ڪپ کٽين.

POINT (8)

For "wish/desire" this tense is used.

نوٽ (8) "خواهش/تمنا" لاءِ هي زمان استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

May Zeba come again on the T.V!

شل زيبا ٻيهر ٽي وي تي اچي.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE بياني	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I may pluck a flower. We may pluck a flower. You may pluck a flower. He may pluck a flower. She may pluck a flower. It may pluck a flower. They may pluck a flower. مان گل پٽيان. مان مٿان گل پٽيان. مان شايد گل پٽيان. مان ڀلي گل پٽيان.	May I pluck a flower? May we pluck a flower? May you pluck a flower? May he pluck a flower? May she pluck a flower? May it pluck a flower? May they pluck a flower? ڇا مان گل پٽيان؟ ڇا مان مٿان گل پٽيان؟ ڇا مان شايد گل پٽيان؟ ڇا مان ڀلي گل پٽيان؟
NEGATIVE ناڪاري	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري
may not pluck a flower. e may not pluck a flower. ou may not pluck a flower. e may not pluck a flower. e may not pluck a flower. may not pluck a flower. ey may not pluck a flower. مان گل نه پٽيان. مان مٿان گل نه پٽيان. مان شايد گل نه پٽيان. مان ڀلي گل نه پٽيان.	May I not pluck a flower? May we not pluck a flower? May you not pluck a flower? May he not pluck a flower? May she not pluck a flower? May it not pluck a flower? May they not pluck a flower. ڇا مان گل نه پٽيان؟ ڇا مان مٿان گل نه پٽيان؟ ڇا مان شايد گل نه پٽيان؟ ڇا مان ڀلي گل نه پٽيان؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. Sinober may use this medicines for her health.
2. I plant tree so that other may get shade.
3. They may fight for their future.
4. I may publish this book in August 2000.
5. May God give you every bliss of this world!
6. Naureen may watch movies all the day.
7. I write this grammar so that pupils may get advantage from it.
8. Zaheer work hard so that he may unburden from his father.
9. Nisar reads all these books so that he may get much knowledge.
10. May you be the king of my heart!

۱. سنوبر پلي هي دوائون پنهنجي صحت جي لاءِ استعمال ڪري.
۲. مان وڻ پوکيان ٿو ته جيئن ٻيا ڄانو حاصل ڪن.
۳. متان اهي پنهنجي مستقبل جي لاءِ جهاد ڪن.
۴. مان شايد هي ڪتاب آگسٽ 2000 ۾ شايع ڪرايان.
۵. شل خدا تعاليٰ توکي هن دنيا جي هر هڪ نعمت عطا فرمائي!
۶. نورين پلي سڄو ڏينهن فلمون ڏسي.
۷. مان هي گرامر لکان ٿو ته جيئن شاگرد هن مان فائدو حاصل ڪن.
۸. ظهير سخت محنت ڪري ٿو ته جيئن پنهنجي پيءُ کان ٻار لاهي.
۹. نثار هي سڀ ڪتاب پڙهي ٿو ته جيئن هو تمام گهڻي ڄاڻ حاصل ڪري.
۱۰. شل تون منهنجي دل جو بادشاهه بڻجين!

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. شل امير سڄي دنيا جي راڻي بڻجي.
 ۲. مان پنهنجي پيءُ سان باغ ڏانهن وڃان.
 ۳. هو متان منهنجي موجودگيءَ ۾ گيت نه ڳائي.
 ۴. شايد امجد توسان ملڻ کان پاسو ڪري.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

۵. شل تون چند وانگر آسمان م چمکين.
۶. علي پلي تنهنجي مدد ڪري.
۷. ناز متان صبح جو سوير سان نه اٿي.
۸. اسان کاڌو کائون ٿا ته جيئن زندهه رهون.
۹. نسيم جهالت خلاف جهاد ڪري ٿي ته جيئن در در علم پهچائي.
۱۰. مان نائله ڏي خط لکان ٿو ته جيئن هو منهنجي حالات کان واقف ٿئي.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Queen	ڪئين	راڻي
Presence	پريزنس	موجودگي
Song	سانگ	گيت
Avoid	اوائڊ	پاسو ڪرڻ
Shine	شائين	چمڪڻ
Get up	گيت اپ	اٿڻ
Illiteracy	الي ٿريسي	جهالت
Circumstances	سرڪمس ٽئسنز	حالات

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Every Muslim may bow his head before the God. (Int:)
2. Naz wears make up so that Aslam may like her beauty. (Neg:)
3. God may success you! (correct)
4. Children may walk in your garden. (Int: & Neg:)
5. Invite friends may he to tea his. (Re: arr:)

2.16 PAST AORIST TENSE

زمان ماضي مضارع

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which demonstrates the "incomplete wish" of the subject in previous time that is called "Past Aorist Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ماضي ۾ فاعل جي ڪنهن "اڻپوري خواهش" کي پڌرو ڪري ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان ماضي مضارع" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) مان ميڊيڪل ۾ داخلا وٺان ها.

(۲) رضا باغ جو سير ڪري ها.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "داخلا وٺان ها"، "سير ڪري ها" ماضي ۾ اڻپوري خواهش کي ظاهر ڪن ٿا.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows the "incomplete desire" of the doer in past time.

نوٽ: (1) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي "اڻپوري خواهش" کي ماضي ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I might write book of grammar. مان گرامر تي ڪتاب لکان ها.

2. Asif might help poor. آصف غريبن جي مدد ڪري ها.

POINT (2)

"Might" is the auxiliary verb of this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Might" هن زمان جو معاون (مددگار) فعل آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Ghazal might book after the garden. غزل باغ جي سنڀالداري ڪري ها.

Anees might get up early in the morning. انيس صبح سویر سان اٿي ها.

POINT (3)

First form of the verb is used in this tense.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان ۾ فعل جي پهرين صورت (First form) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Naseem might not dishearten me. نسيم مونکي مايوس نه ڪري ها.

2. He might compose romantic poetry. هو عشقي شاعري ڪري ها.

POINT (4)

"Should have" or "Would have" are also used in the place of "Might". But in this structure third form of the verb is used.

نوٽ (4) "Might" جي جڳهه تي "Should have" يا "Would have" استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو. پر انهي بناوت ۾ فعل جي ٽئين صورت (Third form) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I should have gone to Karachi. مونکي ڪراچي وڃڻ گهريو هو.

2. Naila would have driven her car. نائله کي پنهنجي ڪار هلائڻ گهرجي هئي.

POINT (5)

For the "forceful" sentence "could have" is used instead of "Might". But in this structure third form of the verb is used.

نوٽ (5) "قوت يا سگهه" وارن جملن جي لاءِ "Might" جي بدران "Could have" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي. پر هن بناوت ۾ فعل جي ٽئين صورت (third form) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Rozina could have played with dolls. روزينه گڏين سان کيڏي سگهي ها.

2. Noor could have searched real friend. نور سچو دوست ڳولهي سگهي ها.

POINT (6)

For emphatic sentences "Must have" is used in the place of "Might". But in this structure "third form" of the verb is used.

نوٽ (6) تاڪيدي جملن جي لاءِ "Might" جي جڳهه تي "Must have" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي. پر هن بناوت ۾ فعل جي ٽئين صورت (Third form) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLES:-

1. I must have seen her in the garden. ۽نڪي باغ ۾ هن کي ضرور ڏسڻ گهرجي ها.
2. We must have listened the news on T.V. ۽سانڪي ٽي وي تي خبرون ضرور ٻڌڻ گهرجن ها.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb I	Object
Aslam	might	learn	maths
Rani	might	sew	clothes

= Aslam might learn maths. اسلم مٿت سکي ها.

= Rani might sew clothes. راني ڪپڙا سبي ها.

CONJUGATION ڳردان / ڦيرو

I might solve problem.	مان مسئلو حل ڪريان ها.
We might solve problem.	اسان مسئلو حل ڪريون ها.
You might solve problem.	تون مسئلو حل ڪرين ها.
He might have solve problem.	هو مسئلو حل ڪري ها.
She might solve problem.	هوءَ مسئلو حل ڪري ها.
It might solve problem.	اهو مسئلو حل ڪري ها.
They might solve problem.	اهي مسئلو حل ڪرين ها.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE ہاکاری	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I might pluck a flower. We might pluck a flower. You might pluck a flower. He might pluck a flower. She might pluck a flower. It might pluck a flower. They might pluck a flower. مان گل پٹیان ہا۔	Might I pluck a flower? Might we pluck a flower? Might you pluck a flower? Might he pluck a flower? Might she pluck a flower? Might it pluck a flower? Might they pluck a flower? چا مان گل پٹیان ہا؟

NEGATIVE ناکاری	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری
I might not pluck a flower. We might not pluck a flower. You might not pluck a flower. He might not pluck a flower. She might not pluck a flower. It might not pluck a flower. They might not pluck a flower. مان گل نہ پٹیان ہا۔	Might I not pluck a flower? Might we not pluck a flower? Might you not pluck a flower? Might he not pluck a flower? Might she not pluck a flower? Might it not pluck a flower? Might they not pluck a flower? چا مان گل نہ پٹیان ہا؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. We might not pass our lives in evil deeds.
2. Naheed should have loved with her children.
3. Riaz could have shared his joys with friends.
4. Ali must have compromised with the circumstances of present.
5. You would have invented new things for world.
6. My students might work day and night for their future.
7. Sunny would have participated in that programme.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

8. Ayaz could have selected in cadet college.
9. Rozi must have decorated her beautiful eyes.
10. I might perform character in that film.

۱. اسان بچڙين وارن ڪمن ۾ زندگي نه گذاريون ها.
۲. ناهيد کي پنهنجن ٻارن سان محبت ڪرڻ گهرجي ها.
۳. رياض پنهنجون خوشيون دوستن سان تقسيم ڪري سگهي ها.
۴. علي کي ضرور اڄڪلهه جي حالات سان سمجهوتو ڪرڻ گهرجي ها.
۵. توکي دنيا جي لاءِ نئون شيون ايجاد ڪرڻ گهرجن ها.
۶. منهنجا شاگرد پنهنجي مستقبل جي لاءِ ڏينهن رات محنت ڪرين ها.
۷. سني کي هن پروگرام ۾ حصو وٺڻ گهرجي ها.
۸. اياز ڪيڊٽ ڪاليج ۾ چونڊجي سگهي ها.
۹. روزي کي پنهنجون خوبصورت اکيون ضرور سينگارڻ گهرجن ها.
۱۰. مان هن فلم ۾ ڪردار سرانجام ڏيان ها.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

۱. انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۲. امير مونکي ماضي جون ڳالهيون ياد ڏياري ها.
۳. هو جديد دؤر جي تهذيب تي بغاوت نه ڪري ها.
۴. علي مونکي پنهنجي سوانح عمري ٻڌائي سگهي ها.
۵. حنا گوءِ ۾ تيز ڊوڙي ها.
۶. احسن گهرو ڪم پورو ڪري ها.
۷. روبي کي منهنجي حالت تي ضرور سراسري نظر وجهڻ گهرجي ها.
۸. عاليه پنهنجي محبت ۾ مونکي نا اميد نه ڪري ها.
۹. شاگرد کي استاد جي نافرماني نه ڪرڻ گهرجي هئي.
۱۰. اسان جي ملڪ کي هر شعبي ۾ تيزي سان ترقي ڪرڻ گهرجي هئي.
۱۱. مان مستقبل جي ڪاميابي لاءِ سخت ڪوشش ڪريان ها.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS ذکریا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنی
Remind	رمائند	یاد دیار
Civilization	سولائزیشن	تہذیب
Revolt	روولٹ	بغاوت کر
Biography	بایو گرافی	سوانح عمری
Finish	فنش	پورو کر
Race	ریس	گو
Glance	گلانس	سرسری نظر وجھ
Dis-appoint	دس اپائنٹ	نا امید کر
Disobey	دس او بی	نافرمانی کر
Flourish	فلورش	تیز ترقی کر

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. I might invite you on my birthday. (Int:)
2. Aisha must have helped me on that occasion. (Neg:)
3. We should have welcomed them at the gate. (Int: & Neg:)
4. I might live for others. (Emp:)
5. Naheed would have sung a song in the party. (Change into might).

2.17 PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE OR PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE OR PRESENT IMPERFECT TENSE

زمان حال استمراري (جاري)

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which modifies that the subject is having some work continuously in current time that is called "Present Continuous Tense".

وصف:-

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا حاضر وقت ۾ فاعل (Subject) جي ڪنهن ڪم جي جاري مڃڻ کي واضح ڪري ته اهڙي زمان کي "زمان حال استمراري" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) مان ريڊيو ٻڌي رهيو آهيان. (يا) مان ريڊيو ٻڌان ٿو پيو.

(۲) زيب ڪپڙا ڌوئي رهي آهي. (يا) زيب ڪپڙا ڌوئي ٿي پئي.

(۳) اهي ڪرڪيٽ کيڏي رهيا آهن. (يا) اهي ڪرڪيٽ کيڏن ٿا پيا.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "ٻڌي رهيو آهيان"، "ڌوئي رهي آهي"، "کيڏي رهيا آهن" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم حال يعني (هلندڙ) وقت ۾ جاري آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS **ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون**

POINT (1)

This tense shows "continuity" of an action in going time.

نوٽ (۱): هي زمان هلندڙ وقت ۾ ڪم جي لڳاتار (جاري) هجڻ کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Resham is dressing her hair.

ريشم پنهنجا وار ٺاهي رهي آهي.

TENSES

2. They are going to Gulshan park. اهي گلشن پارڪ ڏانهن وڃي رهيا آهن.

POINT (2)

"Is, Am and Are", are the helping verbs to this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Am, Is, Are" هن زمان جا مددگار فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I am running on the road. مان روڊ تي ڊوڙي رهيو آهيان.
2. He is living with my friend. هو منهنجي دوست سان رهي رهيو آهي.
3. The stars are shining in the sky. تارا آسمان ۾ چمڪي رهيا آهن.

POINT (3)

"Ing form" (Present Participle) is used in this tense.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان ۾ "Ing form" (اسم حال) استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I am watching movies. مان فلم ڏسي رهيو آهيان.
2. They are having tea. اهي چانهه پيئي رهيا آهن.

POINT (4)

If the verb ends in letter "e" the "e" is dropped in order to add "ing".
نوٽ (4) جيڪڏهن فعل "e" اکر تي ختم ٿئي ٿو ته "ing" ملائڻ جي لاءِ "e" کي ختم ڪيو ويندو.

EXAMPLES:-

Admire - e = Admir + ing = Admiring. تعريف ڪرڻ.
Carve - e = carv + ing = carving. نقشڪاري ڪرڻ.

1. I am admiring her beauty. مان هن جي خوبصورتي جي تعريف ڪري رهيو آهيان.
2. Sculptor is carving on the stone. سنگتراش پٿر تي نقشڪاري ڪري رهيو آهي.

POINT (5)

If the verb ends in "ee" the final "e" is not omitted in order to put the "ing".

نوٽ (5) جيڪڏهن فعل "ee" تي ختم ٿئي ٿو، ته "ing" ملائڻ لاءِ آخري "e" ختم نه ڪئي ويندي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLE:-

Fore see + ing = Fore seeing. دؤر انديشي ڪرڻ

Naila is foreseeing from her study. نايله پنهنجي تعليم کان دؤر انديشي ڪري رهي آهي.

POINT (6)

If the verb ends in a consonant and there is vowel letter before it, for adding "ing" the last consonant will be doubled.

نوٽ (6) جيڪڏهن فعل (verb) حرف صحيح (Consonant letter) تي ختم ٿئي ٿو ۽ انهي جي اڳيان حرف علت (Vowel letter) آهي. (Ing) ملائڻ لاءِ آخري حرف صحيح (Consonant letter) کي ٻيڻو ڪيو ويندو.

EXAMPLES:-

Worship + P + ing = Wroshipping. پوڄا ڪرڻ

Rob + b + ing = Robbing. لٽڻ يا ڦرڻ

1. Now -a- days many people are worshipping idols.

اڄڪلهه ڪيترائي ماڻهو بتن جي پوڄا ڪري رهيا آهن.

2. Robbers are robbing money from passengers.

ڌاڙيل مسافرن کان پئسو ڦري رهيا آهن.

POINT (7)

Some verbs end in a consonant and are preceded by a vowel, the last letter will not be doubled to put "ing".

نوٽ (7) ڪجهه فعل (verbs) حرف صحيح تي ختم ٿيندا آهن ۽ انهي جي اڳيان حرف علت هوندو آهي. "ing" ملائڻ لاءِ آخري اکر (Last letter) کي ٻيڻو نه ڪيو ويندو.

EXAMPLES:-

Open + ing = opening. کولڻ

Listen + ing = Listening. ٻڌڻ

1. Haseena is opening the door. حسينه در کولي رهي آهي.

2. Raheela is listening the radio. راحيل ريڊيو ٻڌي رهيو آهي.

POINT (8)

If the verb ends consonant, there are double vowel letters before it, for adding "ing" the last consonant will not be doubled.

نوٽ (8) جيڪڏهن فعل (verb) حرف صحيح (Consonant letter) تي ختم ٿئي ٿو ۽ انهي جي اڳيان ٻه حرف علت (Double vowel letters) آهن ته (ing) ملائڻ جي لاءِ آخري حرف صحيح (Consonant letter) کي ٻيڻو نه ڪيو ويندو.

EXAMPLES:-

Brief + ing = Briefing. معلومات ڏيڻ

Read + ing = Reading. پڙهڻ

1. Naila is briefing on the beauty. نائله خوبصورتِي تي معلومات ڏئي رهي آهي.
2. Nisar is reading the history of Pakistan. نثار پاڪستان جي تاريخ پڙهي رهيو آهي.

POINT (9)

This tense is also used some times to show Future time with the help of (leave, go, do, come).

نوٽ (9) ڪڏهن ڪڏهن هي زمان (Leave, go, do, come) جي مدد سان پڻ زمان مستقبل کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I am leaving for Islamabad tomorrow. مان سڀاڻي اسلام آباد وڃي رهيو آهيان.
2. She is going to America coming week. ايندڙ هفتي هوءَ آمريڪا وڃي رهي آهي.
3. What are you doing next sunday? ٻئي آچر تي اوهان ڇا ڪري رهيا آهيو؟
4. Zeeb is coming to see the Badshahi mosque. زيب بادشاهي مسجد ڏسڻ لاءِ اچي رهي آهي.

POINT (10)

This tense can be used to express the "habit" with the help of (Continuously, Constantly, always, forever).

نوٽ (10) هي زمان (Continuously, Constantly, always, forever) جي مدد سان "عادت" کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ٿي سگهي ٿو.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLES:-

1. Mahik is wearing beautiful clothes always.

مهڪ هميشه خوبصورت ڪپڙا پائي رهي آهي = مهڪ هميشه خوبصورت ڪپڙا پائيندي آهي.

2. Rukhsana is singing sweet songs constantly.

رخسانه سدائين وڻندڙ گيت ڳائي رهي آهي = رخسانه سدائين وڻندڙ گيت ڳائيندي آهي.

POINT (11)

The following verbs, on account of their meaning, are not normally used in the continuous form because they are "stative verbs".
نوٽ (11) معنيٰ جي لحاظ کان هيٺيان فعل عام طور تي استمراري حالت ۾ استعمال نه ڪيا ويندا آهن ڇاڪاڻ ته اهي "ساڪن فعل" آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

(a) Verbs of "Perception". احساس يا تصور کي ظاهر ڪندڙ فعل.

e.g. see, hear, smell, recognize.

(b) Verbs of "Appearing". ظاهر ڪندڙ فعل

e.g. Appear, Look, Seem.

(c) Verbs of "Emotion". جذبات کي ظاهر ڪندڙ فعل

e.g. Want, Wish, Desire, Feel, Like, Love, Hate, Hope, Refuse, Prefer.

(d) Verbs of "Thinking". سوچ کي ظاهر ڪرڻ وارا فعل

e.g. Think, Suppose, Believe, Agree, Consider, Trust, Remember, Forget, Know, Understand, Imagine, Mean, Mind.

(e) Verbs of "Have". مالڪي ڏيکاريندڙ فعل

e.g. Own, Possess, Belong.

POINT (12)

When two continuous tenses, bearing the same subject, are joined by "and", the helping verb may be dropped before the second verb.

نوٽ (12) جڏهن ٻه زمان استمراري هڪ فاعل کي کڻندا، انهن کي "۽" ذريعي ملايو ويندو ته پوءِ ٻئي فعل جي معاون فعل يعني (مددگار، فعل) کي ختم ڪيو ويندو.

TENSES

EXAMPLE:-

Riaz is teaching Physics and learning chemistry.

رياض فزڪس سيڪاري ۽ ڪيمسٽري سکي رهيو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (ing)	Object
He	is	flying	a kite

= He is flying a kite.

هو لڙڻ اڏاري رهيو آهي.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I am taking an examination.

مان امتحان ڏيئي رهيو آهيان.

We are taking an examination.

اسين امتحان ڏيئي رهيا آهيون.

You are taking an examination.

تون امتحان ڏيئي رهيو آهين.

He is taking an examination.

هو امتحان ڏيئي رهيو آهي.

She is taking an examination.

هوءَ امتحان ڏيئي رهي آهي.

It is taking an examination.

اهو امتحان ڏيئي رهيو آهي.

They are taking an examination.

اهي امتحان ڏيئي رهيا آهن.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE هاڪاري	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I am plucking a flower.	Am I plucking a flower?
We are plucking a flower.	Are we plucking a flower?
You are plucking a flower.	Are you plucking a flower?
He is plucking a flower.	Is he plucking a flower?
She is plucking a flower.	Is she plucking a flower?
It is plucking a flower.	Is it plucking a flower?
They are plucking a flower.	Are they plucking a flower?
مان گل پٽي رهيو آهيان.	ڇا مان گل پٽي رهيو آهيان؟

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

NEGATIVE ناکاري	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاري
I am not plucking a flower. We are not plucking a flower. You are not plucking a flower. He is not plucking a flower. She is not plucking a flower. It is not plucking a flower. They are not plucking a flower. مان گل نه پتي رهيو آهيان.	Am I not plucking a flower? Are we not plucking a flower? Are you not plucking a flower? Is he not plucking a flower? Is she not plucking a flower? Is it not plucking a flower? Are they not plucking a flower? ڇا مان گل نه پتي رهيو آهيان؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. They are watching the shining stars in the sky.
2. Teacher is saying that life is not the bed of roses.
3. Naghma is reading the fictional story of treasure hunt.
4. Snow - drop is wearing make-up for her birthday.
5. I am watching the documentary film.
6. Bashir is claiming for his property.
7. The boys are beating hands on the joke of the joker.
8. Ramzan is preparing himself for C.S.S.
9. Everybody is celebrating the Independence day with great pomp and show.
10. Prime Minister is assuring the nation for good budget.

۱. اهي چمڪندڙ تارا آسمان ۾ ڏسي رهيا آهن.
۲. استاد چئي رهيو آهي ته زندگي گلن جي سيج نه آهي.
۳. نغمہ خزاني جي تلاش جي من گهڙت ڪهاڻي پڙهي رهي آهي.
۴. سنو ڊراپ پنهنجي سالگرهه جي لاءِ ميڪ اپ ڪري رهي آهي.
۵. مان دستاويزي فلم ڏسي رهيو آهيان.
۶. بشير پنهنجي ملڪيت جي لاءِ دعويٰ ڪري رهيو آهي.
۷. مسخري جي مذاق تي ٻار تازيون وڄائي رهيا آهن.

TENSES

۸. رمضان پنهنجو پاڻ C.S.S جي تياري ڪري رهيو آهي.
۹. هر ڪو آزادي جو ڏينهن وڏي جوش و خروش سان ملهائي رهيو آهي.
۱۰. وزيراعظم قوم کي سٺي بجيٽ جي لاءِ يقين ڏياري رهيو آهي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. اسان تحفن جي ڏي وٺ ڪري رهيا آهيون.
۲. مونکي تنهنجون ادائون ياد اچي رهيون آهن.
۳. ناز پاڪستان جي ترقي لاءِ دعا گهري رهي آهي.
۴. چيئرمين امتحان جي تائيم ٿيل کي ملتوي ڪري رهيو آهي.
۵. هو ٻين جي لاءِ منهنجي محبت کي نظر انداز ڪري رهي آهي.
۶. اعليٰ تعليم جي لاءِ مان پنهنجي اولاد کي آماده ڪري رهيو آهيان.
۷. مان هن کي ٽڪري تي چڙهڻ ۾ مدد ڪري رهيو آهيان.
۸. هو دلچسپ ڪهاڻي ٻڌائي رهيو آهي.
۹. نوجوان گڏجاڻي ۾ رنڊڪ پيدا ڪري رهيا آهن.
۱۰. هاري پنهنجي ٻنيءَ ۾ بچ پوکي رهيو آهي.

*Action may not be always
happiness; but here is no
happiness without action.*

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

DIFFICULT WORDS ڈکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معني
Gift	گفت	تحفو
Exchange	ايڪس چينج	ڏي وٺ ڪرڻ
Charms	چارمز	ادائون
Come in mind	ڪمران مائينڊ	ياد اچڻ
Welfare	ويل فيئر	يلائي
Progress	پروگريس	ترقي
Postpone	پوسٽ پون	ملتوي ڪرڻ
Neglect	نگ ليڪٽ	نظر انداز ڪرڻ
Motivate	موٽي ويٽ	آماده ڪرڻ
Climb	ڪلائيمب	چڙهڻ
Hill	هل	ٺڪري
Assist	اسسٽ	مدد ڪرڻ
Disturbance	ڊس ٽربنس	رنڊڪ پيدا ڪرڻ
Seed	سيد	بج پوکڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. I am praying for your shining future. (Int:)
2. We are celebrating the independence day. (Neg:)
3. Rabo is serving her husband with keen interest. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Rukhsana is drawing a map. (Change into Present tense).
5. The riding am I bicycle. (Re: arr:)

2.18 PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE OR PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE OR PAST IMPERFECT TENSE

زمان ماضي استمراري (جاري)

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which modifies that the subject was doing some work continuously in previous time that is called "Past Continuous Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ٻڌائي ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ لڳاتار (مسلسل) ڪيو پئي ته انهي کي "زمان ماضي استمراري" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) ناصر لغراڏاريو پئي.

(۲) ڪومل کاڌو تيار ڪيو پئي.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "اڏاريو پئي" ۽ "تيار ڪيو پئي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم ماضي ۾ مسلسل ٿيو پئي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense points out the continuity of an action in previous time.

نوٽ: (1) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي مسلسل عمل کي ماضي ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Sahiba was waiting here for you. صاحبہ هتي تنهنجو انتظار پئي ڪيو.

TENSES

2. Nisar was playing hockey.

نثار هاڪي پئي کيڏيو.

POINT (2)

"Was" and "Were" are the helping verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Was" ۽ "Were" هن زمان جا معاون (مددگار) فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Rozi was going to garden. روزي باغ ڏانهن ويئي پئي.

2. They were eating biscuits. انهن بسڪٽ کاڌا پئي.

POINT (3)

"Was" is used with singular persons.

نوٽ (3) "Was" واحد فاعلن (Singular Subjects) سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I was leaving for Karachi. مان ڪراچي ويس پئي.

2. Laila was listening radio. ليلي ريڊيو پئي ٻڌو.

POINT (4)

"Were" is used with plural persons.

نوٽ (4) "Were" جمع فاعلن (Plural subjects) سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. You were dancing in the marriage. توهان شادي ۾ ڊانس ڪيڏي پئي.

2. Komal and Raja were speaking loudly. ڪومل ۽ راجه تيز ڳالهائين پئي.

POINT (5)

"Ing form" (Present Participle) is used in this tense.

نوٽ (5) "Ing form" (اسم حال) هن زمان ۾ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Anees was cutting the tree. انيس وڻ وڌو پئي.

2. They were bringing flowers for me. انهن منهنجي لاءِ گل آندا پئي.

POINT (6)

For the formation of "ing form" (Present Participle), see the rules of "Present Continuous Tense".

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

نوٽ (6) "Ing form" (اسم حاله) جي بناوت لاءِ. زمان حال استمراري جا قاعدا ڏسو.

POINT (7)

Some times, this tense is also used to show a habit.

نوٽ (7) ڪڏهن ڪڏهن هي زمان عادت کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ پڻ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He was coming here daily. هو هت روزانو آيو پئي.
2. Nisha and Iram were wearing make-up always. نشا ۽ ارم هميشه ميڪ اپ ڪيو پئي.

POINT (8)

Some times, Past Continuous Tense is used with past simple tense.

نوٽ (8) زمان ماضي استمراري ڪڏهن ڪڏهن زمان ماضي سادي سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. When he entered in the class, I was teaching my students. جڏهن هو ڪلاس ۾ داخل ٿيو، آءٌ پنهنجن شاگردن کي سيڪاريو پئي.
2. While Maria was watching movie, Naila called her. جڏهن ماريه فلم پئي ڏني ته نائله هن کي سڏ ڪيو.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (ing)	Object
I	was	rowing	the boat
They	were	ploughing	the field

= I was rowing the boat. مان پيڙي هلائي پئي.

= They were ploughing the field. انهن زمين کي هر ڏنو پئي.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

- I was despatching the letter. مان خط پئي موڪليو.
 We were despatching the letter. اسان خط پئي موڪليو.
 You were despatching the letter. تون خط پئي موڪليو.

TENSES

He was despatching the letter.

من خط پئي موڪليو.

She was despatching the letter.

هنء خط پئي موڪليو.

It was despatching the letter.

هن خط پئي موڪليو.

They were despatching the letter.

انهن خط پئي موڪليو.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE هاڪاري

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

I was plucking a flower.
We were plucking a flower.
You were plucking a flower.
He was plucking a flower.
She was plucking a flower.
It was plucking a flower.
They were plucking a flower.

Was I plucking a flower?
Were we plucking a flower?
Were you plucking a flower?
Was he plucking a flower?
Was she plucking a flower?
Was it plucking a flower?
Were they plucking a flower?

مان گل پٽيس پئي.

ڇا مان گل پٽيس پئي؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري

I was not plucking a flower.
We were not plucking a flower.
You were not plucking a flower.
He was not plucking a flower.
She was not plucking a flower.
It was not plucking a flower.
They were not plucking a flower.

Was I not plucking a flower?
Were we not plucking a flower?
Were you not plucking a flower?
Was he not plucking a flower?
Was she not plucking a flower?
Was it not plucking a flower?
Were they not plucking a flower?

مان گل نه پٽيس پئي.

ڇا مان گل نه پٽيس پئي؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. I was listening radio all day in the garden.
2. While Amina was reading, the light went out.
3. When I saw Amber, She was talking with her friend.
4. Faiza was weeping when she failed in examination.
5. Ahmed was making a doll.
6. Zeenat was washing her clothes.
7. When I saw Sonia, she was watching T.V.
8. Documentary films were giving us much knowledge.
9. I was flying like a bird in dream.
10. We were celebrating birthday of Ali.

۱. مان سڄو ڏينهن باغ ۾ ريڊيو پئي ٻڌو.
۲. جڏهن آمنه پڙهيو پئي، ته بجلي هلي ويئي.
۳. جڏهن مان امير کي ڏٺو، هن پنهنجي سهيلي سان ڳالهايو پئي.
۴. فائزا رني پئي، جڏهن هوءَ امتحان ۾ فيل ٿي.
۵. احمد گڏي ٺاهي پئي.
۶. زينت پنهنجا ڪپڙا ڌوڻا پئي.
۷. جڏهن مان سونيا کي ڏٺو، هن فلم ڏٺو پئي.
۸. دستاويزي فلمن اسان کي وڏي ڄاڻ ڏني پئي.
۹. مان خواب ۾ پڪي وانگر اڏاميس پئي.
۱۰. اسان علي جي سالگره ملهائي سي پئي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. راحيل گلن جي سيج وڃائي پئي.
۲. هن مقابلي ۾ گيت ڳايو پئي.
۳. جڏهن مان ليبارٽري ۾ پهتس ته سائنسدانن تجربو ڪيو پئي.
۴. سلطان احمد پنهنجي علم سان شاگرد کي موهيو پئي.
۵. وحيد وڻ کي پاڻي ڏنو پئي.

TENSES

۱. ڪامران يوم تكبير ملهايو پئي.
۷. ڪاليج جي شاگردن پنهنجن حقن لاءِ احتجاج ڪيو پئي.
۸. مان پاڻي ۾ پنهنجو عڪس ڏٺو پئي.
۹. راني پنهنجي خاندان لاءِ اڌ رات تائين ڪپڙا استري ڪيا پئي.
۱۰. اڄمل عشقيہ شاعري ڪئي پئي.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Bed of roses	بيد آف روزز	گلن جو سبج
Make	ميڪ	وڃائڻ
Competition	ڪامپيٽيشن	مقابلو
Experiment	ايڪسپيريمينٽ	تجربو
Attract	اٽرڪٽ	موهن
Celebrate	سيلبي بريت	ملهائڻ
Reflection	رفليڪشن	عڪس
Protest	پروٽيسٽ	احتجاج
Mid-might	مڊ نائيٽ	اڌ رات
Iron	آئرن	استري ڪرڻ
Compose Poetry	ڪمپوز پوئٽري	شاعري ڪرڻ
Romantic	رومانٽڪ	عشقيہ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Teacher was solving the sum. (Int:)
2. Ali was trying to do his best in education field. (Neg:)
3. Suhail was showing tricks to the children. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Ahsan was climbing on the tree yesterday. (Change into Present Continuous Tense).
5. Majeed were learning maths. (Correct).

2.19 FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE OR FUTURE PROGRESSIVE TENSE OR FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE

زمان مستقبل استمراري (جاري)

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which modifies that the subject will be doing some work continuously in coming time that is called "Future Continuous Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ٻڌائي ته فاعل (Subject) ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪو ڪم (action) مسلسل ڪندو پيو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان مستقبل استمراري" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) هو ڪير ڏهندي پئي.

(۲) راجه گلن جو هار ٺاهيندو پئي.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "ڏهندي پئي" ۽ "ٺاهيندي پئي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم (action) ايندڙ وقت يعني (مستقبل) ۾ مسلسل (continuously) ٿيندو پئي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows "continuity" of an action in forth coming time.

نوٽ (1): هي زمان ڪم جي "جاري هجڻ" کي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Birds will be flying in the air. پکي هوا ۾ اڏامندا پئي.
2. They will be praying for our success. اهي اسانجي ڪاميابيءَ لاءِ دعا ڪندا پئي.

TENSES

POINT (2)

"Shall be" and "Will be" are the helping verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Shall be" ۽ "Will be" هن زمان جا مددگار فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall be singing a song. مان گيت ڳائيندس پئي.
2. Naz will be making a quilt. ناز رلي ٺاهيندي پئي.

POINT (3)

"Shall be" is used with first person.

نوٽ (3) "Shall be" ضمير متڪلم سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall be reading the Holy Quran. مان قرآن پاڪ پڙهندس پئي.
2. We shall be quarrelling in the street. اسان گهڻي ۾ جهيڙو ڪنداسين پئي.

POINT (4)

"Will be" is used with all the subjects, except first person.

نوٽ (4) ضمير متڪلم کان سواءِ، سڀني فاعلن سان "Will be" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. You will be going to zoo. تون چڙيا گهر ڏانهن ويندين پيو.
2. Birds will be chirping. پکي چون چون ڪندا پئي.

POINT (5)

For emphatic sentences "shall be" is changed into "will be" and "will be" is changed into "shall be".

نوٽ (5) تاڪيدي جملن جي لاءِ "Shall be" تبديل "Will be" ۾ ڪيو وڃي ٿو ۽ "Will be" تبديل "Shall be" ۾ ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I will be waiting for Naila. مان نائله جو ضرور انتظار ڪندس پئي.
2. Fatima shall be reading this poem. فاطمه هي بيت ضرور پڙهندي پئي.

POINT (6)

"Ing form" (Present Participle) is used in this tense.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

نوٽ (6) "Ing form" (اسم حاله) هن زمان ۾ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall be polishing my shoes. مان پنهنجا ٻوٽ پالش ڪندس پئي.
2. Raheela will be watering the flowers. راحيلہ گلن کي پاڻي ڏيندي پئي.

POINT (7)

For the formation of "Present Participle", see the rules in "Present Continuous Tense".

نوٽ (7) "اسم حاله" جي بناوٽ جي لاءِ "زمان حال استمراري" ۾ قاعدا ڏسو.

FORMATION بناوٽ

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (ing)	Object
I	shall be	acting	in this film
You	will be	learning	English

- = I shall be acting in this film. مان هن فلم ۾ اداڪاري ڪندس پئي.
- = You will be learning English. تون انگلش سکيندي پئي.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

- I shall be taking bath. مان تڙ ڪندس پئي.
- We shall be taking bath. اسين تڙ ڪنداسون پئي.
- You will be taking bath. تون تڙ ڪيندي پئي.
- He will be taking bath. هو تڙ ڪندو پئي.
- She will be taking bath. هوءَ تڙ ڪندي پئي.
- It will be taking bath. اهو تڙ ڪندو پئي.
- They will be taking bath. اهي تڙ ڪندا پئي.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE ہاکاری	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I shall be plucking a flower. We shall be plucking a flower. You will be plucking a flower. He will be plucking a flower. she will be plucking a flower. It will be plucking a flower. They will be plucking a flower. مان گل پتیندس پئی.	Shall I be plucking a flower? Shall we be plucking a flower? Will you be plucking a flower? Will he be plucking a flower? Will she be plucking a flower? Will it be plucking a flower? Will they be plucking a flower? مان گل پتیندس پئی؟

NEGATIVE ناکاری	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری
I shall not be plucking a flower. We shall not be plucking a flower. You will not be plucking a flower. He will not be plucking a flower. She will not be plucking a flower. It will not be plucking a flower. They will not be plucking a flower. مان گل نہ پتیندس پئی.	Shall I not be plucking a flower? Shall we not be plucking a flower? Will you not be plucking a flower? Will he not be plucking a flower? Will she not be plucking a flower? Will it not be plucking a flower? Will they not be plucking a flower? مان گل نہ پتیندس پئی؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. Bilal will be doing bitter effort till he passes the examination.
2. Teacher will be delivering lecture to the students.
3. I shall be riding the bicycle in the park.
4. Sultan Ahmed will be preaching of Islam.
5. Birds will be making nests on the tree.
6. Police will be besieging to the robbers in the forest.
7. The television will be briefing about the war of Gulf.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

8. The students of this era will be defaming the history of Education.
9. I shall be embellishing the future of the students.
10. Raheela will be ignoring the promises of Suhail.

۱. بلال سخت محنت پئي ڪندو، جيستائين هو امتحان پاس ڪري.
۲. استاد شاگردن کي ليڪچر ڏيندو پئي.
۳. مان باغ ۾ سائیکل هلائيندس پئي.
۴. سلطان احمد اسلام جي تبليغ ڪندو پئي.
۵. پکي وڻ تي آکيرا ٺاهيندا پئي.
۶. پوليس جهنگ ۾ ڌاڙيلن جو گهيرو ڪندي پئي.
۷. ٽيليويزن نار جي جنگ جي باري ۾ معلومات ڏيندي پئي.
۸. اڄ جي دؤر جا شاگرد تعليم جي تاريخ کي بدنام ڪندا پئي.
۹. مان شاگردن جي مستقبل کي سينگاريندس پئي.
۱۰. راحيل سهيل جا واعدن نظر انداز ڪندي پئي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. اسان پاڪستان کي مضبوط ٻانهن سان تحفظ ڏينداسون پئي.
۲. علي اخبار پڙهندو پئي.
۳. زيب پنهنجي اسڪول ۾ سٺي تعليم مهيا ڪندي پئي.
۴. مان هن ڪتاب کي شايع ڪرائڻ ۾ مڪمل ڪوشش ڪندس پئي.
۵. اسلم سياڻي باغ ۾ منهنجو انتظار ڪندو پئي.
۶. صائم ڪوھ مري ۾ برف باري مان لطف حاصل ڪندي پئي.
۷. جهڙيالي ڏينهن ۾ پکي هوا ۾ خوشي سان اڏامندا پئي.
۸. باغائي زمين کي گلن جي لاءِ تيار ڪندو پئي.
۹. سرنوگراڻن جا بگهڙ سرنوگراڻن خاندان جي فرد جي موت تي اوناڙون ڪندا پئي.
۱۰. پادري بادشاهه کي من گهڙت ڪهاڻي ٻڌائيندو پئي.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Shelter	شيلٽر	تحفظ ڏيڻ
Strong	اسٽرانگ	مضبوط
Newspaper	نيوز پيپر	اخبار
Provide	پرو وائيڊ	مهايا ڪرڻ
Do the best	ڊو ڊي بيسٽ	مڪمل ڪوشش ڪرڻ
Wait	ويٽ	انتظار ڪرڻ
Snow fall	سنو فال	برف باري
Enjoy	اين جواءِ	لطف حاصل ڪرڻ
Cloudy day	ڪلائوڊي ڊي	جهڙيالو ڏينهن
Prepare	پريپئر	تيار ڪرڻ
Howl	هاؤل	اوناڙون ڪرڻ
Legend	ليجنڊ	من گهڙت داستان

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. The master will be appointing him as monitor. (Int:)
2. The incharge of the museum will be showing us some ancient coins. (Neg:)
3. They will be proposing to build a dam for irrigation purposes. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Alas! we shall be watching him no more. (Change into Present Cont: tense)
5. Chair him offering be a shall I. (Re: arr:)

2.20 PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

زمان حال ڪامل (پورو) يا زمان ماضي قريب

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which depicts that the subject started some work in previous time and has recently completed it that is called "Present Perfect Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ٻڌائي ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ شروع ڪيو ۽ ويجهڙائي ۾ ختم ڪيو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان حال ڪامل يا زمان ماضي قريب" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(1) مان ڪتاب خريد ڪيو آهي.

(2) علي صوف کاڌو آهي.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "خريد ڪيو آهي" ۽ "کاڌو آهي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم ماضي ۾ شروع ٿيو ۽ ويجهڙائي ۾ پورو ٿيو آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense modifies the completion of an action in present time.

نوٽ: (1) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي عمل کي زمان حال ۾ مڪمل ٿيڻ کي واضح ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He has repaired this car. هن هن ڪار جي مرمت ڪئي آهي.

2. They have killed the deer. انهن هڙي ماري آهي.

POINT (2)

"Have" and "Has" are the auxiliary verbs to this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Have" ۽ "Has" هن زمان جا معاون (مددگار) فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. You have pulled the chain of train. تون ريل جي زنجير ڇڪي آهي.
2. He has planted a tree. هن هڪ وڻ پوکيو آهي.

POINT (3)

"Have" is used with first person. (i.e. I, We) Second person (i.e. You), third person plural (i.e. they) and plural nouns.
 نوت (3) "Have" ضمير متکلم يعني (I, We), ضمير حاضر يعني (You), ضمير غائب جمع يعني (They) ۽ اسم جمع سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I have seen a cobra. مان واسينگ نانگ ڏٺو آهي.
2. You have solved a sum. تون حساب حل ڪيو آهي.
3. They have sung a folk song. انهن لوڪ گيت ڳايو آهي.
4. Ahsan and Amina have made the map of Pakistan. احسن ۽ آمنه پاڪستان جو نقشو ٺاهيو آهي.

POINT (4)

"Has" is used with third person singular (i.e. He, She, It) and singular nouns.
 نوت (4) "Has" ضمير غائب واحد يعني (He, She, It) ۽ واحد اسمن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He/ She/ It has seen shining moon in the sky. هن/هن/انهيءَ آسمان ۾ چمڪندڙ چنڊ ڏٺو آهي.
2. Farzana has made a doll. فرزانه هڪ گڏي ٺاهي آهي.

POINT (5)

"Third form (Past Participle) is used in this tense.
 نوت (5) هن زمان ۾ فعل جي ٽئين صورت (اسم مفعول) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Khalid has completed his work. خالد پنهنجو ڪم پورو ڪيو آهي.
2. They have won the cricket match. انهن ڪرڪيٽ ميچ کٽي آهي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

POINT (6)

In Sindhi (آهي، آهن، آهيان، آهيون) come after the past tense to make Present Perfect Tense.

نوٽ (6) سنڌي ۾ (آهي، آهن، آهيان، آهيون) زمان حال ڪامل ٺاهڻ لاءِ زمان ماضي مطلق (Past Simple Tense) کانپوءِ ايندا آهن.

۱. مان خط لکيو = مان خط لکيو آهي.

ماضي مطلق = مان خط لکيو آهي.

۲. اسان ڪتاب خريد ڪيا = اسان ڪتاب خريد ڪيا آهن.

ماضي مطلق = اسان ڪتاب خريد ڪيا آهن.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb III	Object
I	have	changed	my activities
He	has	seen	Taj Mahal

= I have changed my activities. مان پنهنجون سرگرميون تبديل ڪيون آهن.

= He has seen Taj Mahal. هن تاج محل ڏٺو آهي.

CONJUGATION گڙدان / ڦيرو

I have drunk milk. مان کير پيتو آهي.

We have drunk milk. اسين کير پيتو آهي.

You have drunk milk. تون کير پيتو آهي.

He has drunk milk. هن کير پيتو آهي.

She has drunk milk. هن کير پيتو آهي.

It has drunk milk. انهي کير پيتو آهي.

They have drunk milk. انهن کير پيتو آهي.

OTHER USES OF THIS TENSE هن زمان جا ٻيا استعمال

POINT (7)

This tense is used to express past action whose time is not given

(Indefinite) i.e (already, before, ever, never, yet, far, so, lately, for, since etc) are the time expressions that are commonly used in this tense.

نوٽ (7) هي زمان ماضي جي انهن عملن کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي جنهن جو وقت نه ڏنل يعني (غير معين) هوندو آهي. اهڙن لفظن ۾ (already, before, ever, never, yet, far, so, lately, for, since) وغيره غير معين وقت ظاهر ڪندڙ لفظ شامل آهن جيڪي عام طور هن زمان ۾ استعمال ٿيندا آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I have already explained that. مان اهو اڳ ۾ ئي واضح ڪيو آهي.
2. He has never gone out. هو ڪڏهن به ٻاهر نه ويو آهي.

POINT (8)

This tense is not used to show past actions whose time is given (Definite) i.e (today, this morning, this week, two years ago, yesterday, in 1982 etc.)

نوٽ (8) هي زمان ماضي جي عملن کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال نه ڪيو ويندو آهي جنهن جو وقت ڏنل يعني (معين) هوندو آهي. جيڪي (today, this morning, this week, in 1982, yesterday, two years ago) وغيره آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He has come yesterday. (incorrect).
2. I have passed M.A examination in 1990. (incorrect).

POINT (9)

The present perfect tense is never used with adverbs of past time (i.e today, this morning, yesterday, 1980 etc). In such cases the simple past should be used.

نوٽ (9) زمان حال ڪامل ڪڏهن به زمان ماضي جي ظرفن يعني (today, this morning, yesterday, 1980) وغيره سان استعمال نه ڪيو ويندو آهي. اهڙي حالتن ۾ زمان ماضي کي استعمال ڪرڻ گهرجي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He came yesterday.

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2. I passed M.A examination in 1990.

BE CAREFULL

(a) He has come yesterday. (incorrect).

= He came yesterday. (correct).

(b) I have passed M.A examination in 1990. (incorrect)

= I passed M.A examination in 1990. (correct).

POINT (10)

This tense is also used to represent an action that began in the past and is continued to the present movement.

نوٽ (10) هي زمان پڻ انهي عمل جي نمائندگي ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو جيڪو ماضي ۾ شروع ٿئي ۽ حال ڏانهن جاري هجي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. We have lived here eight years [and we are still living here].

اسانڪي هتي رهندي اٺ سال گذرڻي ويا آهن.

2. I have taught this class three years. [and I am still teaching this class].

مان هن ڪلاس کي ٽي سال پڙهايو آهي.

POINT (11)

With such activities that completed in the immediate past, "just" or "recently" is often used.

نوٽ (11) اهڙيون سرگرميون جيڪي نزديڪ ماضي ۾ پوريون ٿين ته انهي سان "Just" يا "Recently" عموماً استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. The post has just come.

ٽپال اجهو آئي آهي.

2. Nazia has recently written a letter.

نازيه ويجهڙائي ۾ هڪ خط لکيو آهي.

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE ہاکاری	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I have plucked a flower. We have plucked a flower. You have plucked a flower. He has plucked a flower. She has plucked a flower. It has plucked a flower. They have plucked a flower. مان گل پٹیو آھی.	Have I plucked a flower? Have we plucked a flower? Have you plucked a flower? Has he plucked a flower? Has she plucked a flower? Has it plucked a flower? Have they plucked a flower? ھا مان گل پٹیو آھی؟

NEGATIVE ناکاری	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری
I have not plucked a flower. We have not plucked a flower. You have not plucked a flower. He has not plucked a flower. She has not plucked a flower. It has not plucked a flower. They have not plucked a flower. مان گل نہ پٹیو آھی.	Have I not plucked a flower? Have we not plucked a flower? Have you not plucked a flower? Has he not plucked a flower? Has she not plucked a flower? Has it not plucked a flower? Have they not plucked a flower? ھا مان گل نہ پٹیو آھی؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. Shakespeare has said that man is the slave of habit.
2. He has married Yasmeen for money.
3. Teacher has delivered the lecture to his students about earth.
4. John Bright has claimed that time and tide wait for none.
5. Maleeha has lost her garland and can not find.
6. The sudden noise has frightened the Subeha.
7. Birds have built their nests on the trees.
8. The Prince of Wales has opened the exhibition.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

9. Ramzan has given direction to his friends.

10. Adnan has told us how the castle received its name.

۱. شيڪسپيئر چيو آهي ته انسان عادت جو غلام آهي.
۲. هن پئسن لاءِ ياسمين سان شادي ڪئي آهي.
۳. استاد شاگردن کي ڌرتي جي باري ۾ درس ڏنو آهي.
۴. جان برائيٽ دعويٰ ڪئي آهي ته وقت ۽ ڇولي ڪنهن جو به انتظار نه ڪندا آهن.
۵. مليحا پنهنجو هار گر ڪيو آهي ۽ انهي کي ڳولهي نٿي سگهي.
۶. اوچتي آواز صبيح ڪي ڊيڄاريو آهي.
۷. پکين پنهنجا آڪيرا وٺڻ تي ٺاهيا آهن.
۸. ويلس جي شهزادي نمائش جو افتتاح ڪيو آهي.
۹. رمضان پنهنجن دوستن کي هدايت ڪئي آهي.
۱۰. عدنان اسان کي ٻڌايو آهي ته قلعي ڪيئن پنهنجو نالو حاصل ڪيو.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. راحيل ظلم جي زنجير کي ٽوڙيو آهي.
۲. وسيم، اسان جي ڪيپٽن، ۵۰ رنسون ٺاهيون آهن.
۳. مان راحيل کي ڪيترا دفع سڏيو آهي.
۴. عابد ڪرڪيٽ ۾ ٻيو انعام کٽيو آهي.
۵. انيتا وڏي اوچائي کان هيٺ ڪري آهي.
۶. غريب ماڻهن ڏکڻ جا ڏينهن ڏٺا آهن.
۷. تنهنجي پٽ پنهنجي تعليم ۾ ترقي نه ڪئي آهي.
۸. مان مليحا جي سٺي قسمت تي هن کي مبارڪباد ڏني آهي.
۹. اسانجي استاد اسان کي مٿس سيکاري آهي.
۱۰. مان انگريزي اسڪول ۾ سڪي آهي.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS ذکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معني
Cruelty	ڪروئلٽي	ظلم
Chain	چين	زنجير
Break	بريڪ	ٽوڙڻ
Make	ميڪ	ٺاهڻ
Several times	سيورل ٽائيمز	ڪيترائي دفعه
Prize	پرائيز	انعام
Days of sorrows	ڊيز آف ساروز	ڏڪن جا ڏينهن
Progress	پروگريس	ترقي
Good fortunate	گڊ فارچونيٽ	سٺي قسمت
Congratulate	ڪانگريٽوليٽ	مبارڪ باد ڏيڻ
Learn	لرن	سکڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. I have caught a bird from a tree. (Int:)
2. The policeman has caught the thief. (Neg:)
3. He has passed his life for seeking education. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Aslam have acted in this drama. (Correct)
5. The house walked round has man the. (Re: arr:)

2.21 PAST PERFECT TENSE (زمان ماضي كامل (پورو) OR PAST PLUPERFECT TENSE (يا زمان ماضي بعيد

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which depicts that the subject began some work in previous time and it was completed in the same time that is called "Past Perfect Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ظاهر ڪري ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم ماضي (Past) ۾ شروع ڪيو ۽ پڻ ساڳئي زمان ۾ پورو ڪيو ته اهڙي زمان کي "زمان ماضي كامل يا زمان ماضي بعيد" سڏبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) مان ريڊيو خريد ڪيو هو.

(۲) هن گوء کڻي هئي.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "خريد ڪيو هو" ۽ "کڻي هئي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم يعني عمل گذريل وقت ۾ شروع ٿيو ۽ ساڳئي وقت ۾ پورو ٿيو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense signifies the completion of an action in past time.

نوٽ: (۱) هي زمان ڪنهن عمل جي تڪميل (پورائي) کي ماضي ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I had listened radio.

مان ريڊيو ٻڌو هو.

2. He had built the mosque.

هن مسجد تعمير ڪئي هئي.

POINT (2)

"Had" is the only auxiliary verb of this tense and is used with all

TENSES

the subjects.

نقطہ (2) "Had" هن زمان جو معاون (مددگار) فعل آهي ۽ سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He had gone to Karachi. هو ڪراچي ويو هو.
2. The villagers had caught the thief. ڳوٺاڻن چور پڪڙيو هيو.

POINT (3)

Third form (Past Participle) is used in this tense.

نقطہ (3) فعل جي ٽئين صورت (اسم مفعول) هن زماني ۾ استعمال ٿيندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. We had finished the work. اسان ڪم پورو ڪيو آهي.
2. She had embroidered a bed sheet. هن بستري جي چادر پري (برت) هئي.

POINT (4)

In sindhi (هو، هيو، هئي، هيا، هوس، هئين) come after past tense to form the past perfect tense.

نقطہ (4) سنڌي ۾ ماضي ڪامل ٺاهڻ جي لاءِ زمان ماضي جي پويان (هو، هيو، هئي، هيا، هوس، هئين) ايندا آهن.

احمد اسڪول ويو = هو + احمد اسڪول ويو هو.
 ماضي مطلق = هو + ماضي بعيد يا ڪامل

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb III	Object
Maria	had	conveyed	my message

= Maria had conveyed my message. ماريه منهنجو پيغام پهچايو هيو.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I had driven a car. مان ڪار هلائي هئي.
 We had driven a car. اسان ڪار هلائي هئي.
 You had driven a car. تون ڪار هلائي هئي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

He had driven a car.

She had driven a car.

It had driven a car.

They had driven a car.

هن ڪار هلائي هئي.

هن ڪار هلائي هئي.

انهي ڪار هلائي هئي.

انهن ڪار هلائي هئي.

OTHER USES OF THIS TENSE هن زمان جا ٻيا استعمال

POINT (5)

The past perfect tense is also used for such action which was completed before an other began. This style is called "Past Pluperfect Tense".

نوٽ (5) زمان ماضي ڪامل پڻ اهڙي عمل جي لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي. جيڪو شروع ٿيو انهي کان اڳ هڪ مڪمل (پورو) ٿيو هجي. انهي قسم کي زمان ماضي بعيد يعني (هڪ ڪم شروع ٿيو انهي کان اڳ ۾ هڪ ڪم مڪمل ٿيو هجي) چئبو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. The bell had rung before I reached the school.

مان اسڪول پهتس انهي کان اڳ گھنڊ وڳو هيو.

2. The patient had died when the doctor came.

جڏهن ڊاڪٽر آيو انهي کان اڳ مريض وفات ڪري ويو هيو.

3. After we had finished our home work we went out to play.

اسان پنهنجو گھرو ڪم پورو ڪيو هيو تنهن کانپوءِ اسان ٻاهر ڪيڏڻ وياسون.

POINT (6)

There are two clauses in pluperfect tense. First clause in past perfect tense and second in past simple tense.

نوٽ (6) زمان ماضي بعيد جا ٻه جزا ٿيندا آهن. پهريون جز زمان ماضي ڪامل ۾ ۽ ٻيون زمان ماضي سادي ۾ رکيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. I had eaten meal before

Past perfect tense

Ali came.

Past simple tense.

علي آيو انهي کان اڳ مون ماني کاتي هئي.

TENSES

POINT (7)

This tense is also used to express incomplete hope/ desire with the help of "wish, hope, expect".

نقطہ (7) هي زمان پڻ "اڻپوري مراد يا اميد" کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ "Wish, hope, expect" جي مدد سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. He had expected you to lend atleast five hundred rupees.

هن کي تو مان گهٽ ۾ گهٽ 500 روپيا اوڌر ڏيڻ جي اميد هئي.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE هاڪاري

I had plucked a flower.
We had plucked a flower.
You had plucked a flower.
He had plucked a flower.
She had plucked a flower.
It had plucked a flower.
They had plucked a flower.

مان گل پٽيو هيو.

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Had I plucked a flower?
Had we plucked a flower?
Had you plucked a flower?
Had he plucked a flower?
Had she plucked a flower?
Had it plucked a flower?
Had they plucked a flower?

ڇا مان گل نه پٽيو هيو؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري

I had not plucked a flower.
We had not plucked a flower.
You had not plucked a flower.
He had not plucked a flower.
She had not plucked a flower.
It had not plucked a flower.
They had not plucked a flower.

مان گل نه پٽيو هيو.

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري

Had I not plucked a flower?
Had we not plucked a flower?
Had you not plucked a flower?
Had he not plucked a flower?
Had she not plucked a flower?
Had it not plucked a flower?
Had they not plucked a flower?

ڇا مان گل نه پٽيو هيو؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. The meeting had finished before we reached.
2. I had written a letter before she arrived.
3. I had completed my domestic work when Ahmed came to see me.
4. Naila had gone to museum before I returned.
5. Ramzan had said that earth moves round the sun.
6. The thief had stolen many things when the Police reached there.
7. I had devoted my entire life for seeking knowledge.
8. I had never seen such a attractive charm of Rani.
9. The wright brothers had played a game of death and life to invent aeroplane.
10. After the conquest of Mecca Holy Prophet had pardoned the enemies of Islam.

۱. اسان پهتاسون تنهن کان اڳ گڏجاڻي ختم ٿي هئي.
۲. هو پهتي الهي کان اڳ مان خط لکيو هو.
۳. جڏهن احمد مون سان ملڻ آيو، مان پنهنجو گهر وڪڙڻ پورو ڪيو هو.
۴. مان موٽيس تنهن کان اڳ نائلا عجائب گهر ويئي هئي.
۵. رمضان چيو هيو ته ڌرتي سج جي چوڌاري گردش ڪري ٿي.
۶. جڏهن پوليس اتي پهتي تنهن کان اڳ چور ڪيترو ئي سامان چورايو هيو.
۷. مان سڄي زندگي ڄاڻ (علم) حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ وقف ڪئي هئي.
۸. راڻي جي اهڙي موهيندڙ ادا مان ڪڏهن به نه ڏٺي هئي.
۹. رائيٽ برادرس جهاز کي ايجاد ڪرڻ لاءِ زندگي ۽ موت جي راند کيڏي هئي.
۱۰. مڪي جي فتح کانپوءِ حضور اڪرم ﷺ اسلام جي دشمنن کي معاف ڪري ڇڏيو هو.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. احمد منهنجي خلاف استاد کي شڪايت ڪئي هئي.
۲. ڪيترن غير مسلمانن حضور اڪرم ﷺ جي دؤر ۾ اسلام قبول ڪيو هيو.
۳. مان پوليس کاتي ۾ نوڪري جي لاءِ درخواست ڏني هئي.
۴. مهمان گهر پهتو انهي کان اڳ مان ماني کاڌي هئي.
۵. مان پنهنجي دوست جي غلطي معاف ڪئي هئي.

TENSES

1. ڌاڙيل ماڻهو کي اغوا ڪن تنهن کان اڳ پوليس پهچي چڪي هئي.
2. دين محمد تعليمي ميدان ۾ اهم ڪردار سرانجام ڏنو هو.
3. ڊرامو شروع ٿئي تنهن کان اڳ مان تڙ ڪيو هيو.
4. ريما مونکي سڃاڻڻ کان انڪار ڪيو هيو.
5. نئون زمان شروع ٿيو تنهن کان اڳ مان هي زمان مڪمل ڪيو هيو.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Against	اگينسٽ	خلاف
Complain	ڪم پلين	شڪايت
Era	ايرا	دؤر
Accept	ائڪسپيٽ	قبول ڪرڻ
Apply	اپلاءِ	درخواست ڏيڻ
Guest	گيسٽ	مهمان
Pardon	پارڊن	معاف ڪرڻ
Fault	فالت	غلطي
Kidnap	ڪڍ نپ	اغوا ڪرڻ
Peform	پرفارم	ادا ڪرڻ
Main character	مين ڪيئرڪٽر	اهم ڪردار
Bathe	باٿ	تڙ ڪرڻ
Identify	ائيڊينٽي فاءِ	سڃاڻڻ
Refuse	رفيوز	انڪار ڪرڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. I had presented a theory of modern philosophy. (Int:)
2. Noreen had embroidered the quilt of bed. (Neg:)
3. Salma had ironed the clothes when her husband reached. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Raheem had listened the address of Prime Minister on T.V.
(Change into Present Perfect Tense)
5. Solved I sum had the. (Re: arr:)

2.22 FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

زمان مستقبل کامل

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which depicts that an action will be completed at a certain time in the future that is called "Future Perfect Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا واضح ڪري ته ڪو ڪم يا عمل ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪنهن خاص وقت تي پورو ڪيو ويندو، تنهن کي "زمان مستقبل کامل" سڏيو ويندو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) مان شام تائين پنهنجا ڪپڙا تبديل ڪري چڪندس / ڇڏيندس.

(۲) تون پنجين بجي تائين گهر پهچي چڪندين.

(۳) ارم سڀاڻي تائين هي ڪم مڪمل ڪري چڪندي / ڇڏيندي.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "تبديل ڪري چڪندس"، "پهچي چڪندين" ۽ "مڪمل ڪري چڪندي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم جو پوراڻو (تڪميل) ايندڙ وقت (مستقبل) ۾ واضح ٿيل آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense modifies the completion of an action in coming time.

نوٽ (1): هي زمان عمل (action) جي پوراڻي (تڪميل) کي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall have completed my fair book till evening.

مان شام تائين پنهنجو فيئر بڪ مڪمل ڪري چڪندس / ڇڏيندس.

2. He will have bought a car since March.

هو مارچ تائين ڪار خريد ڪري چڪندو.

POINT (2)

"Shall have" and "will have" are the helping verbs of this tense.

TENSES

نُڀَٽ (2) "Shall have" ۽ "Will have" هن زمان جا مددگار فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall have caught some birds. مان ڪجهه پکي پڪڙي چڪندس.
2. Zareena will have pressed your clothes. زرينه تنهنجا ڪپڙا استري ڪري چڪندي.

POINT (3)

"Shall have" is used with first person.

نُڀَٽ (3) "Shall have" ضمير متڪلم سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall have built this house. مان هي گهر تعمير ڪري چڪندس.
2. We shall have remembered a poem. اسين هڪ بيت ياد ڪري چڪنداسون.

POINT (4)

"Will have" is followed by all the subjects except first person.

نُڀَٽ (4) ضمير متڪلم کانسواءِ باقي سڀني فاعلن سان "Will have" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. You/ He/ Mukhtiar will have completed project.

تون/ هو/ مختيار منصوبو مڪمل ڪري چڪدين.

POINT (5)

Third form (Past Participle) is used in this tense.

نُڀَٽ (5) هن زمان ۾ فعل جي ٽئين صورت (اسم مفعول) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. They will have stitched their uniforms. اهي پنهنجون ورديون سبي چڪندا.
2. I shall have learnt grammar. مان گرامر سکي چڪندس.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb III	Object
I	shall have	repaired	my shoes
He	will have	reminded	the promise to her

= I shall have repaired my shoes. مان پنهنجن جوتن جي مرمت ڪري چڪندس.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

= He will have reminded the promise to her. ھو هن کي واعدو ياد ڏياري چڪندو.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I shall have received a letter.

مان خط حاصل ڪري چڪندس.

We shall have received a letter.

اسين خط حاصل ڪري چڪنداسين.

You will have received a letter.

تون خط حاصل ڪري چڪندين.

He will have received a letter.

هو خط حاصل ڪري چڪندو.

She will have received a letter.

هوءَ خط حاصل ڪري چڪندي.

It will have received a letter.

اهو خط حاصل ڪري چڪندو.

They will have received a letter.

اهي خط حاصل ڪري چڪندا.

BE CAREFUL محتاط ٿيو

POINT (6)

In this tense, preposition "By" is often used.

نوٽ (6) هن زمان ۾ حرف جر "By" ڪثرت سان استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

I shall have finished my work by 8 o'clock. مان 8 بجي تائين پنهنجو ڪم پورو ڪري چڪندس.

POINT (7)

This tense is used to denote an action to have completed at some time in future before an other happens.

نوٽ (7) هي زمان ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪو عمل مڪمل ٿيڻ کان اڳ هڪٻئي عمل جي واقع ٿيڻ کي ظاهر ڪندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. The plane will have flown before I reach the airport.

مان هوائي اڏي تي پهچندس تنهن کان اڳ جهاز پرواز ڪري چڪندو.

2. We shall have won the cricket match before sunset.

سج لهي تنهن کان اڳ اسان ڪرڪيٽ ميچ کٽي چڪنداسون.

POINT (8)

In this situation, the future perfect is used in first clause, and simple present in the other.

TENSES

ٻڌ (8) اهڙي حالت ۾ پهرين فقري ۾ زمان مستقبل ڪامل ٻئي فقري ۾ زمان حال مطلق رکيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

The dog will have bitten him before he runs away.
 Future Perfect Present Simple

ٻيو ٻچي وڃي تنهن کان اڳ ڪتو هن کي چڪ پائي چڪندو.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE هاڪاري

I shall have plucked a flower.
 We shall have plucked a flower.
 You will have plucked a flower.
 He will have plucked a flower.
 She will have plucked a flower.
 It will have plucked a flower.
 They will have plucked a flower.
 مان گل پٽي چڪندس / چڏيندس.

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Shall I have plucked a flower?
 Shall we have plucked a flower?
 Will you have plucked a flower?
 Will he have plucked a flower?
 Will she have plucked a flower?
 Will it have plucked a flower?
 Will they have plucked a flower?
 ڇا مان گل پٽي چڪندس / چڏيندس؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري

I shall not have plucked a flower.
 We shall not have plucked a flower.
 You will not have plucked a flower.
 He will not have plucked a flower.
 She will not have plucked a flower.
 It will not have plucked a flower.
 They will not have plucked a flower.
 مان گل نه پٽي چڪندس / چڏيندس.

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري

Shall I not have plucked a flower?
 Shall we not have plucked a flower?
 Will you not have plucked a flower?
 Will he not have plucked a flower?
 Will she not have plucked a flower?
 Will it not have plucked a flower?
 Will they not have plucked a flower?
 ڇا مان گل نه پٽي چڪندس / چڏيندس؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Ayaz will have written a letter before Naz reaches home.
2. Police will have arrived before you break the door of Bank.
3. I shall have recited the Quran before you get up.
4. Ali will have seen the picture of Rubi in the exhibition.
5. Mahtab will have presented the poetry before I compose.
6. Imran will have harvested the crop.
7. Ahsan will have completed his course within a month.
8. Abdul Ghafar will have arrived Islamabad by now.
9. I shall have completed this book.
10. I shall have watched romantic movies.

۱. ناز گهر پهچي تنهن کان اڳ اياز خط لکي چکندو.
۲. تون بئنڪ جو دروازو پيچي تنهن کان اڳ پوليس پهچي چکندي.
۳. تون ائين تنهن کان اڳ مان قرآن شريف پڙهي چکندس.
۴. علي نمائش ۾ روبي جي تصوير ڏسي چکندو.
۵. مان شاعري ٺاهيان تنهن کان اڳ مهتاب شاعري پيش ڪري چکندي.
۶. عمران فصل لٽي چکندو.
۷. احسن مهيني اندر پنهنجو ڪورس مڪمل ڪري چکندو.
۸. عبدالغفار هاڻي اسلام آباد پهچي چکندو.
۹. مان هي ڪتاب مڪمل ڪري چکندس.
۱۰. مان رومانٽڪ فلمون ڏسي چکندس.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. ڪرن گيت ڳائي چکندي.
۲. جج پڇا ڳاچا ڪري تنهن کان اڳ ۾ گل پنهنجو ڏوھ قبول ڪري چکندو.
۳. حارث امتحان ۾ سٺيون مارڪون کڻي چکندو.
۴. ٽيليويزن شروع ٿئي تنهن کان اڳ محسن تڙ ڪري چکندو.

TENSES

۵. امير ۹ بجي کان اڳ مونڌي خط لکي چڪندي.
۶. شاگرد اچن تنهن کان اڳ مان اسڪول پهچي چڪندس.
۷. يار 10 بجي تائين 50 ڪلو ميٽر سفر ڪري چڪندو.
۸. مان باغ جو سير ڪري چڪندس.
۹. زبيده پنهنجا ڪپڙا استري ڪري چڪندي.
۱۰. اهي لکيل خزانو ڳولهي چڪندا.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Inquire	انڪائئر	پڇا ڳاڇا ڪرڻ
Crime	ڪرائم	ڏوه
Accept	ائڪ سيٽ	قبول ڪرڻ
Bathe	بيڊ	تر ڪرڻ
Reach	ريچ	پهچڻ
Travel	ٽريول	سفر
Hidden	هڊن	لڪيل
Treasure	ٽريزر	خزانو
Find	فائينڊ	ڳولڻ
Iron	آئرن	استري ڪرڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. I shall have written my exercise book. (Int:)
2. He will have left that place. (Neg:)
3. Zubair will have remembered the poem. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Rozi will have prepared food for the guests.
(Change into present Perfect Tense)
5. We leaders shall forgotten have the freedom of. (Re: arr:)

2.23 PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

OR

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

زمان حال کامل استمراري يا زمان ماضي قريب استمراري

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which indicates that an action began in the past and is going on up to the present time that is called "Present Perfect Continuous Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا واضح ڪري ته ڪو ڪم يا عمل (action) جيڪو ماضي (Past) ۾ شروع ٿيو ۽ موجوده وقت تائين جاري آهي تنهن کي "زمان حال کامل استمراري" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) علي سومر کان وٺي هي ڪم پئي ڪيو آهي / ڪري رهيو آهي.

(۲) اسان بهار کان وٺي ٻوٽا پئي پوکيا آهن / پوکي رهيا آهيون.

(۳) نائله صبح کان وٺي لڳ ڀڳ اڏاريو آهي / اڏاري رهي آهي.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "ڪم پئي ڪيو آهي"، "پئي پوکيا آهن" ۽ "پئي اڏاريو آهي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم جي شروعات ماضي (Past) ۾ ٿئي ۽ هلندڙ وقت (Present) تائين جاري آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows the continuous action of the subject from previous to current.

نوٽ: (۱) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي ڪم جو گذريل وقت کان هلندڙ وقت تائين جاري هجڻ کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

TENSES

EXAMPLES:-

1. I have been waiting for you since 5 o' clock.

مان 5 بجي کان وٺي تو لاءِ انتظار پئي ڪيو آهي.

2. She has been writing a book for two months.

هن ٻن مهينن کان وٺي ڪتاب پئي لکيو آهي.

POINT (2)

"Have been" and "Has been" are the auxiliary verbs to this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Have Been" ۽ "Has Been" هن زمان جا معاون (مددگار) فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. You have been studying in this college since 1995.

تون هن ڪاليج ۾ 1995 کان وٺي پئي پڙهيو آهين.

2. Ahmed has been singing a song for five minutes.

احمد 5 منٽن کان وٺي گيت پئي ڳايو آهي.

POINT (3)

"Have been" is used with first person, second person, third person plural and plural nouns.

نوٽ (3) "Have been" ضمير متڪلم، ضمير حاضر، ضمير غائب جمع ۽ جمع اسمن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. We have been repairing this wall for two days.

اسان ٻن ڏينهن کان وٺي هن پٽ جي مرمت پئي ڪئي آهي.

2. They have been illustrating this poem since morning.

انهن صبح کان وٺي هن بيت جي تشريح پئي ڪئي آهي.

POINT (4)

"Has been" is used with third person singular and singular nouns.

نوٽ (4) "Has been" ضمير غائب واحد ۽ واحد اسمن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLES:-

1. She has been dividing her property between two sons since noon.
هن منجهند کان وٺي ٻن پٽن جي وچ ۾ پنهنجي ملڪيت ڀڻي تقسيم ڪئي آهي.
2. Roopa has been waiting for Sagar since 2 o'clock.
روپا ساگر جو 2 بجي کان وٺي انتظار ڀڻي ڪيو آهي.

POINT (5)

"Ing form" (Present Participle) is used in this tense.

نوٽ (5) "Ing form" (اسم حاليم) هن زمان ۾ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Zeb has been patronizing me for this act since Monday.
زيب مونکي هن ڪم جي لاءِ سومر کان وٺي ڀڻي همٿايو آهي.
2. They have been drawing maps for two hours.
انهن ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي نقشه ڀڻي ٺاهيا آهن.

POINT (6)

A time phrase "Since or For" is essential part of this tense.

نوٽ (6) وقت ڏيکاريندڙ فقرو "since" يا "for" هن زمان لاءِ لازمي جزو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Has Salma been researching for happiness since child hood?
ڇا سلما بالڪيٽ کان وٺي خوشي جي تلاش ڀڻي ڪئي آهي؟
2. Jugglers have been juggling in the fair for two hours.
مدارين ميلي ۾ ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي مداح ڀڻي هڻي آهي.

POINT (7)

"Since" is used for "Point of time" in this tense.

نوٽ (7) هن زمان ۾ "Since" وقت جي نقطي جي لاءِ استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (a) The time of the day and night | = | 2.00 A.m, 3:50 P.m etc. |
| (b) Periods of the day and night | = | Morning, Dawn etc. |
| (c) Names of the days | = | Monday, Friday etc. |
| (d) Names of the months | = | April, June etc. |

TENSES

- (e) Names of the seasons = Winter, Spring etc.
 (f) Names of the years = 1965, 1900 etc.
 (g) Names of the centuries = 1500, 1900 etc.
 (h) Dates of the month = 5th March etc.

1. I have been toiling for success since 1998.

مان 1998 کان وٺي ڪاميابي جي لاءِ سخت محنت پئي ڪئي آهي.

2. They have been terrifying us since 5:30. تنهن اسان کي 5.30 کان وٺي پئي ڊيڄاريو آهي.

POINT (8)

"For" is used with "period of time" in this tense.

نوٽ (8) هن زمان ۾ "For" وقت جي مدت لاءِ استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. The horse has been running fast in the race for two hours.

گهوڙو ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي گوء ۾ تيز پئي ڊوڙيو آهي.

2. Naseema has been calling her friend for 5 minutes.

نسيم پنجن منٽن کان وٺي پنهنجي سهيلي کي سڏ پئي ڪيو آهي.

POINT (9)

It is completely wrong to use "From" instead of "Since or For" to show a time phrase.

نوٽ (9) "Since يا For" جي بدران "From" وقت فقري کي ڏيکارڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪرڻ مڪمل طور تي غلط آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Ahmed has been knocking at the door from 2.00 P.m (incorrect).

= Ahmed has been knocking at the door since 2:00 P.m (correct).

2. You have been watching wrestling from 30 minutes (incorrect).

= You have been watching wrestling for 30 minutes. (correct).

POINT (10)

If there is not "Point of time" (i.e since) or "Period of time" (i.e For) in a sentence, then this sentence cannot belong with "Present Perfect Continuous Tense", but it belongs with only "Present Continuous Tense".

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

نوٽ (10) جيڪڏهن جملي ۾ "وقت جو نقطو" يعني (since) ۽ "وقت جي مدت" يعني (For) هوندا ته پوءِ هي جملو "زمان حال" سان تعلق نٿو رکي سگهي. پر هي "زمان حال استمراري" سان تعلق رکي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I have been doing sums. (incorrect).
2. I have been doing sums for two hours. (correct).
3. I am doing sums. (correct).

POINT (11)

For the formation of "Present Participle", see "Present Continuous tense".

نوٽ (11) "اسم حال" جي بناوٽ جي لاءِ "زمان حال استمراري" کي ڏسو.

FORMATION بناوٽ

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (ing)	Object
I	have been	flying	a kite for two hours.
She	has been	dressing	her hair since 3.15 p.m

= I have been flying a kite for two hours. مان ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي لڳڙ پئي اڏاريو آهي.

= She has been dressing her hair since 3.15 P.m. هن 3.15 کان وٺي پنهنجا وار پئي ٺاهيا آهن.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I have been reading a lesson for three minutes. مان ٽن منٽن کان سبق پئي پڙهيو آهي.

We have been reading a lesson for three minutes. اسان ٽن منٽن کان سبق پئي پڙهيو آهي.

You have been reading a lesson for three minutes. تون ٽن منٽن کان سبق پئي پڙهيو آهي.

He has been reading a lesson for three minutes. هن ٽن منٽن کان سبق پئي پڙهيو آهي.

She has been reading a lesson for three minutes. هن ٽن منٽن کان سبق پئي پڙهيو آهي.

It has been reading a lesson for three minutes. انهي ٽن منٽن کان سبق پئي پڙهيو آهي.

They have been reading a lesson for three minutes. انهن ٽن منٽن کان سبق پئي پڙهيو آهي.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE ہاکاری

I have been plucking flowers since noon.
 We have been plucking flowers since noon.
 You have been plucking flowers since noon.
 He has been plucking flowers since noon.
 She has been plucking flowers since noon.
 It has been plucking flowers since noon.
 They have been plucking flowers since noon.
 مان منجھند کان وئی گل پئی پتیا آھن۔

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Have I been plucking flowers since noon?
 Have we been plucking flowers since noon?
 Have you been plucking flowers since noon?
 Has he been plucking flowers since noon?
 Has she been plucking flowers since noon?
 Has it been plucking flowers since noon?
 Have they been plucking flowers since noon?
 ھا مان منجھند کان وئی گل پئی پتیا آھن؟

NEGATIVE ناکاری

I have not been plucking flowers since noon.
 We have not been plucking flowers since noon.
 You have not been plucking flowers since noon.
 He has not been plucking flowers since noon.
 She has not been plucking flowers since noon.
 It has not been plucking flowers since noon.
 They have not been plucking flowers since noon.
 مان منجھند کان وئی گل نہ پئی پتیا آھن۔

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری

Have I not been plucking flowers since noon?
 Have we not been plucking flowers since noon?
 Have you not been plucking flowers since noon?
 Has he not been plucking flowers since noon?
 Has she not been plucking flowers since noon?
 Has it not been plucking flowers since noon?
 Have they not been plucking flowers since noon?
 مان صبح کان وئی گل نہ پئی پتیا آھن؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. She has been making imaginary palace since morning.
2. Niaz has been trying to climb on the hill for two hours.
3. Has Maria been insulting her guests for 30 minutes?
4. Prime Minister has been addressing since morning.
5. Mohsan has been reconciling between two tribes since 1998.
6. Some people have been revolting against king for two years.
7. Neelam has been rocking the cradle since morning.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

8. Saira has been searching pearls for five days.
9. Saima has been cleaning this room since 5. p.m.
10. She has been making quilt for seven days.

۱. هن صبح کان وٺي تصوراتي محل پئي ٺاهيو آهي.
۲. نياز ٻن ڪلاڪن کان ٽڪر تي چڙهڻ جي ڪوشش پئي ڪئي آهي.
۳. ڇا ماريه 30 منٽن کان وٺي مهمانن جي بي عزتي پئي ڪئي آهي.
۴. وزير اعظم صبح کان وٺي خطاب پئي ڪيو آهي.
۵. محسن 1998 کان وٺي ٻن قبيلن جي وچ ۾ صلح پئي ڪرائي آهي.
۶. ڪجهه ماڻهو ٻن سالن کان وٺي بادشاهه جي خلاف بغاوت پئي ڪئي آهي.
۷. نيلمر صبح کان وٺي پينگهو پئي لوڏيو آهي.
۸. سائره پنجن ڏينهن کان وٺي موتي پئي ڳوليا آهن.
۹. صائم 5 پنجن بجي کان وٺي هي ڪمرو پئي صاف ڪيو آهي.
۱۰. هن ستن ڏينهن کان وٺي رلي پئي ٺاهي آهي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. سوناري صبح کان وٺي فوزيه جا زيورات پئي ٺاهيا آهن.
۲. ياسمين ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي ڪپڙا پئي سڀيا آهن.
۳. اختر منجهند کان وٺي گلن کي پاڻي پئي ڏنو آهي.
۴. هن پنجن سالن کان وٺي ميوي جو واپار پئي ڪيو آهي.
۵. احمد ٻن سالن کان وٺي شاعري پئي ڪئي آهي.
۶. مان هڪ ڪلاڪ کان وٺي اخبار پئي پڙهي آهي.
۷. علي هن باغ ۾ 40 منٽن کان وٺي پئي گهميو آهي.
۸. روهي شام کان وٺي باغ ۾ تنهنجو انتظار پئي ڪيو آهي.
۹. ثاقب 10 سالن کان وٺي اسلام جي تبليغ پئي ڪئي آهي.
۱۰. محمود ٻن ڏينهن کان وٺي ڪار پئي هلائي آهي.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS دُکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معني
Gold Smith	گولڊ سمنٽ	سونارو
Ornaments	آرنامينٽس	زيورات
Sew	سيو	سڻ
Water	واٽر	پاڻي ڏيڻ
Noon	نون	منجهند
Trade	ٽريڊ	واپار ڪرڻ
Poetry	پوئٽري	شاعري
Wait	ويٽ	انتظار ڪرڻ
Preach	پريچ	تبليغ ڪرڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. He has been watching T.V since 9.30 (Int:)
2. Ali has been delivering lecture for two hours. (Neg:)
3. Aftab has been making his speech since half an hour. (Correct it).
4. Komal has been sleeping in her bed for two hours. (Int: & Neg:)
5. Carpenter has been making box..... morning. (Fill in the blank).

2.24 PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

OR

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

زمان ماضي كامل استمراري يا زمان ماضي بعيد استمراري

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which indicates that the subject started an action in previous time and it was also continued at the same time that is called "Past Perfect Continuous Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي حالت جيڪا ٻڌائي ته فاعل (Subject) گذريل وقت ۾ ڪو عمل (action) شروع ڪيو ۽ گذريل وقت ۾ ئي پڻ جاري رهيو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان ماضي كامل استمراري" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(1) اياڙ ڪلاس ۾ پڻ ڪلاڪن کان پئي پڙهيو هيو.

(2) احمد ۽ انور صبح کان ندي ۾ پئي تريا هيا.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "پئي پڙهيو هيو" ۽ "پئي تريا هيا" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم ماضي ۾ شروع ٿيو ۽ پڻ ساڳئي وقت ۾ جاري هيو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows the continuity of an action from previous to previous.

نوٽ: (1) هي زمان ماضي کان ماضي تائين ڪم جي ڳڻپ (جاري) هجڻ کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. They had been living in this house since 1980. اهي هن گهر ۾ 1980ع کان وٺي پئي رهيا هيا.

2. She had been learning her lesson for 15 minutes. ۱۵ منٽن کان پنهنجو سبق پڻي سکيو هيو.

POINT (2)

"Had been" is the only helping verb of this tense and is used with all the subjects.

پٺت (2) "Had Been" هن زمان جو معاون (مددگار) فعل آهي ۽ سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. She had been making a doll since 3.30. ۳.۳۰ کان وٺي گڏي پڻي ٺاهي هئي.

2. Zenab had been washing her clothes for three hours.

زيناب ٽن ڪلاڪن کان پنهنجا ڪپڙا پڻي ڌوڻا هيا.

POINT (3)

"Ing form" (Present Participle) is used in this tense.

پٺت (3) هن زمان ۾ "Ing form" يعني (اسم حال) استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Kanwal had been making a garland since noon.

ڪنول منجهند کان وٺي هار پڻي ٺاهيو هيو.

2. Riaz had been reciting the Holy Quran for 10 minutes.

رياض ۱۰ منٽن کان وٺي قرآن پاڪ پڻي پڙهيو هيو.

POINT (4)

A time phrase (since or for) is particularly used in this tense.

پٺت (4) وقت ڏيکاريندڙ فقرو "For يا Since" هن زمان ۾ خاص طور تي استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Aisha had been calling me for 15 minutes. ۱۵ منٽن کان وٺي پڻي سڏيو هيو.

2. Waheed had been weeping since 1.30 P.m. ۱.۳۰ کان وٺي پڻي رنو هيو.

POINT (5)

In larger sentence, there are two clauses, one into "Past Perfect Continuous tense" and second in "Past simple Tense" should be kept.

پٺت (5) ڊگهي جملي ۾ ٻه فقرات ٿيندا آهن، هڪ "زمان ماضي ڪامل استمراري" ۽ ٻيو "زمان ماضي"

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

سادي "بر رڪڻ گهرجي".

EXAMPLES:-

1. I had been reading the poetry for two hours when my friend called me.
Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Past Simple Tense.

جڏهن منهنجي دوست مون کي سڏ ڪيو تڏهن مان ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي شاعري پڙهي هئي.

2. I was tired because I had been playing hockey since 2 o'clock.
Past Simple Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

مان ٽڪل هوس ڇاڪاڻ ته مان 2 بجي کان هاڪي پڙهي ڪيڏي هئي.

POINT (6)

For the formation of "Present Participle", see "Present Continuous Tense".

نوٽ (6) "اسم حال" جي بناوٽ لاءِ "زمان حال استمراري" کي ڏسو.

POINT (7)

The remaining rules of this tense are same as in "Present Perfect Continuous Tense".

نوٽ (7) هن زمان جا باقي بچيل قاعدا "زمان حال ڪامل استمراري" وانگر ساڳيا آهن.

FORMATION بناوٽ

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (ing)	Object
Komal	had been	singing	a song for an hour
She	had been	joking	with us since 3 o'clock

= Komal had been singing a song for an hour. ڪومل هڪ ڪلاڪ کان راڳ پڙهي ڳايو هيو.

= She had been joking with us since 3 o'clock.

هن اسان سان 3 بجي کان وٺي مذاق پڙهي ڪيو هيو.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I had been reading for an hour. مان هڪ ڪلاڪ کان پڙهي پڙهيو هوس.

We had been reading for an hour. اسان هڪ ڪلاڪ کان پڙهي پڙهيو هيو.

TENSES

You had been reading for an hour.	تون هڪ ڪلاڪ کان پئي پڙهيو هيو.
He had been reading for an hour.	هو هڪ ڪلاڪ کان پئي پڙهيو هو.
She had been reading for an hour.	هوءَ هڪ ڪلاڪ کان پئي پڙهي هئي.
It had been reading for an hour.	اهو هڪ ڪلاڪ کان پئي پڙهيو هيو.
They had been reading for an hour.	اهي هڪ ڪلاڪ کان پئي پڙهيا هيا.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE هاڪاري	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I had been plucking flowers since noon. We had been plucking flowers since noon. You had been plucking flowers since noon He had been plucking flowers since noon She had been plucking flowers since noon It had been plucking flowers since noon They had been plucking flowers since noon مان منجهند کان وٺي گل پئي پٽيا هيا.	Had I been plucking flowers since noon? Had we been plucking flowers since noon? Had you been plucking flowers since noon? Had he been plucking flowers since noon? Had she been plucking flowers since noon? Had it been plucking flowers since noon? Had they been plucking flowers since noon? با مان منجهند کان وٺي گل پئي پٽيا هيا؟
NEGATIVE ناڪاري	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري
I had not been plucking flowers since noon. We had not been plucking flowers since noon. You had not been plucking flowers since noon. He had not been plucking flowers since noon. She had not been plucking flowers since noon. It had not been plucking flowers since noon. They had not been plucking flowers since noon. مان منجهند کان وٺي گل نه پئي پٽيا هيا.	Had I not been plucking flowers since noon? Had we not been plucking flowers since noon? Had you not been plucking flowers since noon? Had he not been plucking flowers since noon? Had she not been plucking flowers since noon? Had it not been plucking flowers since noon? Had they not been plucking flowers since noon? با مان منجهند کان وٺي گل نه پئي پٽيا هيا؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. She had been watching the charming sceneries since spring.
2. Roohi had been composing poetry for three years.
3. Teacher had been directing the students since first period.
4. They had been conspiring against us for a week.
5. The old man had been dividing his property for two days.
6. Rasheed had been trying to solve the problems since last May.
7. When I called him, he had been visiting the fort.
8. Naila had been solving the exercise since Monday.
9. Suhail had been glancing on my book since morning.
10. Nazia had been felicitating me on my success for five minutes.

۱. هن بهار کان وٺي دلڪش نظارا پئي ڏنا هيا.
۲. روهي ٽن سالن کان وٺي شاعري پئي ڪئي هئي.
۳. استاد شاگردن کي بهرين پيرڊ کان وٺي هدايت پئي ڪئي هئي.
۴. انهن هڪ هفتي کان وٺي اسانجي خلاف سازش پئي ڪئي هئي.
۵. پورهو ماڻهو ٻن ڏينهن کان وٺي پنهنجي ملڪيت پئي تقسيم ڪئي هئي.
۶. رشيد گذريل مئي کان وٺي مسئلن کي حل ڪرڻ جي ڪوشش پئي ڪئي هئي.
۷. جڏهن مان هن کي سڏ ڪيو تڏهن هن قلعي جو سير پئي ڪيو هو.
۸. نائل سومر کان وٺي مشق پئي حل ڪئي هئي.
۹. سهيل صبح کان وٺي منهنجي ڪتاب تي سراسري نظر پئي وڌي هئي.
۱۰. نازيه پنجن منٽن کان وٺي منهنجي ڪاميابي تي مونکي مبارڪون پئي ڏنيون هيون.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. ڊڪٽ هنن ڪرسي کي ٻن ڏينهن کان وٺي پالش پئي ڪئي هئي.
۲. مينهن اڌ رات کان وٺي پئي وسيو هيو.
۳. مان هن گهوڙي تي ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي سواري پئي ڪئي هئي.
۴. هوءَ پنهنجن گڏين سان صبح کان وٺي پئي ڪيڏي هئي.
۵. منهنجي پاءُ امتحان جي تياري گهڻي وقت کان وٺي پئي ڪئي هئي.
۶. هن هي لغر ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي پئي اڌاريو هو.

TENSES

۷. بکين صبح کان وٺي پئي چون چون ڪئي هئي.
۸. هن ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي مڃي پئي پڪڙي هئي.
۹. مان گهڻي عرصي کان ٽپالي جو انتظار پئي ڪيو هو.
۱۰. رشيد 15 منٽن کان وٺي ڳئون پئي ڏڏي هئي.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Carpenter	ڪار پينٽر	ڊڪڻ
Polish	پالش	پالش ڪرڻ
Rain	رين	مينهن وسڻ
Ride	رائيڊ	سواري ڪرڻ
Doll	ڊال	گڏي
Prepare	پريپئر	تيار ڪرڻ
Long time	لانگ ٽائيم	گهڻو وقت
Kite	ڪائيٽ	لغڙ
Fly	فلائي	اڏارڻ
Chirp	چرپ	چون چون ڪرڻ
Catch	ڪئچ	پڪڙڻ
Wait	ويٽ	انتظار ڪرڻ
Milk	ملڪ	ڏمڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Shazia had been swimming in the river for 45 minutes. (Int:)
2. He had been dancing on this music since 4.30 (Neg:)
3. Ramzan had been reading newspaper since evening. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Rasheed had been milking the cow for 20 minutes.
(Change into Present Perfect Tense).
5. The morning had he been his early walking in garden in. (Re: arr:)

2.25 FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

OR

FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

زمان مستقبل کامل استمراري

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which indicates the continuity of the completion of an action in time to come that is called "Future Perfect Continuous Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا ايندڙ وقت ۾ فاعل (Subject) جي ڪم جي پوري ڪرڻ جي جاري هجڻ بابت ٻڌائي ته انهي کي "زمان مستقبل کامل استمراري" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) جميل شام کان وٺي باغ ۾ پئي گهمي چڪندو.

(۲) هو هڪ ڪلاڪ کان وٺي ڪهاڻي جو ڪتاب پئي پڙهي چڪندو.

سمجهاڻي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "پئي گهمي چڪندو" ۽ "پئي پڙهي چڪندو" ڪم جي مڪمل ڪرڻ جي جاري هجڻ کي ظاهر ڪن ٿا.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS **ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون**

POINT (1)

This tense points out the "Continuity of Completion" of some work in future time.

نوٽ (1): هي زمان ڪم جي "تڪميل جي جاري" هجڻ کي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. They will have been playing since 4 o'clock. اهي 4 بجي کان پئي کيڏي چڪندا.

TENSES

2. I shall have been reading a lesson for 20 minutes. مان 20 متن کان سبق پڙهي چڪندس.

POINT (2)

"Shall have been" and "will have been" are the helping verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Shall have been" ۽ "Will have been" هن زمان جا مددگار فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall have been working for a long time. مان گهڻي وقت کان وٺي ڪم پئي ڪري چڪندس.
2. He will have been wasting his time since 5 o'clock. هو 5 بجي کان وٺي پنهنجو وقت ضايع پئي ڪري چڪندو.

POINT (3)

"Shall have been" is used with first person.

نوٽ (3) "Shall have been" ضمير متڪلم سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I shall have been doing my home work for two hours. مان ٻن ڪلاڪن کان پنهنجو گهرو ڪم پئي ڪري چڪندس.
2. We shall have been watching documentary films for long time. اسان ڊگهي عرصي کان دستاويزي فلمون پئي ڏسي چڪنداسين.

POINT (4)

"Will have been" is used with all subjects, except first person.

نوٽ (4) ضمير متڪلم کان سواءِ باقي سڀني فاعلن سان "Will have been" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He will have been weeping over loss for a week. هو هڪ هفتي کان نقصان تي پئي روئي چڪندو.
2. You will have been going to hospital for many days. تون ڪيترن ڏينهن کان وٺي اسپتال پئي وڃي چڪندين.

POINT (5)

"Ing form" (Present Participle) is used in this tense.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

نوٽ (5) هن زمان ۾ فعل جي "Ing" واري صورت يعني (اسم حاله) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Dogs will have been barking at beggar since 2 o'clock.

ڪتا فقير تي 2 بجي کان وٺي پئي پونگي چڪندا.

2. I shall have been singing a song for 10 minutes.

مان 10 منٽن کان وٺي هڪ گيت پئي ڳائي چڪندس.

POINT (6)

A time phrase is an essential part of this tense. For this, see "Present Perfect Continuous Tense".

نوٽ (6) هن زمان جي لاءِ وقت فقرو هڪ مکيه حصو آهي. انهي لاءِ "زمان حال ڪامل استمراري" ڏسو.

POINT (7)

For formation of "Ing form" (Present Participle), see "Present Continuous Tense".

نوٽ (7) "Ing" صورت يعني (اسم حاله) جي بناوٽ لاءِ "زمان حال ڪامل استمراري" ڏسو.

POINT (8)

In larger sentence, there are two clauses one in "Future Perfect Continuous Tense" and second in "Simple Present" should be kept.

نوٽ (8) ڊگهي جملي ۾ ٻه قرا ٿيندا آهن، هڪ "زمان مستقبل ڪامل استمراري" ۽ ٻيو "زمان حال مطلق" ۾ رکڻ گهرجي.

EXAMPLE:-

I shall have been watching movie for two hours before father comes.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Simple Present

ابو اچي تنهن کان اڳ مان ٻن ڪلاڪن کان فلم پئي ڏسي چڪندس.

POINT (9)

There is no difference which comes first.

نوٽ (9) انهي ۾ ڪو به فرق نه آهي ته پهريون ڪهڙو ٿو اچي.

EXAMPLES:-

I shall have been watching movie for two hours before father comes.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Simple Present

TENSES

Father comes before I shall have been watching movies for two hours.
Simple Present Future Perfect Continuous Tense

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (ing)	Object
I	shall have been	preparing	food for an hour
She	will have been	sewing	clothes since morning

= I shall have been preparing food for an hour.

مان هڪ ڪلاڪ کان وٺي کاڌو پئي تيار ڪري چڪندس.

= She will have been sewing clothes since morning. هو صبح کان وٺي ڪپڙا پئي سبي چڪندي.

CONJUGATION گروان / ڦيرو

I shall have been working since evening. مان شام کان ڪم پئي ڪري چڪندس.

We shall have been working since evening. اسان شام کان ڪم پئي ڪري چڪنداسين.

You will have been working since evening. تون شام کان ڪم پئي ڪري چڪندين.

He will have been working since evening. هو شام کان ڪم پئي ڪري چڪندو.

She will have been working since evening. هوءَ شام کان ڪم پئي ڪري چڪندي.

It will have been working since evening. اهو شام کان ڪم پئي ڪري چڪندو.

They will have been working since evening. اهي شام کان ڪم پئي ڪري چڪندا.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE هاڪاري	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I shall have been plucking flowers since noon.	Shall I have been plucking flowers since noon?
We shall have been plucking flowers since noon.	Shall we have been plucking flowers since noon?
You will have been plucking flowers since noon.	Will you have been plucking flowers since noon?
He will have been plucking flowers since noon.	Will he have been plucking flowers since noon?
She will have been plucking flowers since noon.	Will she have been plucking flowers since noon?
It will have been plucking flowers since noon.	Will it have been plucking flowers since noon?
They will have been plucking flowers since noon.	Will they have been plucking flowers since noon?
مان منجهند کان وٺي گل پئي پتي چڪندس.	ڇا مان منجهند کان وٺي گل پئي پتي چڪندس؟

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

NEGATIVE ناکاري

I shall not have been plucking flowers since noon.
 We shall not have been plucking flowers since noon.
 You will not have been plucking flowers since noon.
 He will not have been plucking flowers since noon.
 She will not have been plucking flowers since noon.
 It will not have been plucking flowers since noon.
 They will not have been plucking flowers since noon.
 مان منجهند کان وٺي گل نه پئي پٽي چڪندس.

سوالي ۽ ناکاري: Int: & Neg:

Shall I not have been plucking flowers since noon?
 Shall we not have been plucking flowers since noon?
 Will you not have been plucking flowers since noon?
 Will he not have been plucking flowers since noon?
 Will she not have been plucking flowers since noon?
 Will it not have been plucking flowers since noon?
 Will they not have been plucking flowers since noon?
 ڇا مان منجهند کان وٺي گل نه پئي پٽي چڪندس؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Asif will have been completing his higher study for two years.
2. Will all the flowers have been losing their freshness for a week?
3. Poonam will have been watering the plants since morning.
4. Saiqa will have been dreaming me since mid - night.
5. Inspector will have been investigating this case for four days.
6. Boys will have been arranging the party for two hours.
7. Gulshan will have been presenting the gift of flowers since morning.
8. Nasir will have been forgetting the promise for seven days.
9. Army will have been crushing the rebellion since January.
10. I shall have been gazing blooming flowers for long time.

1. آصف ٻن سالن کان وٺي پنهنجي اعليٰ تعليم مڪمل پئي ڪري چڪندو.
2. ڇا سڀئي گل هڪ هفتي کان وٺي مرجھائجي چڪندا؟
3. پونم صبح کان وٺي گلن کي پئي پاڻي ڏيئي چڪندي.
4. صائقم اڌ رات کان وٺي مونکي خواب ۾ پئي ڏسي چڪندي.
5. انسپيڪٽر چئن ڏينهن کان هن ڪيس جي تحقيقات پئي ڪري چڪندو.
6. ٻار ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي دعوت جو بندوبست پئي ڪري چڪندا.
7. گلشن صبح کان وٺي گلن جو تحفو پئي پيش ڪري چڪندي.

TENSES

۱. ناصر ستن ڏينهن کان وٺي واعدو پئي وساري چڪندو.
۲. فوج جنوري کان وٺي بغاوت کي پئي ڪچلي چڪندي.
۳. مان گهڻي عرصي کان ٽريل گلن کي شوق سان پئي ڏسي چڪندس.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

نگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. هوءُ ٻن ڪلاڪن کان وٺي ڪپڙا پئي استري ڪري چڪندي.
۲. امانه هڪ ڪلاڪ کان وٺي راڳ پئي ڳائي چڪندي.
۳. سج لهي تنهن کان اڳ اسان راند پئي کيڏي چڪنداسون.
۴. هو هن ڪار جي ٻن ڏينهن کان وٺي مرمت پئي ڪري چڪندو.
۵. حسينه مونکي هڪ ڪلاڪ کان وٺي هدايت پئي ڪري چڪندي.
۶. زليخا محبت تي ڪيتريون ئي من گهڙت ڪهاڻيون پئي تيار ڪري چڪندي.
۷. بلبل باڪ ڦٽي کان وٺي پئي ڳائي چڪندي.
۸. امير شام کان وٺي تصوير پئي ٺاهي چڪندو.
۹. اهو پهچي تنهن کان اڳ ۾ مان خبرون پئي ٻڌي چڪندس.
۱۰. علي شام کان وٺي ڪيترائي مسئلا حل پئي ڪري چڪندو.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Iron	آئرن	استري ڪرڻ
Song	سانگ	گيت
Sunset	سن سيت	سج لهڻ
Repair	ريپئر	مرمت
On romance	آن رومانس	محبت تي
Fiction story	فڪشن اسٽوري	من گهڙت ڪهاڻي
Nightingale	نائينگيل	بلبل

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Dawn	ڊان	باک ڦٽي
News	نيوز	خبرون
Problem	پرابلم	مسئلو
Solve	سالو	حل ڪرڻ
Picture	پڪچر	تصوير
Draw	ڊرا	ٺاهڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. She will have been knitting sweater since monday. (Int:)
2. The farmer will have been harvesting crop for two days. (Neg:)
3. Anees will have been joking since evening. (Int: Neg:)
4. Boys will have been playing cricket since 3.00 o'clock.
(Change into Present Perfect Continuous Tense).
5. Morning since swimming been have shall I. (Re: arr:)

*Along with success comes a
reputation for wisdom.*

2.26 PRESENT PERFECT POTENTIAL TENSE OR POTENTIAL IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

زمان حال ڪامل امڪاني يا زمان ماضي قريب امڪاني

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which tells that the subject started some work in previous time and has recently accomplished with power or strength that is called "Present Perfect Potential Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا ٻڌائي ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم ماضي (Past) ۾ شروع ڪيو ۽ ويجهڙائي (حال) ۾ قوت يا سگهه سان مڪمل ڪيو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان حال ڪامل امڪاني يا زمان ماضي قريب امڪاني" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) احمد هي حساب حل ڪري سگهيو آهي.

(۲) پوليس وارو چور کي پڪڙي سگهيو آهي.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "حل ڪري سگهيو آهي" ۽ "پڪڙي سگهيو آهي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم ويجهڙائي ۾ قوت يا سگهه سان مڪمل ٿيو آهي.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows the completion of an action with power or strength in recently.

نوٽ: (1) هي زمان ڪم جي تڪميل کي قوت يا سگهه سان ويجهڙائي ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. We have been able to play cricket. اسين ڪرڪيٽ کيڏي سگهيا آهيون.

2. Naseem has been able to write a letter to her father.

نسيم پنهنجي پيءُ ڏانهن خط لکي سگهي آهي.

POINT (2)

"Have been able" and "Has been able" are the helping verbs of this tense..
 نوٽ (2) "Have been able" ۽ "Has been able" هن زمان جا معاون (مددگار) فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Students have been able to buy books. شاگرد ڪتاب خريد ڪري سگهيا آهن.
2. Fozia has been able to remember a poem. فوزيه بيت ياد ڪري سگهي آهي.

POINT (3)

"Have been able" is used with first person, second person, third person plural and plural nouns.

نوٽ (3) "Have been able" ضمير متڪلم، ضمير حاضر، ضمير غائب جمع ۽ جمع اسمن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. I have been able to make up my deficiency in English. مان انگريزي ۾ پنهنجي ڪمي کي پورو ڪري سگهيو آهيان.
2. They have been able to take out a great procession. اهي هڪ وڏو جلوس ڪڍي سگهيا آهن.

POINT (4)

"Has been able" is used with third person singular and singular nouns.

نوٽ (4) "Has been able" ضمير غائب واحد ۽ واحد اسمن سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Aslam has been able to win the race. اسلم گوءِ کٽي سگهيو آهي.
2. He has been able to sing a song. هو هڪ گيت ڳائي سگهيو آهي.

POINT (5)

"Infinitive" is used in this tense.

نوٽ (5) "اسم مصدر" هن زمان ۾ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Police has been able to prevent the procession. پوليس جلوس کي روڪي سگهي آهي.
2. They have been able to listen the news on the T.V.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

هي ٿي وي ٿي خبرون ٻڌي سگهيا آهن.

POINT (6)

In sindhi (آهيان, آهيون, آهيڻ, آهي, آهن) come after Past Potential tense to form this tense.

نوٽ (6) سنڌي ۾ زمان ماضي امڪاني کانپوءِ (آهيان, آهيون, آهيڻ, آهي, آهن) هي زمان ٺاهڻ لاءِ ايندا آهن.

هو ڪتاب لکي سگهيو = آهي + هو ڪتاب لکي سگهيو آهي.
ماضي امڪاني = آهي + زمان حال ڪامل امڪاني.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (infinitive)	Object
I	have been able	to eat	meal
He	has been able	to win	the trophy

= I have been able to eat meal. مان ماني کائي سگهيو آهيان.

= He has been able to win the trophy. هو ٽرافي کٽي سگهيو آهي.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I have been able to milk the cow. مان ڳئون ڏهي سگهيو آهيان.

We have been able to milk the cow. اسين ڳئون ڏهي سگهيا آهيون.

You have been able to milk the cow. تون ڳئون ڏهي سگهيو آهيڻ.

He has been able to milk the cow. هو ڳئون ڏهي سگهيو آهي.

She has been able to milk the cow. هوءَ ڳئون ڏهي سگهي آهي.

It has been able to milk the cow. اهو ڳئون ڏهي سگهيو آهي.

They have been able to milk the cow. اهي ڳئون ڏهي سگهيا آهن.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE اہکاري	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I have been able to pluck a flower. We have been able to pluck a flower. You have been able to pluck a flower. He has been able to pluck a flower. She has been able to pluck a flower. It has been able to pluck a flower. They have been able to pluck a flower. مان گل پتي سگھيو آھيان.	Have I been able to pluck a flower? Have we been able to pluck a flower? Have you been able to pluck a flower? Has he been able to pluck a flower? Has she been able to pluck a flower? Has it been able to pluck a flower? Have they been able to pluck a flower? ڇا مان گل پتي سگھيو آھيان؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري
I have not been able to pluck a flower. We have not been able to pluck a flower. You have not been able to pluck a flower. He has not been able to pluck a flower. She has not been able to pluck a flower. It has not been able to pluck a flower. They have not been able to pluck a flower. مان گل نه پتي سگھيو آھيان.	Have I not been able to pluck a flower? Have we not been able to pluck a flower? Have you not been able to pluck a flower? Has he not been able to pluck a flower? Has she not been able to pluck a flower? Has it not been able to pluck a flower? Have they not been able to pluck a flower? ڇا مان گل نه پتي سگھيو آھيان؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. She has been able to quote a few lines from Holy Quran.
2. Moomal has been able to congratulate me on my success.
3. Haris has been able to live from hand to mouth.
4. They have been able to play with fire.
5. We have been able to follow their foot steps.
6. Zuhaib has been able to learn English through books.
7. She has been able to wear a lot of make up.
8. Samad has been able to set his foot in business.

9. We have been able to pass over the mistakes of the others.

10. The prisoner has been able to escape from the prison

۱. هو قرآن شریف جي چند ستن جر حوالو ڏيئي سگهي آهي.

۲. بومل منهنجي ڪاميابي تي مونکي مبارڪ ڏيئي سگهي آهي.

۲. حادث انتہائی غربت ۾ رهي سگھيو آهي.

۴. اهي باه سان کيڏي سگهيا آهن.

۵. اسان انهن جي نقش قدم تي هلي سگهيا آهيون.

۱. ذھیب انگريزي ڪتابن جي ذريعي سکي سگھيو آھي.

۷. دوز تمام گھٹو سينگار ڪري سگهي آهي.

۸. صمد پنهنجو قدم ڪاروبار ۾ ڄمائي سگهيو آهي.

۱. اسان ٻين جون غلطيون در گذر ڪري سگهيا آهيون.

۱. قيدي قيد کان فرار ٿي سگهيو آهي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگریزی ۾ ترجمو کریو.

۱. هو قانون کي پنهنجي هٿ ۾ وٺي سگهيو آهي.

۲. اصغر منهنجي خلاف ڪوڙي دعويٰ ڪري سگهيو آهي.

۲. حکومت تعلیم جون سھولتون مھیا نہ ڪري سگھي آھي.

۴. صوفیہ منہنجو سویتر اڻي سگهي آهي.

۵. اغوا ڪندڙ جهاز کي اغوا ڪري سگهيا آهن.

۱. اجد مونکي غلام بڻائي سگهيو آهي.

۷. هوء پنهنجون پریشانين واضح ڪري سگهي آهي.

۸. امنہ پنهنجي ڪهاڻي بيان ڪري سگهي آهي.

۱. شاگرد آسانی سان امتحان ڏيئي سگهيا آهن.

۱۰. مان پنهنجي پيءُ کان سڀ سٺيون عادتون سڳي سگهيو آهيان.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS ڈکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معني
Take	ٽيڪ	وٺڻ
In hand	ان هٿ ۾	هٿ ۾
Law	لا	قانون
Profess	پروفيس	گوڙي دعويٰ ڪرڻ
Knit	نٽ	اٽڻ
Sweater	سٽر	سويٽر
Hijack	هاءِ جئڪ	اغوا ڪرڻ
Facilities	فيسلٽيز	سهولتون
Provide	پرو وائيڊ	مھيا ڪرڻ
Hijacker	هاءِ جيڪر	اغوا ڪندڙ
Enslave	اين سليو	غلام بڻائڻ
Worries	وريز	پریشانين
Explain	ايڪس پلين	واضح ڪرڻ
Story	اسٽوري	ڪھاڻي
Announce	انائونس	اعلان ڪرڻ
Good manners	گڊ مئنرس	سٺيون عادتون

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. No expert has been able to learn the strange language of Moen - jo - Daro. (Int:)
2. Nazar and Waheed have been able to hunt in the forest. (Neg:)
3. Rashid has been able to invent sindhi computer. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Imran has been able to acquire the higher education.
(Change into Present Perfect Tense).
5. Just decision to pronounce the has been able the judge. (Re: arr:).

2.27 PAST PERFECT POTENTIAL TENSE OR POTENTIAL IN PAST PERFECT TENSE

زمان ماضي بعيد امڪاني يا زمان ماضي ڪامل امڪاني

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which tells that the subject started an action in previous time and it was completed with power or strength in the same time that is called "Past Perfect Potential Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت، جيڪا ٻڌائي ته فاعل ڪو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ شروع ڪيو ۽ پڻ ساڳئي وقت ۾ قوت يا سگهه سان مڪمل ڪيو ته اهڙي زمان کي "زمان ماضي بعيد امڪاني" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) بادشاهه جهنگ ۾ شڪار ڪري سگهيو هو.

(۲) فوزيه هڪ گيت ڳائي سگهي هئي.

سمجهاڻي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "شڪار ڪري سگهيو هو" ۽ "ڳائي سگهي هئي" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم ماضي ۾ قوت يا سگهه سان تڪميل تي پهتو هو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows completion of an action with power or strength in previous time.

نوٽ: (1) هي زمان قوت يا سگهه سان ڪم جي تڪميل کي گذريل وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Ahmed had been able to walk 10 k.m in an hour.

احمد هڪ ڪلاڪ ۾ ۱۰ ڪلوميٽر گهمي سگهيو هو.

2. They had been able to complete their work. اهي پنهنجو ڪم پورو ڪري سگهيا هيا.

TENSES

POINT (2)

"Had been able" is the helping verb of this tense and is followed by all the subjects.

نوٽ (2) "Had been able" هن زمان جو معاون (مددگار) فعل آهي ۽ سڀني فاعلن سان استعمال ڪيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Iqbal had been able to change his dress. اقبال پنهنجي پوشاڪ تبديل ڪري سگهيو هو.

2. Our teacher had been able to teach us this poem.

اسان جو استاد اسان کي هي بيت سيکاري سگهيو هو.

POINT (3)

"Infinitive" (To form) is used in this tense.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان ۾ اسم مصدر (To form) استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Your friend had been able to write a letter to me. تنهنجو دوست مونڙي خط لکي سگهيو هو.

2. He had been able to read English newspaper. هو انگريزي اخبار پڙهي سگهيو هو.

POINT (4)

In sindhi. (هيا، هئي، هيو، هئين، هياسون، هوس) come after past potential tense to form this tense.

نوٽ (4) سنڌي ۾ (هوس، هياسون، هئين، هو، هئي، هيا) هن زمان کي ٺاهڻ لاءِ زمان ماضي امڪاني کانپوءِ ايندا آهن.

مثال

هو خط لکي سگهيو هو = هو + هو خط لکي سگهيو هو
زمان ماضي امڪاني = هو + زمان ماضي ڪامل امڪاني

POINT (5)

There are two clauses in larger sentence. One in "Past Perfect Potential Tense" and second in "Past Simple Tense".

نوٽ (5) ڊگهي جملي ۾ ٻه فقر ٿيندا آهن، هڪ "زمان ماضي بعيد امڪاني" ۽ ٻيو "زمان ماضي مطلق" ۾ رکيو ويندو آهي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLE:-

I had been able to change the dress before they sap tea.

نهن چانه پيتي تنهن کان اڳ مان پوشاڪ تبديل ڪري سگهيو هوس.

POINT (6)

No matter which clause comes first.

نٿو (6) ڪا به ڳالهه نه آهي ته ڪهڙو فقرو پهريون اچي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

I had been able to change the drees before they sap tea.

Past Perfect Potential Tense

Past simple

When they sap-tea,

I had been able to change the dress.

Past simple

Past Perfect Potential Tense

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (infinitive)	Object
I	had been able	to purchase	book

= I had been able to purchase books. مان ڪتاب خريد ڪري سگهيو هوس.

CONJUGATION گرهان / ڦيرو

I had been able to plant trees.

مان وڻ پوکي سگهيو هوس.

We had been able to plant trees.

اسين وڻ پوکي سگهيا هياسون.

You had been able to plant trees.

تون وڻ پوکي سگهيو هئين.

He had been able to plant trees.

هو وڻ پوکي سگهيو هيو.

She had been able to plant trees.

هوءَ وڻ پوکي سگهي هئي.

It had been able to plant trees.

اهو وڻ پوکي سگهيو هو.

They had been able to plant trees.

اهي وڻ پوکي سگهيا هيا.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبدیل

POSITIVE اِکارتی	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I had been able to pluck a flower. We had been able to pluck a flower. You had been able to pluck a flower. He had been able to pluck a flower. She had been able to pluck a flower. It had been able to pluck a flower. They had been able to pluck a flower. مان گل پتی سگھیو هوس.	Had I been able to pluck a flower? Had we been able to pluck a flower? Had you been able to pluck a flower? Had he been able to pluck a flower? Had she been able to pluck a flower? Had it been able to pluck a flower? Had they been able to pluck a flower? یا مان گل پتی سگھیو هوس؟
NEGATIVE ناکارتی	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکارتی
I had not been able to pluck a flower. We had not been able to pluck a flower. You had not been able to pluck a flower. He had not been able to pluck a flower. She had not been able to pluck a flower. It had not been able to pluck a flower. They had not been able to pluck a flower. مان گل نہ پتی سگھیو هوس.	Had I not been able to pluck a flower? Had we not been able to pluck a flower? Had you not been able to pluck a flower? Had he not been able to pluck a flower? Had she not been able to pluck a flower? Had it not been able to pluck a flower? Had they not been able to pluck a flower? یا مان گل نہ پتی سگھیو هوس؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالی جملہ

1. They had been able to listen songs on radio.
2. Sultan Ahmed had been able to solve physics problems.
3. Naurang had been able to love the poor.
4. All the servants had been able to perform their duties honesty.
5. Basanti had been able to wear new clothes.
6. We had been able to take bath in winter.
7. Zahida had been able to iron my clothes.
8. Waheed had been able to take after his parents.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

9. Shaukat had been able to know the reason of destruction of this place.
10. The language experts had been able to decipher this script.

۱. اهي ريڊيو تي گيت ٻڌي سگهيا هيا.
۲. سلطان احمد فزڪس جا مسئلا حل ڪري سگهيو هو.
۳. نورنگ غريبن سان محبت ڪري سگهيو هو.
۴. سمورا مزدور پنهنجي زمينداري سان ادا ڪري سگهيا هيا.
۵. بستتي نوان ڪپڙا پهري سگهي هئي.
۶. اسان سياري ۾ تڙ ڪري سگهيا هياسون.
۷. زاهد منهنجا ڪپڙا استري ڪري سگهي هئي.
۸. وحيد پنهنجي والدين جي نقش قدم تي هلي سگهيو هو.
۹. شوڪت هن جڳهه جي تباهي جو سبب ڄاڻي سگهيو هو.
۱۰. ٻولي جا ماهر هن لکت کي سمجهي سگهيا هيا.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. ڊڪن حيرت انگيز فرنيچر ٺاهي سگهيو هو.
 ۲. احمد زيب جي حمايت ۾ ڳالهائي سگهيو هو.
 ۳. محسن تمباڪو نوشي ڇڏي سگهيو هو.
 ۴. انسان چنڊ تي قدم رکي سگهيو هو.
 ۵. شاهد کاظمي شاه لطيف جي مجموعي جو اردو ۾ ترجمو ڪري سگهيو هو.
 ۶. راحيل منهنجي خلاف شڪايت ڪري سگهيو هو.
 ۷. قائد اعظم انگريزن ۽ هندن کان آزادي حاصل ڪري سگهيو هو.
 ۸. فياض ڪيتريون ئي شيون ايجاد ڪري سگهيو هو.
 ۹. عورتن جي خواهشن جي اڳيان ڪو به بيهي نه سگهيو هو.
 ۱۰. علي ڏکيو حساب حل ڪري سگهيو هو.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS ڈکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنی
Carpenter	کارپینٹر	دکن
Curious	کیورئس	حیرت انگیز
Furniture	فرنیچر	فرنیچر
Favour	فیور	حمایت
Smoking	سموکنگ	سگریٹ پیٹھ
Give up	گو اپ	چڈی ڈین
Step	اسٹیپ	قدم رکھ
Collection	کلیک شن	مجموعہ
Translate	ٹرانس لیٹ	ترجمہ کرھ
Against	اگینسٹ	خلاف
Complain	کم پلین	شکایت
Freedom	فری دم	آزادی
Invent	ان وینٹ	ایجاد کرھ
Solve	سالو	حل کرھ
Sum	سم	حساب

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. I had been able to devote my entire life for education. (Int:)
2. Shakeela had been able to wait for guests. (Neg:)
3. The press had been able to print many books. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Yasmeen had been able to cook delicious food.
(Change into Present Potential Tense).
5. This stone to break been able Suhni had. (Re: arr:).

2.28 PRESENT DUBIOUS TENSE OR PRESENT DUBITATIVE TENSE

زمان حال متشڪي

DEFINITION:

The word "Dubious" has been taken from the word "Doubt", therefore here it means, Such a form of verb which shows that an action takes place in dubitative condition in current time that is called "Present Dubious Tense".

وصف:

لفظ متشڪي "شڪ" مان ورتو ويو آهي، تنهن ڪري هتي هن جي معنيٰ ٿئي ٿي، فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته ڪو به عمل (action) هلندڙ وقت ۾ شڪي حالت ۾ ٿئي ٿو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان حال متشڪي" چئجي ٿو.

مثال:

(۱) پکي آسمان ۾ اڏامندا هوندا.

(۲) ٻار پاڻي ۾ ترندو هوندو.

سجدهائي، مٿيان فعل (verbs) "اڏامندا هوندا" ۽ "ترندو هوندو" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم (action) هلندڙ وقت ۾ شڪي حالت ۾ ٿئي ٿو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense demonstrates the dubitative position of the subject in doing some work in current time.

نوٽ (1)، هي زمان شڪي حالت ۾ فاعل (Subject) جي ڪنهن ڪم ڪرڻ کي هلندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Naila may be working in kitchen. نائله ٻورچي خالي ۾ ڪم ڪندي هوندي.

2. They might be celebrating birthday. اهي سالگره ملهائيندا هوندا.

POINT (2)

"May be" and "Might be" are the helping verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (2) "May be" ۽ "Might be" هن زمان جا مددگار فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Farzana may be making tea.

فرزانہ چانهہ تيار ڪندي هوندي.

2. Beggar might be begging.

فقير پئندو هوندو.

POINT (3)

There is no difference between "may be" or "might be". It depends on your will, which one you use from them.

نوٽ (3) "May be" يا "Might be" ۾ ڪو به فرق نه آهي. انهن مان توهان ڪهڙو تا استعمال

ڪريو. اهو اوهان جي مرضي تي آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. He may be / might be living in this house.

هو هن گهر ۾ رهندو هوندو.

POINT (4)

"Ing form" (Present Participle) is used in this tense.

نوٽ (4) هن زمان ۾ "Ing" صورت (اسم حال) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Joti may be taking part in movies.

جوتي فلمن ۾ حصو وٺندي هوندي.

2. Villagers might be playing dance in fair.

گوڻاڻا ميلي ۾ دانس کيڏندا هوندا.

POINT (5)

For emphatic sentences "must be" is used instead of "May be" or "Might be".

نوٽ (5) تاڪيدي جملن لاءِ "May be" يا "Might be" جي بدران "Must be" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. The baby must be weeping.

ٻار ضرور روئندو هوندو.

2. Naseem must be solving problems.

نسيم ضرور مسئلا حل ڪندي هوندي.

POINT (6)

For formation of "Ing form" (Present Participle), see "Present Continuous Tense".

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

نُڀُٽُ (6) "Ing" صورت (اسمِ حالِيه) ٺاهڻ لاءِ زمان حال استمراري ڏسو.

POINT (7)

In sindhi. (هوندس، هونداسين، هوندين، هوندو، هوندي، هوندا) come after future for making "Present Dubious Tense".

نُڀُٽُ (7) سنڌي ۾ (هوندس، هونداسين، هوندين، هوندو، هوندي، هوندا) مستقبل کانپوءِ زمان حال تشڪي ٺاهڻ لاءِ ايندا آهن.

مثال

احمد خط لکندو + هوندو = احمد خط لکندو هوندو.
مستقبل + هوندو = زمان حال تشڪي

POINT (8)

"May be" is more suitable than "might be" for this tense.

نُڀُٽُ (8) هن زمان جي لاءِ "Might be" کان وڌيڪ "May be" مناسب آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (ing)	Object
Ali	may be/ might be	playing	foot ball

= Ali may be / might be playing foot ball. علي فوٽ بال کيڏندو هوندو.

CONJUGATION گروان / ڦيرو

I may be / might be milking a cow.

مان ڳئون ڏهندو هوندس.

We may be milking a cow.

اسين ڳئون ڏهندا هونداسين.

You may be milking a cow.

تون ڳئون ڏهندو هوندين.

He may be milking a cow.

هي ڳئون ڏهندو هوندو.

She may be milking a cow.

هو ڳئون ڏهندي هوندي.

It may be milking a cow.

اهو ڳئون ڏهندو هوندو.

They may be milking a cow.

اهي ڳئون ڏهندا هوندا.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE اہکاري	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I may be / might be plucking a flower. We may be plucking a flower. You may be plucking a flower. He may be plucking a flower. She may be plucking a flower. It may be plucking a flower. They may be plucking a flower. مان گل پٽيندو هوندس.	May I be plucking a flower? May we be plucking a flower? May you be plucking a flower? May he be plucking a flower? May she be plucking a flower? May it be plucking a flower? May they be plucking a flower? ڇا مان گل پٽيندو هوندس؟

NEGATIVE ناڪاري	Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناڪاري
I may not be plucking a flower. We may not be plucking a flower. You may not be plucking a flower. He may not be plucking a flower. She may not be plucking a flower. It may not be plucking a flower. They may not be plucking a flower. مان گل نه پٽيندو هوندس.	May I not be plucking a flower? May we not be plucking a flower? May you not be plucking a flower? May he not be plucking a flower? May she not be plucking a flower? May it not be plucking a flower? May they not be plucking a flower? ڇا مان گل نه پٽيندو هوندس؟

EMPHATIC تاکيڊي

I must be plucking a flower.
 We must be plucking a flower.
 You must be plucking a flower.
 He must be plucking a flower.
 She must be plucking a flower.
 It must be plucking a flower.
 They must be plucking a flower.
 مان گل ضرور پٽيندو هوندس.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جمل

1. He may be climbing up the tree.
2. You may be learning this lesson by heart.
3. It may be raining with cats and dogs.
4. Twinkle may be going to picture or Gulshan Park.
5. She may be speaking English fluently.
6. Shama must be consoling her younger sister.
7. The farmer may be cutting the crop.
8. She must be waiting for you in the compound.
9. Teacher may be giving lecture to his students.
10. The young man might be making disturbance in the meeting.

۱. هو وڻ تي چڙهندو هوندو.
۲. تون هي بيت زباني ياد ڪندو هوندين.
۳. مينهن تيزيءَ سان پوندو هوندو.
۴. ٽونڪل فلم يا گلشن پارڪ ڏانهن ويندي هوندي.
۵. هوءَ انگريزي فر فر ڳالهائيندي هوندي.
۶. شمع ضرور پنهنجي ننڍي پيڻ کي تسلي ڏيندي هوندي.
۷. هاري فصل ڪٽيندو هوندو.
۸. هوءَ ضرور تنهنجو اڳڻ ۾ انتظار ڪندي هوندي.
۹. استاد پنهنجن شاگردن کي درس ڏيندو هوندو.
۱۰. نوجوان گڏجاڻي ۾ رندڪ پيدا ڪندو هوندو.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

۱. انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. فرزانہ باغ ۾ اخبار پڙهندي هوندي.
۲. علي جهاز ۾ سفر ڪندو هوندو.
۲. شازيه پنهنجين سهيلين سان مهراڻ مرڪز ۾ خريداري ڪندي هوندي.
۴. امجد ڊرامو ڏسندو هوندو.
۵. احسن پارٽي ۾ قومي گيت ڳائيندو هوندو.
۶. رائي پنهنجي سالگرهه جي لاءِ اوطاق کي سينگاريندي هوندي.
۷. سپاهي پنهنجي رت جو آخري قطرو به ملڪ جي دفاع لاءِ وهائيندو هوندو.

TENSES

۸. آصف منهنجي ڪاميابي جي لاءِ دعا گهرندو هوندو.
 ۹. اهي پنهنجيون زندگيون خطري ۾ وجهندا هوندا.
 ۱۰. ذهيب پونن کي پاڻي ڏيندو هوندو.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Newspaper	نيوز پيپر	اخبار
Aeroplane	ايئرو پلين	جهاز
Travel	ٽريول	سفر ڪرڻ
Friends	فريينڊس	سهيليون
Shopping	شاپنگ	خريداري ڪرڻ
National song	نيشنل سانگ	قومي گيت
Birthday	برٿ ڊي	سالگرهه
Drawing room	ڊرائينگ روم	اوطاق
Decorate	ڊيڪوريٽ	سينگارڻ
Blood	بلڊ	رت
Last drop	لاسٽ ڊراپ	آخري قطرو
Defence	ڊفينس	دفاع
Shed	شيڊ	وهائڻ
Success	سڪسيس	ڪاميابي
Jeopardise	جيئو پرڏائيز	خطري ۾ وجهڻ
Plants	پلانٽس	پوٽا

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Education standard may be moving in our country. (Int:)
2. Head Master may be signing the documents. (Neg:)
3. The poet must be composing poetry. (Int: & Neg:)
4. The doctor may be treating the patient. (Emph:)
5. Orders the issuing king may be. (Re: arr:)

2.29 PAST DUBIOUS TENSE OR PAST DUBITATIVE TENSE

زمان ماضي متشڪي

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which shows that an action took place in dubitative condition in Previous time that is called "Past Dubious Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته ڪو به عمل (action) گذريل وقت (ماضي) ۾ شڪي حالت ۾ ٿيو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان ماضي متشڪي" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) هاري زمين کي هر ڏٺو هوندو.

(۲) غزل محفل ۾ گيت ڳايو هوندو.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "هر ڏٺو هوندو" ۽ "ڳايو هوندو" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم شڪي حالت ۾ ماضي ۾ ٿيو هوندو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense depicts the dubitative position of the subject in doing some work in past time.

نوٽ: (1) هي زمان شڪي حالت ۾ فاعل (Subject) جي ڪنهن ڪم ڪرڻ کي زمان ماضي ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He might have spent summer on hill. هن اونهارو ٽڪر تي گذاريو هوندو.

2. Hakeem may have taken bath. حڪيم تڙ ڪيو هوندو.

POINT (2)

"May have" or "Might have" are the helping verbs to this tense.

TENSES

نوٽ (2) "May have" ۽ "Might have" هن زمان جا معاون (مددگار) فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. My father may have left for Karachi. منهنجو پيءُ ڪراچي ويو هوندو.
2. Anis might have appeared in the examination. انيس امتحان ۾ شامل ٿيو هوندو.

POINT (3)

"Might have" is more familiar in this tense.

نوٽ (3) "Might have" هن زمان ۾ ڪثرت سان استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. Rohel might have solved sums. روحيل حساب حل ڪيا هوندا.

POINT (4)

Third form (Past Participle) is used in this tense.

نوٽ (4) هن زمان ۾ فعل جي ٽئين صورت (اسم مفعول) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. It might have rained. مينهن وسيو هوندو.
2. He may have played cricket. هو ڪرڪيٽ کيڏيو هوندو.

POINT (5)

For emphatic sentences "Must have" is used instead of "May have" or "Might have".

نوٽ (5) تاڪيد جملن جي لاءِ "May have" يا "Might have" جي بدران "Must have" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He must have driven the car. هن ضرور ڪار هلائي هوندي.
2. Nazar must have played hockey. نظر ضرور هاڪي کيڏيو هوندو.

POINT (6)

In sindhi (هوندي، هوندين، هوندو، هوندي، هوندا) come after past

tense to form "Past Dubious Tense".

نوٽ (6) سنڌي ۾ (هوندي، هوندين، هوندو، هوندي، هوندا) زمان ماضي متشڪي ٺاهڻ لاءِ زمان ماضي کانپوءِ ايندا آهن.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

مثال:

احمد ڪرڪيٽ کيڏيو هوندو. = احمد ڪرڪيٽ کيڏيو هوندو.
زمان ماضي = زمان ماضي متشڪي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb III	Object
Hina	may have / might have	celebrated	her birthday

= Hina might have celebrated her birthday. حنا پنهنجي سالگره ملهائي هوندي.

CONJUGATION ڳردان / ڦيرو

I may have / might have danced. مان ڊانس کيڏيو هوندس.
We might have danced. اسان ڊانس کيڏيا هوندا سين.
You might have danced. تون ڊانس کيڏيو هوندي.
He might have danced. هو ڊانس کيڏيو هوندو.
She might have danced. هوءَ ڊانس کيڏي هوندي.
It might have danced. اهو ڊانس کيڏيو هوندو.
They might have danced. اهي ڊانس کيڏيا هوندا.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

POSITIVE هاڪاري	INTERROGATIVE سوالی
I may have / might have plucked a flower. We might have plucked a flower. You might have plucked a flower. He might have plucked a flower. She might have plucked a flower. It might have plucked a flower. They might have plucked a flower. مان گل پٽيو هوندس.	Might I have plucked a flower? Might we have plucked a flower? Might you have plucked a flower? Might he have plucked a flower? Might she have plucked a flower? Might it have plucked a flower? Might they have plucked a flower? ڇا مان گل پٽيو هوندس؟

TENSES

NEGATIVE ناکاری

I might not have plucked a flower.
 We might not have plucked a flower.
 You might not have plucked a flower.
 He might not have plucked a flower.
 She might not have plucked a flower.
 It might not have plucked a flower.
 They might not have plucked a flower.

مان گل نه پٽيو هوندس.

سوالی ۽ ناکاری Int: & Neg:

Might I not have plucked a flower?
 Might we not have plucked a flower?
 Might you not have plucked a flower?
 Might he not have plucked a flower?
 Might she not have plucked a flower?
 Might it not have plucked a flower?
 Might they not have plucked a flower?

ڇا مان گل نه پٽيو هوندس؟

EMPHATIC تاکیدي

I must have plucked a flower.
 We must have plucked a flower.
 You must have plucked a flower.
 He must have plucked a flower.
 She must have plucked a flower.
 It must have plucked a flower.
 They must have plucked a flower.

مان گل ضرور پٽيو هوندس.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. He might have left his house in the fraud of some body.
2. Zahida might have wanted to get rich in over night.
3. Indian army must have accepted the defeat.
4. Ramzan might have taken interview for service.
5. Rabel must have killed the time in the garden.
6. Kamal might have spared my room in the morning.
7. Resham must have put on the T.V for guests.
8. Student must have apologised from the teacher.
9. Rahib might have defined every thing before the Judge.

10. He might have consoled Nori.

۱. هن پنهنجو گهر ڪنهن جي ڌوڪي ۾ اچي ڇڏيو هوندو.

۲. زاهد راتون رات امير ٿيڻ چاهيو هوندو.

۳. انڊين فوج ضرور شڪست قبول ڪئي هوندي.

۴. رمضان نوڪري لاءِ انٽرويو ڏنو هوندو.

۵. رابيل ضرور باغ ۾ وقت گذاريو هوندو.

۶. ڪمال منهنجو ڪمرو صبح جو خالي ڪيو هوندو.

۷. ريشم ضرور مهمانن جي لاءِ ٽي وي هلائي هوندي.

۸. شاگرد استاد کان ضرور معافي ورتي هوندي.

۹. راجب جج جي اڳيان هر شيءِ واضح ڪئي هوندي.

۱۰. هن نوري کي دلاسو ڏنو هوندو.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. هن کي وڏو ڌڪ ٿيو هوندو.

۲. ناز امجد کي تحفو ڏيڻ کان انڪار ڪيو هوندو.

۳. هن محفل جو بندوبست ڪيو هوندو.

۴. عارف دل لڳائي ڪري ڪم نه ڪيو هوندو.

۵. عائشہ نرمي سان ڳالهه ڪئي هوندي.

۶. باغ ۾ گل لڏيا هوندا.

۷. امير پنهنجو واعدو پورو ڪيو هوندو.

۸. رياض پنهنجو اعتماد برقرار رکيو هوندو.

۹. اياز ضرور پئسو گڏ ڪيو هوندو.

۱۰. محسن هي ڪتاب پڙهيو هوندو.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS ذکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معني
Deeply	ديپ لي	وڏو - گهرو
Grieve	گريو	ڏک ٿيڻ
Gift	گفت	تحفو
Refuse	رفيوز	انڪار ڪرڻ
Party	پارٽي	محفل
Arrange	ارينج	بڻدوبست
Work whole heartedly	ورڪ هول هارٽيڊلي	دل لڳائي ڪري ڪم ڪرڻ
Politely	پولائيٽلي	نرمي سان
Toss	ٽاس	لوڏڻ
Keep promise	ڪيپ پرامز	واعدو پورو ڪرڻ
Keep up	ڪيپ اپ	برقرار رکڻ
Confidence	ڪانفيڊنس	اعتماد

EXERCISE No:2
Do as directed:
1. He might have talked rubbish in the party. (Int:)
2. Aslam might have embazzled the property of his brother. (Neg:)
3. My conscience must have arisen on that act. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Razia might have ironed the clothes. (Emp:)
5. Komal have dressed hair her must. (Re: arr:).

2.30 PAST DUBIOUS CONTINUOUS TENSE OR PAST DUBITATIVE PROGRESSIVE TENSE OR PAST DUBITATIVE IMPERFECT TENSE

زمان ماضي متشڪي استمراري (جاري)

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which shows the "doubt" in the continuity of some work in previous time that is called "Past Dubious Continuous Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا گذريل وقت ۾ فاعل (Subject) جي ڪنهن ڪم جي جاري هجڻ ۾ غير يقيني حالت ظاهر ڪري ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان ماضي متشڪي استمراري" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) آمنه چوڙيون پئي خريد ڪيون هونديون.

(۲) اعجاز تاريخ پئي لکي هوندي.

سمجهاڻي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "پئي خريد ڪيون هونديون" ۽ "پئي لکي هوندي" فاعل جي مسلسل عمل کي شڪي حالت ۾ ماضي ۾ واضح ڪن ٿا.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense demonstrates the continuous action of the doer in previous time but in dubitative position.

نوٽ: (۱) هي زمان گذريل وقت ۾ فاعل (Subject) جي مسلسل عمل کي شڪي حالت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He might have been spending money on evil deeds.

TENSES

هن بيڙن ڪمن تي پئسو پئي خرچ ڪيو هوندو.

2. Roohi may have been taking part in drama. روهي ڊرامي ۾ حصو پئي ورتو هوندو.

POINT (2)

"May have been" or "Might have been" are the auxiliary verbs of this tense.

نوٽ (2) "May have been" يا "Might have been" هن زمان جا معاون (مددگار) فعل آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. He might have been taking food hungrily. هن بکين وانگر کاڌو پئي کاڌو هوندو.

2. She may have been watching the time. هن وقت پئي ڏٺو هوندو.

POINT (3)

"Might have been" is more suitable for this tense.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان جي لاءِ "Might have been" وڌيڪ موزون آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

Khalid might have been helping Yasmeen. خالد ياسمين جي مدد پئي ڪئي هوندي.

POINT (4)

"Ing form" (Present Participle) is used in this time.

نوٽ (4) هن زمان ۾ "Ing" صورت (اسم حال) استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Historian might have been writing history. تاريخدان تاريخ پئي لکي هوندي.

2. Zamrad may have been visiting the garden. زمرد باغ جو سير پئي ڪيو هوندو.

POINT (5)

For emphatic sentences "Must have been" is used instead of "May have been" or "Might have been".

نوٽ (5) تاڪيدي جملن لاءِ "May have been" يا "Might have been" جي بدران "Must have been" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Ali must have been making window. علي ضرور دري پئي ٺاهي هوندي.

2. Fozia must have been buying bangles. فوزيه ضرور چوڙيون پئي خريد ڪيون هونديون.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

POINT (6)

For formation of "Ing form" (Present Participle), see "Present Continuous Tense".
نوٽ (6) "Ing" صورت (اسم حال) ٺاهڻ لاءِ "زمان حال استمراري" ڏسو.

POINT (7)

In sindhi (هوندو، هوندا، هوندي، هونديون) come after "Past Continuous Tense" to form "Past Dubious Continuous Tense".

نوٽ (7) سنڌي ۾ (هوندو، هوندا، هوندي، هونديون) "زمان ماضي متشڪي استمراري" ٺاهڻ لاءِ "زمان ماضي استمراري" کانپوءِ ايندا آهن.
مثال

احمد خط پڻي لکيو + هوندو = احمد خط پڻي لکيو هوندو.

زمان ماضي استمراري + هوندو = زمان ماضي متشڪي استمراري.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	H. Verb	M. Verb (ing)	Object
Fahmeeda	might have been	making	dolls
Rubi	may have been	preparing	food

= Fahmida might have been making dolls. فهميدا گڏيون پڻي ٺاهيون هونديون.

= Rubi may have been preparing food. روبي کاڌو پڻي تيار ڪيو هوندو.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

I might have been reading a book. مان ڪتاب پڻي پڙهيو هوندو.

We might have been reading a book. اسان ڪتاب پڻي پڙهيو هوندو.

You might have been reading a book. تون ڪتاب پڻي پڙهيو هوندو.

He might have been reading a book. هن ڪتاب پڻي پڙهيو هوندو.

She might have been reading a book. هن ڪتاب پڻي پڙهيو هوندو.

It might have been reading a book. انهي ڪتاب پڙهيو هوندو.

They might have been reading a book. انهن ڪتاب پڻي پڙهيو هوندو.

TENSES

TRANSFORMATION تبدیلی

POSITIVE اہم کاری

I might have been plucking a flower.
We might have been plucking a flower.
You might have been plucking a flower.
He might have been plucking a flower.
She might have been plucking a flower.
It might have been plucking a flower.
They might have been plucking a flower.

مان گل پئی پئیو ہوندو۔

INTERROGATIVE سوالی

Might I have been plucking a flower?
Might we have been plucking a flower?
Might you have been plucking a flower?
Might he have been plucking a flower?
Might she have been plucking a flower?
Might it have been plucking a flower?
Might they have been plucking a flower?

چا مان گل پئی پئیو ہوندو؟

NEGATIVE ناکاری

I might not have been plucking a flower.
We might not have been plucking a flower.
You might not have been plucking a flower.
He might not have been plucking a flower.
She might not have been plucking a flower.
It might not have been plucking a flower.
They might not have been plucking a flower.

مان گل نہ پئی پئیو ہوندو۔

Int: & Neg: سوالی ۽ ناکاری

Might I not have been plucking a flower?
Might we not have been plucking a flower?
Might you not have been plucking a flower?
Might he not have been plucking a flower?
Might she not have been plucking a flower?
Might it not have been plucking a flower?
Might they not have been plucking a flower?

چا مان گل نہ پئی پئیو ہوندو؟

EMPHATIC تاکید

I must have been plucking a flower.
We must have been plucking a flower.
You must have been plucking a flower.
He must have been plucking a flower.
She must have been plucking a flower.
It must have been plucking a flower.
They must have been plucking a flower.

مان گل ضرور پئی پئیو ہوندو۔

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

مثالي جملو MODEL SENTENCES

1. Kaveeta might have been deciding for him with a high heart.
2. Bilawal might have been throwing light on this subject.
3. Bashir might have been forgetting every thing in a fret.
4. Imdad might have been making a rod for his own back.
5. Sajid must have been digging a ditch for me.
6. He might have been crossing this river on the first bound.
7. They must have been clamouring for a new car.
8. Sonia might have been wearing make - up.
9. She might have been closing her door for you.
10. Abdul Shakoor must have been commenting on the present stage of affairs.

۱. ڪويتا هن جي لاءِ بغير سوچي سمجهي فيصلو ٻڌي ڪيو هوندو.

۲. بلاول هن مضمون تي روشني ڀڻي وڌي هوندي.

۳. بشير پريشانِي ۾ سڀ ڪجهه وساري ڇڏيو هوندو.

۴. امداد پنهنجي لاءِ خود مصيبت ٻڌي پيدا ڪئي هوندي.

۵. ساجد ضرور منهنجي لاءِ ڪڏ ڀڻي ڪوئي هوندي.

۶. هن پهرين پلانگ ۾ هي ندي پار ڀڻي ڪئي هوندي.

۷. انهن ضرور نئين ڪار جو مطالبو ڀڻي ڪيو هوندو.

۸. سونيا سينگار ڀڻي ڪيو هوندو.

۹. هن پنهنجو دروازو تنهنجي لاءِ ڀڻي بند ڪيو هوندو.

۱۰. عبدالشڪور ضرور موجوده صورت حال تي تبصرو ڀڻي ڪيو هوندو.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. رخسانہ شاعري جو بک تنهنجي حوالي ڀڻي ڪيو هوندو.

۲. رمضان موجوده حالات تي ڀڻي ڳالهايو هوندو.

۳. هن انعام جي لاءِ مقابلي ۾ حصو ڀڻي ورتو هوندو.

۴. هن منهنجي خلاف شڪايت ڀڻي ڪئي هوندي.

۵. پوڙهي عورت ٻين سان جهيڙو ڀڻي ڪيو هوندو.

TENSES

۶. اياز منهنجي خلاف سازش پئي ڪئي هوندي.
۷. شمس مختلف موضوعن تي ڳالهه ٻولهه پئي ڪئي هوندي.
۸. ڪينجهر انهي ڳالهه تي پنهنجي مڙس کي پئي مائل ڪيو هوندو.
۹. گل مونسان مڪمل طور تي تعاون پئي ڪيو هوندو.
۱۰. راشد مون سان خطوبت پئي ڪئي هوندي.

DIFFICULT WORDS ذڪيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Commit	ڪمٽ	حوالي ڪرڻ
Compare	ڪمپيئر	پيت ڪرڻ
Beauty	بيوٽي	حسن
Prize	پرائيز	انعام
Compete	ڪم پيت	مقابلي ۾ حصو وٺڻ
Complain	ڪم پلين	شڪايت ڪرڻ
Conflict	ڪنفلڪٽ	جهيڙو ڪرڻ
Conspire	ڪنسپاير	سازش ڪرڻ
Various topics	ويريئس ٽاپڪس	مختلف موضوع
Converse	ڪن ورس	ڳالهه ٻولهه ڪرڻ
Convince	ڪن ونس	مائل ڪرڻ
Co-operate	ڪو آپريٽ	تعاون ڪرڻ
Correspond	ڪريس پانڊ	خط و ڪتابت ڪرڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. She might have been craving for my help. (Int:)
2. Doctor might have been curing his disease. (Neg:)
3. I might have been dedicating my life to the students. (Int:& Neg:)
4. Naseer might have been deferring his work for next sunday. (Emp:)
5. Sewing have she clothes been might. (Re: arr:).

2.31 PRESENT CONJUNCTIVE TENSE

زمان حال معطوفي

DEFINITION:

"Such a form of verb which points out that after the completion of some work the subject starts an other work in current time that is called 'Present Conjunctive Tense'."

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جنهن مان خبر پوي ته هلندڙ وقت يعني (حال) ۾ فاعل (Subject) هڪ ڪم مڪمل ڪري، ٻيو ڪم ڪري ٿو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان حال معطوفي" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) گل پتي، مهتاب سنگهي ٿي.

(۲) هر ڏيئي، هاري بچ چٽي ٿو.

(۳) ڪمزور ٿي ڪري، احمد گهمي نه ٿو.

سمجهاڻي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "پتي.... سنگهي ٿي"، "هر ڏيئي.... بچ چٽي ٿو" ۽ "ٿي ڪري... گهمي نه ٿو" واضح ڪن ٿا ته هي زمان به مکيه فعل ظاهر ڪري ٿو، هڪ مڪمل ٿئي ٿو ۽ ٻيو شروع ٿئي ٿو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense depicts two main verbs, when one action is completed, the other begins.

نوٽ (1): هي زمان به مکيه فعل ظاهر ڪري ٿو، هڪ مڪمل ٿئي ٿو ۽ ٻيو شروع ٿئي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having bought a book, Ali reads it. ڪتاب خريد ڪري، علي اهو پڙهي ٿو.
2. Being blind, he does not see. اندو ٿي ڪري، هو نٿو ڏسي.

POINT (2)

"Having" and "Being" are the exclusive signs of this tense,

TENSES

which come in the beginning of the sentence.

نوٽ (2) "Having" ۽ "Being" هن زمان جون خاص علامتون آهن، جيڪي جملي جي شروعات

۾ اچن ٿيون.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having written a song, I sing it.

راڳ لکي؟ مان اهو ڳايان ٿو.

2. Being rich, I travel in aeroplane.

امير ٿي ڪري، مان جهاز ۾ سفر ڪريان ٿو.

POINT (3)

There are two clauses in this sentence. First starts with "Having" if there is an action in it, plus third form and second clause in "Present Simple Tense".

نوٽ (3) هن جملي ۾ ٻه فقرات ٿيندا آهن. جيڪڏهن پهرين فقري ۾ عمل (action) آهي ته انهي جي شروعات Having + M.V III سان ٿئي ٿي ۽ ٻيو فقرو زمان حال مطلق ۾ ٿيندو.

EXAMPLE:-

1. Having + bathed , Kiran wears clothes.

Having + M.V III , Simple Present.

= Having bathed, Kiran wears clothes. ڪرن ڪپڙا پائي ٿي.

POINT (4)

If there is no action in first clause but there is "state" or "existence" of the subject, then used "Being" instead of "Having" and second clause must remain in simple present.

نوٽ (4) جيڪڏهن پهرين فقري ۾ عمل نه آهي پر انهي ۾ فاعل جي "حالت" يا "موجودگي" واضح ٿيل آهي ته پوءِ "Having" جي بدران "Being" استعمال ڪريو ۽ ٻيو فقرو لازمي طور زمان حال سادي ۾ رهندو.

EXAMPLE:-

1. Being + beautiful , Zarqa does blandishments.

Being + state , simple present.

= Being beautiful, Zarqa does blandishments. حسين ٿي ڪري، زرقا نخرا ڪري ٿي.

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POINT (5)

The first clause cannot be transformed, but the second clause can be changed like present simple tense.

نوٽ (5) پهريون فقرو تبديل نه شو ٿي سگهي، پر ٻيو فقرو زمان حال وانگر تبديل ٿي سگهي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having worn make - up , Resham goes to bazzar.

Unchangeable

changeable.

سينگار ڪري، ريشم بازار ڏانهن وڃي ٿي.

= Having worn make-up, does Resham not go to bazzar. (Int: Neg:)

= Having worn make -up Resham does go to bazzar. (Emp:)

FORMATION (HAVING) بناوت

Having	M. Verb III	Object	Subject	M.V. I	Object
Having	bought	fruit	I	eat	it

= Having bought fruit, I eat it. ميوو خريد ڪري، مان ڪانوان ٿو.

FORMATION (BEING) بناوت

Being	State/ Existence	Subject	M.V. I	Object
Being	a king	I	rule	over the country

= Being a king, I rule over the country. بادشاهه ٿي ڪري، مان ملڪ تي حڪمراني ڪريان ٿو.

SOME OTHER POSSIBLE WAYS ڪجهه ٻيا ممڪن طريقا

1. Having gone to garden, I pluck a flower. باغ ڏانهن وڃي، مان گل پٽيان ٿو.

OR

2. After going to garden, I pluck a flower.

OR

3. Went to garden, I pluck a flower.

TENSES

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

Having gone to garden, I pluck a flower.
 Having gone to garden, we pluck a flower.
 Having gone to garden, you pluck a flower.
 Having gone to garden, he plucks a flower.
 Having gone to garden, she plucks a flower.
 Having gone to garden, it plucks a flower.
 Having gone to garden, they pluck a flower.

باغ ڏانهن وڃي، مان گل پٽيان ٿو.

REMEMBER

The transformation of second clause is as same as Present Simple Tense.

ياد رکھو: ٻئي فقري جي تبديلي اهڙي نموني آهي جهڙي نموني زمان حال مطلق جي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having gone to garden, I pluck a flower. (Positive.)
2. Having gone to garden, do I pluck a flower? (Int:)
3. Having gone to garden, I do not pluck a flower. (Neg:)
4. Having gone to garden, do I not pluck a flower? (Int: & Neg:)
5. Having gone to garden, I do pluck a flower. (Emp:)

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Having sewn clothes, she wears them.
2. Having prepared ice - cream, the hawker sells it.
3. Having put on radio, Honey listens it.
4. Being a child, I do not walk quickly.
5. Having read a newspaper, Aslam takes tea.
6. Having made furniture, carpenter sells it.
7. Being clever in English, I teach English to my students.
8. Having taught students, teacher gets test.
9. Having combed her hair, Sabira takes lipstick.

10. Having sung a song, Rozi dance with her friends.

۱. ڪپڙا سڀئي، هوءَ اهي پائي ٿي.
۲. آئس ڪريم تيار ڪري، وڪٽنڊڙاها وڪڻي ٿو.
۳. ريڊيو وڄائي، هني هو ٻڌي ٿي.
۴. ٻار ٿي ڪري، مان تيز نه گهمان ٿو.
۵. اخبار پڙهي، اسلم چانهه پيئي ٿو.
۶. فرنيچر ٺاهي، وادو اهو وڪڻي ٿو.
۷. انگريزي ۾ هوشيار ٿي ڪري، مان انگريزي پنهنجن شاگردن کي سيکاريان ٿو.
۸. شاگردن کي سيکاري، استاد ٽيسٽ وٺي ٿو.
۹. پنهنجن وارن کي ڦٽي ڏيئي، صابرا سرخي هڻي ٿي.
۱۰. گيت ٻڌائي، روزي پنهنجن سهيلين سان ڊانس ڪيڏي ٿي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. هن کي ڏسي، ماحجد رڙيون ڪري ٿو.
۲. ڪند ذهن ٿي ڪري، مان امتحان پاس نه ٿو ڪريان.
۳. نماز ادا ڪري، مان ساري مخلوق لاءِ دعا گهران ٿو.
۴. اداڪاره ٿي ڪري، مان فلمن ۾ ڪم ڪريان ٿي.
۵. ٻار ٿي ڪري، نعيم ملڪ جو دفاع ڪري ٿو.
۶. گهريلو ڪم مڪمل ڪري، صائم آرام ڪري ٿي.
۷. ايم اي پاس ڪري، رمضان نوڪري جي تلاش ڪري ٿو.
۸. ڊرائيور ٿي ڪري، مان ڪار هلايان ٿو.
۹. تعليم يافتہ ٿي ڪري، مان گرامر جو ڪتاب لکان ٿو.
۱۰. کاڌو تيار ڪري، عاصم ٻارن کي ڏيئي ٿي.

TENSES

DIFFICULT WORDS ذکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنی
Cry	کراء	رڑ کرڻ
Less gifted	ليس گفتيد	کند ذهن
Creature	کريچز	مخلوق
Pray	پري	دعا کرڻ
Research	ريسرج	تلاش کرڻ
Drive	ڊرائيو	هلائڻ
Educated	ايڊيوکيٽيڊ	تعليم يافتہ
Prepare	پريپئر	تيار کرڻ

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Having shut the door, Nasir sleeps on the bed. (Int:)
2. Having eaten meal, I do my school work. (Neg:)
3. Being a singer, Bilawal sings a song. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Having loved, does Mala regret. (Emph:)
5. Books purchase I bazar to gone having. (Re: arr:)

2.32 PAST CONJUNCTIVE TENSE

زمان ماضي معطوفي

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which points out that after completing some work the subject did an other action in previous time that is called "Past Conjunctive Tense".

وصف

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا واضح ڪري ته هڪ ڪم مڪمل ڪرڻ کانپوءِ فاعل (Subject) هڪ ٻيو عمل گذريل وقت ۾ ڪيو تنهن کي "زمان ماضي معطوفي" چئبو آهي.

مثال

(۱) اخبار پڙهي، مان ڄاڻ حاصل ڪئي.

(۲) هرف خريد ڪري، ساجد ٿڌو پاڻي پيتو.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "پڙهي" حاصل ڪئي "۽" "خريد ڪري" پيتو "ماضي ۾ هڪ ٻئي پٺيان ختم ٿيل عمل ڏيکارين ٿا.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense has two main verbs one after an other completed in past.
نوٽ: (۱) هن زمان کي ٻه مکيه فعل آهن جيڪي هڪٻئي پٺيان ماضي ۾ مڪمل ٿيل ڏيکاري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having sat in the drawing room, I discussed with guests.
اوطاق ۾ ويهي، مان مهمانن سان بحث مباحثو ڪيو.
2. Being a soldier, Faiz fought against enemy.
لوجي سپاهي ٿي ڪري، فيض دشمن جي خلاف وڙهيو.

POINT (2)

"Having" and "Being" are the exclusive signs of this tense, which come in the beginning of the sentence.

TENSES

نوٽ (2) "Having" ۽ "Being" هن زمان جون مخصوص علامتون آهن. جيڪي جملي جي شروعات ۾ اچن ٿيون.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having cooked meal, Fozia ate it. ماني پچائي، فوزيه اها کادي.
2. Being pretty, Shabnam participated in the competition of beauty. خوبصورت ٿي ڪري، شبنم مقابلو، حسن ۾ حصو ورتو.

POINT (3)

There are two clauses in a sentence, first starts with "Having" or "Being" and second is in simple past.

نوٽ (3) انهي جملي ۾ ٻه فقرات ٿيندا آهن، هڪ "Having" يا "Being" سان شروع ٿئي ٿو ۽ ٻيو زمان ماضي ۾ رکيو وڃي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having worn a beautiful dress, Ghazal danced. Past Simple. خوبصورت پوشاڪ پائي، غزل دانس ڪيڏي.
2. Being a good singer, Waheed sang a song. Simple Past. هڪ سٺو گلوڪار ٿي ڪري، وحيد هڪ راڳ ڳايو.

POINT (4)

If there is an action in the first clause, we must start sentence with "Having" Plus third form.

نوٽ (4) جيڪڏهن پهرين فڪري ۾ ڪو عمل آهي ته پوءِ لازمي اسانڪي جملو "Having + third form" سان شروع ڪرڻ گهرجي.

EXAMPLE:-

1. Having prepared tea, Rani drank it. چانهه تيار ڪري، راڻي اها پيتي.
Having 3rd form.

POINT (5)

If there is no action in the first clause, but there is "state" or

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

"existence", then we should start sentence with "Being" plus "State/ existence".

نوٽ (5) جيڪڏهن پهرين فقري ۾ عمل نه آهي، پر "جالت يا موجودگي" آهي ته پوءِ اسان کي جملو "Being" سان شروع ڪرڻ گهرجي.

EXAMPLE:-

Being a bold man, Yasir faced with every difficulty.

Being state

هڪ بهادر ماڻهو ٿي ڪري، ياسر هر مشڪلات سان منهن ڏنو.

POINT (6)

The first clause cannot be trasformed, but the second clause can be changed like Past Simple Tense.

نوٽ (6) پهرين فقري جي تبديلي ٿي نه ٿي سگهي، پر ٻيو فقرو زمان ماضي مطلق وانگر تبديل ٿي سگهي ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having participated in film, did Ajmal not play a well role?

Unchangeable

changeable.

نلمن ۾ حصو وٺي، ڇا امجد هڪ سٺو ڪردار ادا نه ڪيو؟

2. Being an adult, did Heer not married with Ali?

Unchangeable

Changeable.

بالغ ٿي ڪري، ڇا هير علي سان شادي نه ڪئي؟

FORMATION (HAVING) ٻاوت

Having	M. Verb III	Object	Subject	M. V II	Object
Having	dried	a dress	Salma	ironed	it

= Having dried a dress, Salma ironed it. (پوشاک سڪائي، سلما اها الٽري ڪئي.)

FORMATION (BEING) ٻاوت

Being	State/ Existence	Subject	M. V II	Object
Being	a clever student	I	passed	examination

= Being a clever student, I passed examination.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

Having bathed, I wore make - up.	ٽڙ ڪري، مان سينگار ڪيو.
Having bathed, we wore make - up.	ٽڙ ڪري، اسان سينگار ڪيو.
Having bathed, you wore make - up.	ٽڙ ڪري، تون سينگار ڪيو.
Having bathed, he wore make - up.	ٽڙ ڪري، هن سينگار ڪيو.
Having bathed, she wore make - up.	ٽڙ ڪري، هن سينگار ڪيو.
Having bathed, it wore make - up.	ٽڙ ڪري، انهي سينگار ڪيو.
Having bathed, they wore make - up.	ٽڙ ڪري، انهن سينگار ڪيو.

REMEMBER

The transformation of second clause is as same as past simple tense.

ياد رکڻ: ٻئي فقر جي تبديلي اهڙي نموني آهي جهڙي نموني ”زمان ماضي سادي“ جي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having gone to garden, I plucked a flower. (Positive).
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، مان گل پٽيو.
2. Having gone to garden, did I pluck a flower? (Int:)
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، ڇا مان گل پٽيو؟
3. Having gone to garden, I did not pluck a flower. (Neg:)
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، مان گل نه پٽيو.
4. Having gone to garden, did I not pluck a flower? (Int: & Neg:)
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، ڇا مان گل نه پٽيو؟
5. Having gone to garden, I did pluck a flower. (Emp:)
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، مان گل ته پٽيو.

SOME OTHER POSSIBLE WAYS ڪجهه ٻيا ممڪن طريقا

1. Having bathed, I wore make - up. ٽڙ ڪري، مان سينگار ڪيو.
2. After bathed, I wore make - up.
3. Had bath, I wore make - up.
4. When I bathed, I wore make - up.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

MODEL SENTENCES ٻڌائي ٿا

1. Having come in the garden, People walked here and there.
2. Having sold a scooter, Ayaz bought a car.
3. Having got education, Nazir transferred it to others.
4. Having visited a valley, Ahsan went to see an ocean.
5. Having finished our work, we watched T.V.
6. Having married, Rubi went to Islamabad.
7. Being a good king, I ruled the country justly.
8. Having planted a tree, Nasima watered it.
9. Being a patriot, I defenced my country.
10. Being a good cricketer, Wasim won the match.

۱. باغ ۾ اچي، ماڻهو هيڏانهن هوڏانهن گهميا.
۲. اسڪوٽر وڪڻي، اياز هڪ ڪار خريد ڪئي.
۳. علم حاصل ڪري، نذير اهو ٻين تائين منتقل ڪيو.
۴. وادي گهمي، احسن سمنڊ ڏسڻ ويو.
۵. پنهنجو ڪم پورو ڪري، اسان ٽي وي ڏٺي.
۶. شادي ڪري، روبي اسلام آباد ويئي.
۷. هڪ سئو بادشاهه ٿي ڪري، مان انصاف سان ملڪ تي حڪومت ڪئي.
۸. وڻ پوکي، نسيم انهي کي پاڻي ڏنو.
۹. محب وطن ٿي ڪري، مان پنهنجي ملڪ جو دفاع ڪيو.
۱۰. سئو ڪرڪيٽر ٿي ڪري، وسيم مڇ ڪٽي.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. گمراهه ٿي ڪري، احمد پنهنجي زندگي وڃائي.
۲. علي سان ملي، زيب انهي کي سڀ ڪجهه ٻڌايو.
۳. اوڏر ڏيئي، سهيل پنهنجو پاڻ کي تباهه ڪيو.
۴. ڪمري کي بهاري ڏيئي، روزينه آرام ڪيو.
۵. ورزش ڪري، امجد اسڪول ويو.
۶. تعليم مڪمل ڪري، سليم ڪاروبار شروع ڪيو.
۷. ماڻهو اغوا ڪري، ڌاڙيل جهنگ ۾ لڪيا.
۸. ڪورس مڪمل ڪري، اعجاز امتحان ڏنو.

TENSES

۹. ڪٽ ٺاهي، ڊڪڻ انهي کي وائيو.
۱۰. سست ٿي ڪري، ماجد پنهنجو موقعو وڃايو.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنى
Mislead	مس ليڊ	گمراه
Lost	لاست	وڃائي
Met	ميٽ	ملي
Lend	لينڊ	اوڌر ڏيڻ
Destroy	ڊس ٽراءِ	تباھ ڪرڻ
Sweep	سئيپ	پهاري ڏيڻ
Took rest	ٽڪ ريسٽ	آرام ڪيو
Exercise	ايڪسرسائيز	ورزش ڪرڻ
Business	بزنيس	ڪاروبار
Kidnap	ڪڍنپ	اغوا ڪرڻ
Hid	هڊ	لڪيا
Forest	فاريسٽ	جهنگ
Take examination	ٽيڪ اگزمينيشن	امتحان ڏيڻ
Cor	ڪاٽ	ڪٽ
Net	نيٽ	وائڻ
Lazy	ليزي	سست
Chance	چانس	موقعو

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Having bought medicine, Israr took it. (Int:)
2. Having finished home work, Saiqa took rest. (Neg:)
3. Having purchased fruit, they ate it. (Int: & Neg:)
4. Having got tickets, we saw wrestling. (Pres: Conj: Tense)
5. Met having with Saiqa, became happy I. (Re: arr:).

2.33 FUTURE CONJUNCTIVE TENSE

زمان مستقبل معطوفي

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which points out that after completing one action the subject will do an other action in coming time that is called "Future Conjunctive Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا ٻڌائي ته فاعل (Subject) مستقبل ۾ هڪ ڪم ختم ڪري، ٻيو ڪندو ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان مستقبل معطوفي" چئبو آهي.

مثال:

(۱) ٻين خريد ڪري، ٿاڦ تصوير ٺاهيندو.

(۲) باغ ڏانهن وڃي، ماجد تلي تي گهمندو.

سمجهاڻي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "خريد ڪري... ٺاهيندو" ۽ "وڃي... گهمندو" مستقبل ۾ هڪٻئي پٺيان ختم ٿيل عمل ڏيکارين ٿا.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense has two main verbs, they will take place after each other.

نوٽ (1): هن زمان کي ٻه مکيه فعل آهن، جيڪي مستقبل ۾ هڪٻئي پٺيان ختم ٿين ٿا.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having shut the door, Asma will sleep. در بند ڪري، آسم سمهندي.
2. Being a poet, I shall compose poetry. مان شاعري ٺاهيندس.

POINT (2)

"Having" and "Being" are the exclusive signs of this tense.

نوٽ (2) "Having" ۽ "Being" هن زمان جون خاص علامتون آهن.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having sharpened the knife, Mahboob will cut an apple.

TENSES

چاقو تڪو ڪري، محبوب هڪ صوف ڪٽيندو.

2. Being a teacher of Maths, I shall teach Maths to my students.

مئٽ جو استاد ٿي ڪري، مان پنهنجن شاگردن کي مئٽ سيکاريندس.

POINT (3)

There are two clauses in this sentence, first starts with "Having" if there is an action in first clause Plus main verb third form, and second in simple Future.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان ۾ ٻه فقرا ٿيندا آهن، جيڪڏهن پهرين فقري ۾ عمل آهي ته انهي جي شروعات Having + M.V. III سان ٿئي ٿي، ۽ ٻيو فقرو زمان مستقبل مطلق ۾ رکيو ويندو.

EXAMPLE:-

1. Having drawn a picture, Sonia will take it on exhibition.
Having + M.V III Future simple.

تصوير ٺاهي، سونيا اها نمائش تي رکندي.

POINT (4)

If there is no action in first clause, but there is "state" or "existence" of the subject, then use "Being" instead of "Having" and second clause must remain in simple Future.

نوٽ (4) جيڪڏهن پهرين فقري ۾ عمل نه آهي پر انهي ۾ فاعل جي "حالت" يا "موجودگي" (State or Existence) واضح ٿيل آهي ته پوءِ "Having" جي بدران "Being" استعمال ڪريو ۽ ٻيو فقرو لازمي طور زمان مستقبل (Simple Future) ۾ رهندو.

EXAMPLE:

Being a Prime Minister, I shall address the nation.
Being + state/ existence simple future.

وزير اعظم ٿي ڪري، مان قوم کي خطاب ڪندس.

POINT (5)

The first clause cannot be transformed, but the second clause can be changed like Simple Future Tense.

نوٽ (5) پهرين فقري جي تبديلي ٿي نه ٿي سگهي، پر ٻئي فقري کي "زمان مستقبل مطلق" وانگر تبديل ڪري سگهون ٿا.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having reached office, will Faraz not solve the problems?
 Unchangeable changeable.

دفتر پهچي، ڇا فراز مسئلا حل نه ڪندو؟

2. Being a carpenter, Shall I not make a fine chair?
 Unchangeable Changeable.

ډکڻ ٿي ڪري، ڇا مان هڪ عمدې ڪرسي نه ٺاهيندس؟

FORMATION (HAVING) بناوت

Having	M. Verb III	Object	Subject	H.V	M.V. I	Object
Having	bought	a scooter	Raja	will	ride	on it

= Having bought a scooter Raja will ride on it.

اسڪوٽر خريد ڪري، راجه انهي تي سواري ڪندو.

FORMATION (BEING) بناوت

Being	State/ Existence	Subject	H.V	M.V I	Object
Being	a rich man	I	shall	buy	every thing

= Being a rich, I shall buy every thing. شاهوڪار ٿي ڪري، مان هر ڪا شي خريد ڪندس.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

- Having planted a tree, I shall get fruit. وڻ پوکي، مان ميوو حاصل ڪندس.
 Having planted a tree, we shall get fruit. وڻ پوکي، اسان ميوو حاصل ڪنداسون.
 Having planted a tree, you will get fruit. وڻ پوکي، تون ميوو حاصل ڪندين.
 Having planted a tree, he will get fruit. وڻ پوکي، هو ميوو حاصل ڪندو.
 Having planted a tree, she will get fruit. وڻ پوکي، هوءَ ميوو حاصل ڪندي.
 Having planted a tree, it will get fruit. وڻ پوکي، اهو ميوو حاصل ڪندو.
 Having planted a tree, they will get fruit. وڻ پوکي، اهي ميوو حاصل ڪندا.

SOME OTHER POSSIBLE WAYS ڪجهه ٻيا ممڪن طريقا

1. Having gone to Lahore, I shall visit the zoo. لاهور وڃي، مان چڙيا گهر گهمندس.
OR
2. After going to Lahore, I shall visit the zoo.
OR
3. Went to Lahore, I shall visit the zoo.
OR
4. When I go to Lahore, I shall visit the zoo.

REMEMBER

The transformation of second clause is as same as "Future Simple Tense".

ياد رکجو: ٻئي فقري جي تبديلي اهڙي نموني آهي جهڙي نموني زمان مستقبل سادي جي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. Having gone to garden, I shall pluck a flower. (Positive).
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، مان گل پٽيندس.
2. Having gone to garden, Shall I pluck a flower? (Int:)
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، ڇا مان گل پٽيندس؟
3. Having gone to garden, I shall not pluck a flower. (Neg:)
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، مان گل نه پٽيندس.
4. Having gone to garden, Shall I not pluck a flower. (Int: & Neg:)
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، ڇا مان گل نه پٽيندس؟
5. Having gone to garden, I will pluck a flower. (Emp:)
باغ ڏانهن وڃي، مان ته گل پٽيندس.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Having listened news, I shall go to office.
2. Having closed the book, Suhail will sleep.
3. Having accomplished this book, Rozi will write an other book.
4. Being a good dancer, Faisal will dance at the stage.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

5. Having taken part in film, Aftab will perform well.
6. Having got wealth and fame, Soobi will turn her face from her friend.
7. Having gone to sea beach, Asma will row the boat.
8. Having celebrated the birthday, Nusrat will cut the cake.
9. Being an attractive girl, Fozia will attract the youth.
10. Having bought a cow, Karim will sell it on much profit.

۱. خبرون ٻڌي، مان دفتر ويندس.

۲. ڪتاب بند ڪري، سهيل ننڊ ڪندو.

۳. هي ڪتاب مڪمل ڪري، روزي هڪ ٻيو ڪتاب لکندي.

۴. سٺو ڊانس ٿي ڪري، فيصل اسٽيج تي ڊانس ڪيڏندو.

۵. فلم ۾ حصو وٺي، آفتاب سٺي ڪارڪردگي ڪندو.

۶. دولت ۽ شهرت حاصل ڪري، صوبي پنهنجي دوست کان منهن موڙيندي.

۷. سمنڊ جي ساحل ڏانهن وڃي، آسم ٻيڙي هلائيندي.

۸. سالگره ملهائي، نصرت ڪيڪ کڻندي.

۹. پرڪشش چوڪري ٿي ڪري، فوزيه نوجوانن کي موهيندي.

۱۰. ڳئون خريد ڪري، ڪريم اها وڏي منفعي تي وڪڻندو.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. چوڙيون خريد ڪري، ارم اهي پائيندي.

۲. پئسو بچائي، مجيب ڪار خريد ڪندو.

۳. ڪلاس وٺي، رحيم آفيس جو ڪم ڪندو.

۴. محبت ڪري، ريشم پڇتائيندي.

۵. دوستن سان ملي، راحيل ماضي کي ياد ڪندو.

۶. باغ ڏانهن وڃي، علي غزل سان ملندو.

۷. بسڪٽ کائي، زيب چانهه پيئيندي.

۸. ٻوٽ خريد ڪري، ماجد عيد تي پائيندو.

۹. ليڪڪ ٿي ڪري، مان ٻارن لاءِ گهڻو ڪجهه لکندس.

۱۰. آرام ڪرسي ٺاهي، ڊڪٽر ان کي رنگ ڪندو.

DIFFICULT WORDS ذکریا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنی
Bangles	بنگلز	چوڑیوں
Invitation	ان ویٹیشن	دعوت
Wear	ویئر	پائے
Save	سیو	بچائے
Money	منی	پیسو
Office Work	آفیس ورک	آفیس جو کمر
Repent	ریپینٹ	پچتائے
Meet	میٹ	ملے
Remember	ریممبر	یاد کرے
Put on	پٹ آن	پائے
Much	مچ	گھٹو کچھ
Easy Chair	ایزی چیئر	آرام کرسی
Colour	کلر	رنگ کرے
Carpenter	کارپینٹر	ڈکن

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. Having told fiction story, Maria will go to bed. (Int:)
2. Being rich, I shall buy land. (Neg:)
3. Having dug well, Aslam will fetch water. (Int: & Neg:)
4. When I complete this book, I shall write an other. (Use Having)
5. Eid moon seen having, embrace each other shall we. (Re: arr:)

2.34 PRESENT CONDITIONAL TENSE OR PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE TENSE

زمان حال شرطیہ

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which reveals that the subject will do some work in forth coming time on some "Condition" that is called "Present Conditional Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا ظاهر ڪري ته فاعل (Subject) ڪو ڪم ڪنهن شرط تي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو، تنهن کي "زمان حال شرطیہ" چئبو آهي.
مثال:

(۱) جيڪڏهن تون ايندين ته مان توکي وڃ ڏيندس.

(۲) جيڪڏهن آسم ايندي ته مان ترسندس.

سمجھائي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "ايندين ... ڏيندس" ۽ "ايندي ... ترسندس" واضح ڪن ٿا ته ڪم جو ڪندڙ ڪو ڪم ڪنهن شرط تي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS

ڪجهه مکي ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

This tense shows an action of the doer on some "Condition" in coming time.

نوٽ: (1) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي ڪنهن ڪم کي ڪنهن شرط تي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLES:-

1. If you come to my garden, my dog will bite you.

جيڪڏهن تون منهنجي باغ ڏانهن ايندين ته منهنجو ڪتو توکي چڪا پائيندو.

2. If he goes to London, he will meet his sister.

جيڪڏهن هو لنڊن ويندو ته پنهنجي پيڻ سان ملندو.

POINT (2)

This tense has two parts, first "if clause" and second "main clause". The "if clause" shows "Condition" and the "main clause" shows "fulfilment of the condition".

نوٽ (2) هن زمان کي ٻه حصه ٿيندا آهن، پهريون "شرطي فقرو" (if clause) ۽ ٻيو "مڪي فقرو" (Main clause). شرطي فقرو "شرط" کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو ۽ مڪي فقرو "شرط جي پورائي" کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

If I see him , I shall talk with him.
Condition (شرط) fulfilment (پورائو)

جيڪڏهن مان هن کي ڏسندس ته مان هن سان ڳالهائيندس.

POINT (3)

The "if clause" is placed in "Present Tense" and the "main clause" in "Future Tense".

نوٽ (3) شرطي فقرو (if clause) زمان حال ۾ ۽ مڪي فقرو (main clause) زمان مستقبل ۾ رکيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

If he runs fast , he will win the race.
Present Tense Future Tense.

جيڪڏهن هو تيز ڊوڙيندو ته هو گوٽ کٽندو.

POINT (4)

The kind of "Tense" can be used according to the conditional clause (if clause).

نوٽ (4) زمان جو قسم شرطي فقري (if clause) جي مطابق استعمال ڪري سگهجي ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

If he writes a letter , I shall post it.
Present Tense Future Tense.

جيڪڏهن هو خط لکندو ته مان اهو پوسٽ باڪس ۾ وجهندس.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

POINT (5)

In this tense the "if clause" is in the "Present Tense" therefore we call it "Present Conditional Tense".

نوٽ (5) هن زمان ۾ شرطيه فقرو (if clause) زمان حال ۾ آهي انهي ڪري اسان انهي کي "زمان حال شرطيه" سڏيون ٿا.

EXAMPLE:-

If you stay here, I shall say the manager.

Present Tense.

جيڪڏهن تون هتي ترسندين ته مان مينيجر کي چوندس.

POINT (6)

It does not matter which clause comes first. It is depended on your wish.

نوٽ (6) ڪهڙو فقرو پهريون اچي ٿو ڪا به ڳالهه نه آهي. انهي جو دارومدار توهان جي مرضي تي ڇڏيل آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. If you finish the breakfast , I shall ask the waiter for bill.

If clause

Main clause

OR

I shall ask the waiter for bill if you finish the break fast.

Main clause

If clause

POINT (7)

In Sindhi sentence (ته) is replaced with comma (,), while translating a Sindhi sentence into English.

نوٽ (7) جڏهن سنڌي جملي کي انگريزي ۾ تبديل ڪيو ويندو آهي ته سنڌي جملي ۾ استعمال ٿيل "ته" کي ڪاما (,) ۾ تبديل ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

If I find your passport, I shall telephone you atonce.

جيڪڏهن مان توهان جو پاسپورٽ لهندس ته مان توهان ڏي يڪدم ٽيليفون ڪندس.

POINT (8)

This sort of conditional tense shows the "Probable result".

TENSES

نوٽ (8) هن قسم جو شرطيه زمان "امڪاني نتيجي" کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

If she likes me, I shall marry her.

جيڪڏهن هو مون کي چاهيندي ته مان هن سان شادي ڪندس.

نوٽ: مٿيون مثال امڪاني نتيجي کي واضح ڪري ٿو ته "جيڪڏهن هو مون کي چاهيندي ته پوءِ مان انهي سان شادي ڪندس".

POINT (9)

If this tense modifies "scientific result" and that the result is absolutely certain, then we have two ways for translating from Sindhi into English.

نوٽ (9) جيڪڏهن هي زمان "سائنسي نتيجي" کي ظاهر ڪري ته نتيجو بلڪل يقيني آهي، ته پوءِ اسان کي سنڌي مان انگريزي ڪرڻ لاءِ ٻه طريقا آهن.

1. If water freezes, it will become a solid.
Present Tense Future Tense.

OR

If water freezes, it becomes a solid.
Present tense Present tense.

جيڪڏهن پاڻي ڄمندو ته اهو سخت بڻجندو.

2. If light strikes a rough surface, it will diffuse.
Present Tense Future Tense

OR

If light strikes a rough surface, it diffuses.
Present Tense Present Tense.

جيڪڏهن روشني غير هموار سطح تي لڳندي ته اها منتشر ٿيندي.

نوٽ: مثال نمبر پهريون هڪ سائنسي حقيقت کي واضح ڪري ٿو ته "جيڪڏهن پاڻي ڄمندو ته اهو سخت بڻجندو" ۽ اهڙي نموني ٻيو نمبر مثال به هڪ يقيني نتيجي کي پڌرو ڪري ٿو ته "جيڪڏهن روشني هڪ غير هموار سطح تي لڳندي ته اها منتشر ٿيندي".

POINT (10)

If the result is absolutely certain, then it depends on your desire

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that you take main clause in Present Tense or Future tense.

نوٽ (10) جيڪڏهن نتيجو بلڪل يقيني آهي، ته پوءِ اهو توهان جي مرضي تي آهي ته توهان مڪيه
فقرو (Main clause) زمان حال يا زمان مستقبل ۾ رکو.

EXAMPLES:-

If ice melts, it will become water.

Future Tense.

OR

If ice melts, it becomes water.

Present Tense

جيڪڏهن برف پگهرندي ته پاڻي ٿيندي.

POINT (11)

Transformation of this tense is made according to the tenses of the clauses.

نوٽ (11) هن زمان جي تبديلي فقرن جي زمانن جي مطابق ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. If I go to Sukkur, I shall bring flowers for you.

جيڪڏهن مان سکر ويندس، ته مان تنهنجي لاءِ گل آڻيندس.

2. If I do not go to sukkur, Shall I not bring flowers for you.

جيڪڏهن مان سکر نه ويندس ته ڇا مان تنهنجي لاءِ گل نه آڻيندس؟

FORMATION OF PROBABLE RESULT

امڪاني نتيجي جي بناوٽ

If	Subject	M.V.I	Object	Comma	Subject	H. Verb Shall/ Will	M.V.I	Object
If	we	find	her address	,	We	Shall	write	her

TENSES

OR

Subject	H. Verb Shall/ Will	M. V. I	Object	If	Subject	M. V. I	Object
We	Shall	write	her	If	we	find	her address

FORMATION OF SCIENTIFIC CERTAIN RESULT

سائنسي يقيني نتيجي جي بناوت

If	Subject	V. (Present)	Comma	Subject	M. V. I	Extension
If	a catalyst	is used	,	the reaction	occurs	more rapidly

OR

If	Subject	V. (Present)	Comma	Subject	H. V Shall/ Will	M. V. I	Extension
If	a catalyst	is used	,	the reaction	will	occur	more rapidly

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

If I buy a horse, I shall ride on it.
 If we buy a horse, we shall ride on it.
 If you buy a horse, you will ride on it.
 If he buys a horse, he will ride on it.
 If she buys a horse, she will ride on it.
 If it buys a horse, it will ride on it.
 If they buy a horse, they will ride on it.

جيڪڏهن مان گهوڙو خريد ڪندس ته مان انهيءَ تي سواري ڪندس.

REMEMBER

Transformation of this tense is made according to the tense of clause.

ياد رکڻو: هن زمان جي تبديلي فقري جي زمان جي مطابق ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. If I go to garden, I shall pluck a flower. (Positive).

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

- جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن ويندس ته مان گل پٽيندس.
2. If I go to garden, shall I pluck a flower? (Int:)
جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن ويندس ته ڇا مان گل پٽيندس؟
3. If I go to garden, I shall not pluck flower. (Neg:)
جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن ويندس ته مان گل نه پٽيندس.
4. If I go to garden, shall I not pluck a flower? (Int: & Neg:)
جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن ويندس ته ڇا مان گل نه پٽيندس؟
5. If I go to garden, I will pluck a flower. (Emp:)
جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن ويندس ته مان ضرور گل پٽيندس.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. If children be healthy, they learn to walk at about eighteen months old.
2. If you like this pen, I shall give you.
3. If Ahmed wants to call me, he will ring me.
4. If Naila buys V.C.R, She will watch movies.
5. If Zeb goes to Lahore, She will see Gulshan park.
6. If Zubeda wins the race, she shall get award.
7. If Riaz goes to Resham Gali, will he not buy bangles for you?
8. If Asma remembers me, I shall arrive in a minute.
9. If Ayaz does not go to Murree, he will not see snow fall.
10. If you like this job, I shall get you.

۱. جيڪڏهن ٻار صحتمند ٿيندا ته اهي تقريبن اٺارهن مهينن جي عمر ۾ گهمڻ سگهندا.

۲. جيڪڏهن تون هي پين پسند ڪندين ته مان توکي ڏيندس.

۳. جيڪڏهن احمد مونکي سڏڻ چاهيندو ته هو مونکي گهٽي ڏيندو.

۴. جيڪڏهن نائل وي سي آر خريد ڪندي ته هو فلمون ڏسندي.

۵. جيڪڏهن زيب لاهور ويندي ته هو گلشن پارڪ ڏسندي.

۶. جيڪڏهن زبيده گوڙ ڪٽندي ته هو ضرور انعام حاصل ڪندي.

۷. جيڪڏهن رياض ريشم گلي ويندو ته ڇا هو تنهنجي لاءِ ڪنگڻ خريد نه ڪندو؟

۸. جيڪڏهن آسم مونکي ياد ڪندي ته مان هڪ منٽ ۾ پهچي ويندس.

TENSES

۹. جيڪڏهن اياز مري نه ويندو ته هو برف جو ڪرڻ نه ڏسندو.
۱۰. جيڪڏهن تون هي نوڪري پسند ڪندين ته مان توکي وٺي ڏيندس.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. جيڪڏهن مان ڊڪٽ جي دڪان ڏانهن ويندس ته مان فرنيچر خريد ڪندس.
۲. جيڪڏهن شاگرد اسڪول ويندو ته هو ڄاڻ حاصل ڪندو.
۳. جيڪڏهن خالق تيز ڊوڙيندو ته هو مقرر وقت ۾ پهچندو.
۴. جيڪڏهن تون وزن گهٽائڻ چاهيندي ته تون روزانو ورزش ڪندين.
۵. جيڪڏهن نسرين سوات ويندي ته منهنجي لاءِ ماڪي آئيندي.
۶. جيڪڏهن توهان برف کي گرمائش ڏيندو ته هو پاڻي ۾ تبديل ٿي ويندي.
۷. جيڪڏهن مان انڊيا ويندس ته تاج محل ڏسندس.
۸. جيڪڏهن مينهن پوندو ته مان گهر ۾ رهندس.
۹. جيڪڏهن محسن محنت ڪندو ته هو زندگي ۾ ڪامياب ٿيندو.
۱۰. جيڪڏهن تون گرامر سکيندين ته تون درست انگريزي ڳالهائيندين.

Be not afraid of growing slowly, be afraid only of standing still.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

DIFFICULT WORDS ذکیرا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنی
Carpenter	کارپینٹر	دکن
Furniture	فرنیچر	فرنیچر
Buy	باء	خرید کرڻ
Knowledge	ناليج	جان
Lose	لوز	گهٽائڻ
Weight	وٽ	وزن
Exercise	ایکسر سائيز	ورزش
Heat	هٽ	گرمائش
Ice	آئیس	برف
Rain	رین	مینهن
Success	سکسٽس	کامیاب
Learn	لرن	سکڻ
Correct	کریکٽ	درست

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. If I come to your office, I shall help you. (Int:)
2. If he calls Nusrat, She will come immediately. (Neg:)
3. If Ahmed likes Zarina, She will marry with him. (Int: & Neg:)
4. If I write grammar, I shall distribute it among the students. (Emp:)
5. Cultivate he will it land buys Shamsuddin if. (Re: arr:).

2.35 PAST CONDITIONAL TENSE OR PAST SUBJUNCTIVE TENSE

زمان ماضي شرطيه

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which reveals that an action will be done by the subject in forth coming time on some condition, when the supposition is contrary to known facts that is called "Past Conditional Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا ظاهر ڪري ته ڪو عمل ايندڙ وقت ۾ فاعل (Subject) کان ڪنهن شرط تي ڪرايو ويندو، جڏهن قياس (Supposition) ڇاتل حقيقت جي برعڪس هجي ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان ماضي شرطيه" (Past Conditional Tense) چئبو آهي.

مثال:

جيڪڏهن احمد سٺي تقرير ڪئي ته ڊائريڪٽر هن کي انعام ڏيندو.

سجدهائي: ٻه ٽين جملي جي شرطيه حصي يعني (If clause) ۾ "تقرير ڪئي" ماضي ڏانهن رجوع

ڪري ٿو ۽ مکيه فقر (Main clause) مستقبل ڏانهن رجوع ڪري ٿو.

جيئن ته اڳ "زمان حال شرطيه" ۾ ئي واضح طرح بيان ڪيو ويو آهي ته شرطيه جملي ۾

۾ حصه ٿيندا آهن. پهرين شرطيه حصو يعني (If clause) ۽ ٻيو تڪميل وارو حصو يعني

(Main clause or fulfilment) جيئن ته اهي ٻئي حصا مختلف زمانن تي مشتمل هوندا آهن.

تنهنڪري جملن جي اصول مطابق، شرطيه حصي ۾ جهڙو زمان (Tense) هوندو ته اسان سندن سڄي جملي تي انهي زمان

(Tense) جو نالو ڏينداسون. تنهن ڪري هن زمان کي "زمان ماضي شرطيه" (Past Conditional Tense) چئبو.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS

ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهائون

POINT (1)

There is no difference in time between the Present Conditional

TENSES

Tense and Past Conditional Tense according to the main clauses, the main clauses of both tenses refer to the Future. But the "if clause" of this tense refers to Past Tense.

نوٽ (1): مکيه فقرن (Main Clauses) جي مطابق "زمان حال شرطيه" ۽ "زمان ماضي شرطيه" جي وچ ۾ "وقت" جي مطابق ڪو به فرق نه آهي. مکيه فقر (Main clauses) ٻنهي زمانن جا زمان مستقبل (Future Tense) ڏانهن رجوع ڪن ٿا. مگر شرطيه حصو (if clause) هن زمان جو "زمان ماضي" ڏانهن رجوع ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

If I found her address, I would write her a letter.

Past Tense

Future Tense

جيڪڏهن مان هن جو پتو لڌو، ته مان هن ڏانهن خط لکندس.

POINT (2)

This tense shows an action of the doer on some "condition" in forth coming time on possible base.

نوٽ (2) هي زمان فاعل (Subject) جي ڪنهن عمل کي ڪنهن شرط (Condition) تي ايندڙ وقت ۾ "ممڪن" بنياد تي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

If she went to the jungle, beats would kill her.

جيڪڏهن هو جهنگ ڏانهن ويئي ته درندا هن کي ماريوندا.

POINT (3)

This tense has two parts, the "if clause" shows "condition" and the other shows the "fulfilment" of the condition.

نوٽ (3) هن زمان جي جملي جا ٻه حصا ٿيندا آهن، هڪ (if) حصو جيڪو شرط (Condition) کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو ۽ ٻيو حصو ان شرط جي "تڪميل" يعني پورائي (fulfilment) کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

If Aslam gave me money,

I would spend it.

Conditional / If clause

Fulfilment/ Main clause

جيڪڏهن اسلم مون کي پئس ڏنا ته مان اهي خرچ ڪندس.

POINT (4)

The "if clause" is placed in "Past Tense" and the "main clause" in "Future Tense", but in its Past form (would).

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

نوٽ (4) شرطيه فقرو (if clause) زمان ماضي (Past tense) ۽ مکيه فقرو (Main clause) زمان مستقبل (Future Tense) ۾ رکيو ويندو آهي، پر انهي جي ماضي واري صورت يعني (Would).

EXAMPLE:-

If you gave me book , I would read it.

Past Tense

Future Tense

جيڪڏهن تون مونکي بڪ ڏنو ته مان اهو پڙهندس.

POINT (5)

The kind of tense can be used according to the conditional clause (if clause).

نوٽ (5) زمان جو قسم شرطيه فقري (if clause) جي مطابق استعمال ٿي سگهي ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

If I passed examination, I would seek for job.

Past Tense

جيڪڏهن مان امتحان پاس ڪيو ته مان نوڪري جي تلاش ڪندس.

POINT (6)

In this tense the "if clause" is in the "Past Tense" therefore we call it "Past Conditional Tense".

نوٽ (6) هن زمان ۾ شرطيه فقرو (If clause) زمان ماضي (Past Tense) ۾ آهي انهي ڪري اسان انهي کي "زمان ماضي شرطيه" (Past Conditional Tense) سڏيون ٿا.

EXAMPLE:-

If she wore beautiful clothes, I would like her.

(Past Tense).

جيڪڏهن هن سٺا ڪپڙا پهريا ته مان هن کي پسند ڪندس.

POINT (7)

In this tense the past tense in the "if clause" is not a true past but a subjunctive.

نوٽ (7) هن زمان ۾ شرطيه حصو (If clause) وارو زمان ماضي، اصل ماضي نه آهي پر شرطيه آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

If Ali went to play ground, he would play cricket.

TENSES

جيڪڏهن علي راند جي ميدان ڏانهن ويو ته هو ڪرڪيٽ کيڏندو.

نوٽ: مٿين جملي ۾ ”ويو ته“ کيڏندو“ واضح ڪري ٿو ته شرطيه حصو (If clause) وارو زمان ماضي، اصل ماضي نه آهي پر شرطيه آهي.

POINT (8)

It does not matter which clause comes first, it depends on your wish.

نوٽ (8) ڪهڙو فقرو پهريون اچي ٿو ڪا به ڳالهه نه آهي، انهي جو دارومدار توهان جي مرضي تي ڇڏيل آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

If Waheed made century , Chairman would give him prize.
(If clause) (Main clause)

OR

Chairman would give him prize if Waheed made century.
(Main clause) (If clause)

جيڪڏهن وحيد 100 رنسون ٺاهيون ته چيئرمين هن کي انعام ڏيندو.

POINT (9)

In Sindhi sentence ”ته“ is replaced with comma (,), while translating a Sindhi sentence into English.

نوٽ (9) جڏهن سنڌي جملي کي انگريزي ۾ تبديل ڪيو ويندو آهي ته سنڌي جملي ۾ استعمال ٿيل ”ته“ کي ڪاماز (,) ۾ تبديل ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

If Naila bought a car, She would give it to her daughter.

جيڪڏهن نائله ڪار خريد ڪئي ته هوءَ اها پنهنجي ڌيءَ کي ڏيندي.

POINT (10)

Transformation of this tense is done according to the tense of clauses.

نوٽ (10) هن زمان جي تبديلي فقرن جي زمانن جي مطابق ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. If I went to river, I would catch fish. جيڪڏهن مان ندي ڏانهن ويس ته مان مڇي پڪڙيندس.

2. If I did not go to river, I would not catch fish.

جيڪڏهن مان ندي ڏانهن نه ويس ته مان مڇي نه پڪڙيندس.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

FORMATION بناوت

If clause

Main Clause

If	Subject	Verb II	Object	Comma	Subject	Would	Verb I	Object
If	she	ate	light food	,	she	would	lose	weight

= If she ate light food, she would lose weight.

جيڪڏهن هن ملڪو کائو کائو ته هو وزن هڪو ڪندي.

Main Clause

If clause

Subject	Would	Verb I	Object	If	Subject	Verb II	Object
She	would	lose	weight	If	she	ate	light food

= She would lose weight if she ate light food.

هو وزن هڪو ڪندي جيڪڏهن هن ملڪو کائو کائو.

CONJUGATION گردان / ڦيرو

If I played cricket, I would win the match.

If we played cricket, we would win the match.

If you played cricket, you would win the match.

If he played cricket, he would win the match.

If she played cricket, she would win the match.

If it played cricket, it would win the match.

If they played cricket, they would win the match.

جيڪڏهن مان ڪرڪيٽ کيڏي ته مان مڃ ڪندس.

REMEMBER

Transformation of this tense is made according to the tense of clause.

ياد رکيو: هن زمان جي تبديلي فقري جي زمان جي مطابق ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. If I went to the garden, I would pluck a flower. (Pos:)

جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن ويس ته مان گل پٽيندس.

2. If I went to garden, would I pluck a flower? (Int:)

جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن ويس ته ڇا مان گل پٽيندس؟

3. If I went to garden, I would not pluck a flower. (Neg:)

جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن ويس ته مان گل نه پٽيندس.

4. If I went to garden, would I not pluck a flower? (Int: & Neg:)

جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن ويس ته ڇا مان گل نه پٽيندس؟

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. If he left school, I would stop him.

2. If Resham met with bad company, Aslam would prevent her.

3. If Suhail went to jungle, he would take interest in hunting.

4. If Raheel purchased the car, he would drive it.

5. If you liked me, I would play with you.

6. If Rani caught the plane, She would arrive home quickly.

7. If you permitted me, I would get job.

8. If I went to Sawat, I would bring honey for you.

9. If Zahida bought this book, she would read it.

10. If I met with Nazar, I would tell him every thing.

۱. جيڪڏهن هن اسڪول ڇڏيو ته مان هن کي روڪيندس.

۲. جيڪڏهن ريشم خراب صحبت سان ملندي ته اسلم انهي کي روڪيندو.

۳. جيڪڏهن سهيل جهنگ ڏانهن ويو ته هو شڪار ۾ دلچسپي وٺندو.

۴. جيڪڏهن راحيل ڪار ورتي ته هو اها هلائيندو.

۵. جيڪڏهن تون مون کي پسند ڪيو ته مان توسان ڪيڏندس.

۶. جيڪڏهن راڻي جهاز پڪڙيو ته هو جلد گهر پهچندي.

۷. جيڪڏهن تون مون کي اجازت ڏني ته مان نوڪري حاصل ڪندس.

۸. جيڪڏهن مان سوات ويس ته مان تنهنجي لاءِ ماڪي آڻيندس.

۹. جيڪڏهن زاهد هڪ ڪتاب خريد ڪيو ته هو اهو پڙهندي.

۱۰. جيڪڏهن مان نظر سان مليس ته مان هن کي سڀ ڪجهه ٻڌائيندس.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

انگريزيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. جيڪڏهن مان تنهنجو بڪ لڌو ته مان توکي ٻڌائيندس.
۲. جيڪڏهن مان احمد کي ڏٺو ته مان هن کي تنهنجو پيغام ڏيندس.
۳. جيڪڏهن علي هي گوء کڻي ته هو مستقبل ۾ پاسو ڪندو.
۴. جيڪڏهن افروز گرمي محسوس ڪئي ته هو ايئر ڪنڊيشن خريد ڪندي.
۵. جيڪڏهن تون وڌيڪ پئس چاهيا ته مان توکي ڏيندس.
۶. جيڪڏهن تون هي ڪتاب پورو ڪيو ته مان وٺندس.
۷. جيڪڏهن تون چانور کائڻ چاهيا ته مان تنهنجي لاءِ تيار ڪرائيندس.
۸. جيڪڏهن تون چاهيو ته مان توکي هن ڪمپني ۾ نوڪري وٺي ڏيندس.
۹. جيڪڏهن تون منهنجي ڊڪشنري استعمال ڪئي ته مان توکي ڏيندس.
۱۰. جيڪڏهن تون هن لفظ جي معنيٰ نه ڄاڻي ته تون ڊڪشنري ڏسدين.

DIFFICULT WORDS ڏکيا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنيٰ
Found	فائونڊ	لڌو
Message	ميسيج	پيغام
Race	ريس	گوء
Won	ون	کٽي
Avoid	اوائڊ	پاسو ڪرڻ
Rice	رائيس	چانور
Wanted	وانٽيڊ	چاهيا
Prepare	پريپئر	تيار ڪرڻ
Job	جاب	ڪم
Dictionary	ڊڪشنري	ڊڪشنري
Knew	نيو	ڄاڻي

EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. If he climbed up, the lift would not work. (Int:)
2. If you refused to help me, I would do my self. (Neg:)
3. If Aslam went out, he would buy dolls. (Int: & Neg:)
4. If your finger - prints were on the knife, police would check it.
(Change it into Present Conditional Tense).
5. I would send you If you wanted to see the pictures.
(Change the clauses).

*Don't take the dog as an example;
it is loyal to men, not to other dogs.*

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

2.36 PAST PERFECT CONDITIONAL TENSE OR PAST PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE TENSE

زمان ماضي كامل شرطيه يا زمان ماضي بعيد شرطيه

DEFINITION:

Such a form of verb which is used to reveal such a condition of the subject which could not be completed in remote past, because the action in the if clause (Conditional clause) did not happen (the result is impossible) that is called "Past Perfect Conditional Tense".

وصف:

فعل جي اهڙي صورت جيڪا فاعل جي هڪ اهڙي شرط کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪئي وڃي ٿي جيڪو ماضي بعيد ۾ مڪمل نه ٿي سگهيو، ڇاڪاڻ ته شرطيه فقري ۾ عمل واقع نه ٿيو (نتيجو ناممڪن آهي) ته اهڙي فعل کي "زمان ماضي كامل / بعيد شرطيه" سڏيو وڃي ٿو.

مثال:

(۱) جيڪڏهن تون محنت ڪرين ها ته (تون) امتحان ۾ پاس ٿئين ها.

(۲) جيڪڏهن مان سکر وڃان ها ته تنهنجي لاءِ ڪتاب آڻيان ها.

سمجهاڻي: مٿيان فعل (verbs) "محنت ڪرين ها پاس ٿئين ها" ۽ "وڃان ها ... آڻيان ها" هڪ اهڙي شرط کي واضح ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيا وڃن ٿا جيڪي ماضي بعيد ۾ نه ٿي ٿي سگهيا. ڇاڪاڻ ته شرطيه فقري ۾ عمل واقع نه ٿيو آهي، يعني (نتيجو ناممڪن آهي).

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS **ڪجهه مکيه ڳالهون**

POINT (1)

This sort of sentence has two parts, "if" part shows "Condition" and the second part shows the "fulfilment of the condition".

نوٽ: (1) هن قسم جي جملي کي ٻه حص ٿيندا آهن، هڪ (if) حصو جيڪو شرط کي ۽ ٻيو ان "شرط جي تڪميل" کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

TENSES

EXAMPLE:-

If I had gone to school , I would have taught the students.
(If clause) (Main clause).

جيڪڏهن مان اسڪول وڃان ها ته مان شاگردن کي پڙهايان ها.

POINT (2)

The "if clause" is placed in "Past Perfect Tense" and the "main clause" in "Perfect Conditional" as would have + Past Participle.

نوٽ (2) شرطي فقرو (if clause) زمان ماضي بعيد ۽ مکيه فقرو (Main clause) شرطيءَ ۾ رکيو ويندو آهي يعني (Would have + Past Participle).

EXAMPLE:-

If I had known this, I would have taken care.
(Past Perfect Tense) (Perfect Conditional)

جيڪڏهن مان اهو ڄاڻان ها ته مان احتياط ڪريان ها.

POINT (3)

This kind of tense can be used according the conditional clause (if clause).

نوٽ (3) هن زمان جو قسم شرطي فقري (if clause) جي مطابق استعمال ٿي سگهي ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

If I had bought a car , I would have driven it.
(Past Perfect Tense)

جيڪڏهن مان ڪار خريد ڪريان ها ته مان اها هلايان ها.

POINT (4)

In this tense, the "if clause" is in "Past Perfect Tense", therefore we call it "Past Perfect Conditional Tense".

نوٽ (4) هن زمان ۾ شرطي فقرو (if clause) زمان ماضي بعيد (Past Perfect Tense) ۾ آهي، انهي ڪري اسان انهي کي "زمان ماضيءَ ۾ شرطي" سڏيون ٿا.

EXAMPLE:-

If he had plucked a flower , he would have smelt it.
(Past Perfect Tense)

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

جيڪڏهن هو گل پتي ها ته هو اهو سنگهي ها.

POINT (5)

It does not matter which clause comes first, it depends on your wish.

نوٽ (5) ڪهڙو فقرو پهريون اچي ٿو ڪا به ڳالهه نه آهي، انهي جو دارومدار توهان جي مرضي تي ڇڏيل آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

If she had met me , I would have told her every thing.
(if clause) (Main clause)

OR

I would have told her every thing if she had met me.
(Main clause) (if clause)

جيڪڏهن هو مونسان ملي ها ته مان هن کي سڀڪجهه ٻڌايان ها.

POINT (6)

In Sindhi sentence "ته" is replaced with comma (,), while translating a Sindhi sentence into English.

نوٽ (6) جڏهن سنڌي جملي کي انگريزي ۾ تبديل ڪيو ويندو آهي ته سنڌي جملي ۾ استعمال ٿيل "ته" کي ڪاما (,) ۾ تبديل ڪيو ويندو آهي.

EXAMPLE:-

If Resham had gone to function, She would have sung a song.

جيڪڏهن ريشم فنڪشن ۾ وڃي ها ته هو گيت ڳائي ها.

POINT (7)

This kind of conditional tense shows the "impossible result".

نوٽ (7) هن قسم جو شرطيه زمان "ناممڪن نتيجي" کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

EXAMPLE:-

If Mahboob had gone to Lahore, he would have met with Sana.

جيڪڏهن محبوب لاهور وڃي ها ته هو ثنا سان ملي ها.

نوٽ: مٿيون مثال "ناممڪن نتيجي" کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو ته جيڪڏهن محبوب لاهور وڃي ها ته پوءِ ثنا سان ملي ها "مگر ماضي ۾ عمل واقع ٿيو ئي نه، انهي ڪري انهي جو نتيجو ناممڪن آهي.

TENSES

POINT (8)

Transformation of this tense is made according to the clauses of the tenses.

نوٽ (8) هن زمان جي تبديلي فقرن جي زمانن جي مطابق ڪئي ويندي آهي.

EXAMPLES:-

1. If Nasima had gone to Karachi, she would have bought a ring.
جيڪڏهن نسима ڪراچي وڃي ها ته هو منڊي خريد ڪري ها.

2. If Nasima had not gone to Karachi, would she have bought a ring?
جيڪڏهن نسима ڪراچي نه وڃي ها ته ڇا هو منڊي خريد ڪري ها؟

FORMATION بناوت

If	Subject	H.V (Had)	M.V III	Object	Comma	Subject	H.V Would have	M.V III	Object
If	I	had	found	her address	,	I	Would have	Written	her

= If I had found her address, I would have written her.

جيڪڏهن مان هن جي ايڊريس لھان ها ته مان هن ڏانهن لکان ها.

Subject	H.V Would have	M.V III	Object	If	Subject	H.V (Had)	M.V III	Object
I	Would have	Written	her address	If	I	had	found	her address

= I would have written her if I had found her address.

مان هن ڏانهن لکان ها جيڪڏهن مان هن جي ايڊريس لھان ها.

OTHER POSSIBLE WAYS ٻيا ممڪن طريقا

1. If Naila had gone to party, she would have eaten delicious food.
جيڪڏهن نائل پارٽي تي وڃي ها ته هو لذيز کاڌا کائي ها.

2. If Naila had gone to party, she could have eaten delicious food.
جيڪڏهن نائل پارٽي تي وڃي ها ته هو لذيز کاڌا کائي سگهي ها.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

3. If Naila had gone to party, She might have eaten delicious food.
جيڪڏهن نائل پارٽي تي وڃي ها ته شايد هو لذيذ کاڌا کائي ها.
4. If Naila had gone to party, She must have eaten delicious food.
جيڪڏهن نائل پارٽي تي وڃي ها ته هو ضرور لذيذ کاڌا کائي ها.

CONJUGATION / ڳرڌان / ڦيرو

- If I had seen Noori, I would have called her.
If we had seen Noori, we would have called her.
If you had seen Noori, you would have called her.
If he had seen Noori, he would have called her.
If she had seen Noori, she would have called her.
If it had been seen Noori, it would have called her.
If they had seen Noori, they would have called her.

جيڪڏهن مان نوري کي ڏسان ها ته مان انهي کي سڏ ڪريان ها.

TRANSFORMATION تبديلي

1. If I had gone to garden, I would have plucked a flower. (Pos:)
جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن وڃان ها ته مان گل پٽيان ها.
2. If I had gone to garden, would I have plucked a flower? (Int:)
جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن وڃان ها ته ڇا مان گل پٽيان ها؟
3. If I had gone to garden, I would not have plucked a flower. (Neg:)
جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن وڃان ها ته مان گل نه پٽيان ها.
4. If I had gone to garden, would I not have plucked a flower? (Int: & Neg:)
جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن وڃان ها ته ڇا مان گل نه پٽيان ها؟
5. If I had gone to garden, I must have plucked a flower. (Emp:)
جيڪڏهن مان باغ ڏانهن وڃان ها ته مان ضرور گل پٽيان ها.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. If you had received scientific education, you would have become scientist.
2. If he had eaten all that, he would have become ill.
3. If Noreen had seen him, she would have lifted him.
4. If they had caught thief, the police would have arrested him.

TENSES

5. If Saba had read in bad light, she would have ruined her eyes.
6. If Ahmed had left his car unlocked, some one would have stolen it.
7. If Nazia had ironed my clothes, I would have given her 50 rupees.
8. If Ali's house had burnt down, he would have complained for compensation.
9. If you had liked her, she would have loved with you.
10. If Maria had wanted this purse, I would have bought it for her.

۱. جيڪڏهن توهان سائنسي تعليم حاصل ڪريو ها ته توهان سائنسدان ٿيو ها.
۲. جيڪڏهن هو سڀ ڪجهه کائي ها ته هو بيمار ٿي پوي ها.
۳. جيڪڏهن نورين هن کي ڏسي ها ته هو هن کي مٿي کڻي ها.
۴. جيڪڏهن اهي چور کي پڪڙين ها ته پوليس انهي کي گرفتار ڪري ها.
۵. جيڪڏهن صبا خراب روشني ۾ پڙهي ها ته هو پنهنجون اکيون وڃائي ها.
۶. جيڪڏهن احمد پنهنجي ڪار بغير لاک جي ڇڏي ها ته ڪو اها چورائي وڃي ها.
۷. جيڪڏهن نازيه منهنجا ڪپڙا استري ڪري ها ته مان هن کي 50 روپيه ڏيان ها.
۸. جيڪڏهن علي جو گهر سڙي ها ته هو عيوضي جي دعويٰ ڪري ها.
۹. جيڪڏهن تون هن کي پسند ڪرين ها ته هو توهان محبت ڪري ها.
۱۰. جيڪڏهن ماريه هي پتو چاهي ها ته مان اهو انهي لاءِ خريد ڪريان ها.

EXERCISE No:1

Translate into English.

۱. جيڪڏهن مان هن جو پتو ڄاڻيان ها ته اهو اوهان کي ڏيان ها.
۲. جيڪڏهن هو وڌيڪ تيزي سان ڪم ڪري ها ته هو وڌيڪ غلطيون ڪري ها.
۳. جيڪڏهن ڪو توکي هيلڪاپٽر ڏيئي ها ته تون اهو اڏارين ها.
۴. جيڪڏهن هو پنهنجا وار مختلف انداز سان ٺاهي ها ته هو بلڪل حسين ڏسجن ۾ اچي ها.
۵. جيڪڏهن تون ڏهه منٽ اڳ پهچين ها ته توکي سيت ملي ها.
۶. جيڪڏهن ماريه منهنجي گهر اچي ها ته منهنجو خوبصورت باغ ڏسي ها.
۷. جيڪڏهن مان ٻيهر ڪوشش ڪريان ها ته مان ڪامياب ٿيان ها.
۸. جيڪڏهن امجد مون تي حملو ڪري ها ته منهنجو ڪتو هن کي چڪ پائي ها.
۹. جيڪڏهن امير مون کي پئسن لاءِ چوي ها ته مان هن کي ڏيان ها.
۱۰. جيڪڏهن مان لاهور وڃان ها ته مان عجائب گهر جو سير ڪريان ها.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

DIFFICULT WORDS ذکیا لفظ

WORDS الفاظ	PRONUNCIATION اچار	MEANING معنی
Address	انڈریس	پتو
Mistake	مس ٹیک	غلطی
Different Styles	ڈفرنٹ اسٹائلس	مختلف انداز
Look Pretty	لک پریٹی	حسین دسجھ یر اچھ
Arrive	ارائیو	پہچھ
Bite	بائیٹ	چک پائٹ
Museum	میوزیم	عجائب گھر
Visit	وزٹ	سیر کرھ

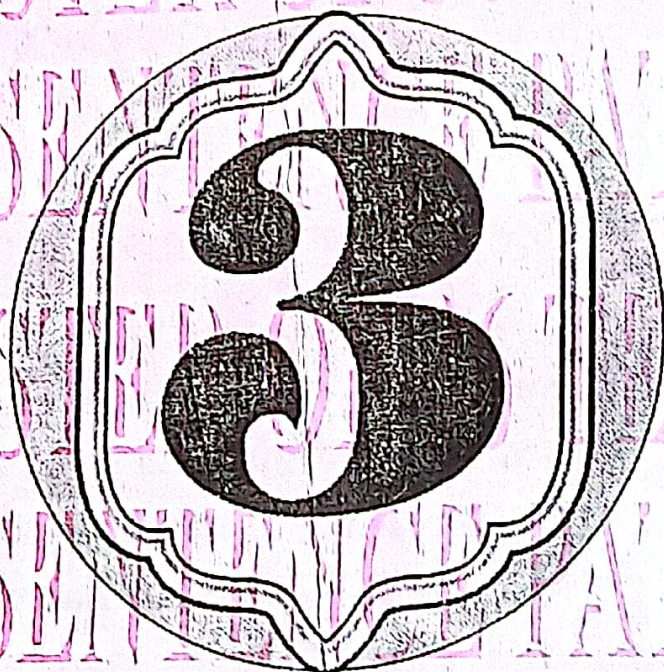
EXERCISE No:2

Do as directed:

1. If Mahboob had studied with interest, he would have got award. (Int:)
2. If we had money, we would have bought a car. (Neg:)
3. If I had completed my work, I would have checked it. (Int: & Neg:)
4. If Asma had gone to Resham Gali, She would have bought bangles. (Emp:)
5. If I had found him earlier, I would have saved his life.

(Used could have)

CHAPTER



SENTENCE PATTERNS

3.1 HAVE TO / HAS TO

REMEMBER:-

"Have to" or "Has to" is used when there is compulsion or necessity of the subject to do some work in present time.

ياد رکڻ: "Have to" يا "Has to" حال ۾ اهڙن جملن لاءِ جن ۾ مجبوري هجي يا جن ۾ ڪم ضرور ڪرڻو هجي، استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	Have to/ Has to	M. Verb I	Object
We	Have to	play	cricket
She	Has to	prepare	food

= We have to play cricket. اسان کي ڪرڪيٽ کيڏڻي پوندي آهي.

= She has to prepare food. هن کي کاڌو تيار ڪرڻو پوندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. He has to work hard. هن کي سخت محنت ڪرڻي پوندي آهي.
2. We do not have to swim in river. اسان کي ندي ۾ تڙڻو نه پوندو آهي.
3. Don't you have to watch movies? ڇا تون کي فلمون نه ڏسڻيون پونديون آهن؟
4. Where does Aslam have to go in the evening? اسلم کي شام جو ڪيڏانهن وڃڻو پوندو آهي؟
5. Why do I not have to go to school? مون کي اسڪول ڇو نه وڃڻو پوندو آهي؟

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into English.

1. تون کي پنهنجي آفيسر جو حڪم مڃڻو پوندو آهي.
2. مون کي صبح سوڻر جو اٿڻو پوندو آهي.
3. اسان کي امتحان جي ڏينهن ۾ سخت محنت ڪرڻي پوندي آهي.
4. هن کي جاگرافي ڇو نه پڙهڻي پوندي آهي؟
5. مون کي اسڪول وڃڻو پوندو آهي.

SENTENCE PATTERNS

3.2 HAD TO

REMEMBER:-

"Had to" is used when there is compulsion or necessity of the subject to do some work in past time.

ياد رکڻ: "Had to" ماضي ۾ اهڙن جملن لاءِ جن ۾ مجبوري هجي يا جن ۾ ڪو ڪم ضرور ڪرڻو هجي، استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	Had to	M. Verb I	Object
I	had to	drive	a car

= I had to drive a car. مونکي ڪار هلائڻي پئي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. We had to play with them. اسانکي انهن سان کيڏڻو پيو.
2. She had to pay amount. هن کي رقم ادا ڪرڻي پئي.
3. Did you have to dance in the function? ڇا توکي فنڪشن ۾ ڊانس کيڏڻي پئي؟
4. Why did you have to go to Islamabad? توکي اسلام آباد ڇو وڃڻو پيو؟
5. How did Aslam have to ride on horse? اسلم کي گهوڙي تي ڪيئن سواري ڪرڻي پئي؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

1. انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
1. انهن کي هٿ تڙ ڪرڻو پيو.
2. پٽيوالي کي اسيمبلي ۾ گھنڊ وڃائڻو پيو.
2. ڇا هن کي شرٽ نه پائڻي پئي؟
4. برڪت کي انهن سان وڙهڻو پيو.
5. توکي عدالت ۾ ڳالهائڻو ڇو نه پيو؟

3.3 SHALL HAVE TO / WILL HAVE TO

REMEMBER:-

"Shall have to" or "Will have to" is used to reveal the compulsion of subject in Future time.

ياد رکڻو: مستقبل ۾ مجبوري جي اظهار لاءِ "Shall have to" يا "Will have to" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	Shall have to/ Will have to	M. Verb I	Object
I You	shall have to will have to	collect stay	money here

= I shall have to collect money. مونکي پئسو گڏ ڪرڻو پوندو.

= You will have to stay here. توکي هت ترسڻو پوندو.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. He will have to work hard for his future. هن کي پنهنجي مستقبل لاءِ سخت محنت ڪرڻي پوندي.
2. Naila will have to wait for her friend. نائله کي پنهنجي سهيلي لاءِ انتظار ڪرڻو پوندو.
3. Anees will have to remember their names. انيس کي انهن جا نالا ياد ڪرڻا پوندا.
4. Ahsan will not have to tell a lie. احسن کي ڪوڙ ڳالهائڻو نه پوندو.
5. Will you have to bring a book? ڇا توکي هڪ ڪتاب آڻڻو پوندو؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

1. انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
2. هن کي ريل ۾ سفر ڪرڻو پوندو.
3. بانو کي محبت جو اظهار ڪرڻو پوندو.
4. توکي هن پروگرام ۾ حصو وٺڻو پوندو.
5. علي کي پاڪستان جو نقشو ڪڍڻو پوندو.
6. زيب کي گيت ڳائڻو پوندو.

3.4 GOING TO (in present)

REMEMBER:-

"Going to" is used in that situation when there is little time in saying and doing. The contraction of "Going to" is "Gonna" but it is used in speaking.

ياد رکڻو: "Going to" انهي حالت ۾ استعمال ٿيندو آهي جڏهن چوڻ ۽ ڪرڻ ۾ تمام گهٽ وقت هجي. "Going to" جي مختصر صورت "Gonna" آهي پر اها ڳالهائڻ ۾ استعمال ڪئي وڃي ٿي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	is/ am/ are	going to	M. Verb I	Object
I	am	going to	watch	P.T.V

= I am going to watch P.T.V. مان پي ٽي وي ڏسڻ لڳو آهيان.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. She is going to amuse her heart. هو پنهنجي دل وندرائڻ لڳي آهي.
2. They are going to ameliorate their faults. اهي پنهنجون غلطيون درست ڪرڻ لڳا آهن.
3. Rahib is going to belittle of his friends. راحب پنهنجن دوستن جي ڳلا ڪرڻ لڳو آهي.
4. Is Sonia not going to cable to her parents. ڇا سونيا پنهنجي والدين ڏانهن پيغام نه موڪلڻ لڳي آهي.
5. Bashir is going to buttress his party. بشير پنهنجي ٽولي جي حمايت ڪرڻ لڳو آهي.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. استاد حرڪتي شاگردن کي سزا ڏيڻ لڳو آهي.

۲. پوليس ڏوهارين کي قيدي بڻائڻ لڳي آهي.

۳. راڻي واعدو پاڙڻ لڳي آهي.

۴. آمنه اسڪول وڃڻ لڳي آهي.

۵. گل ڪار هلائڻ لڳو آهي.

3.5 GOING TO (in past)

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	was/ were	going to	M. Verb I	Object
I	was	going to	make	a map

= I was going to make a map. مان هڪ نقشو ٺاهڻ لڳو هوس.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. Nazia was going to damage the garden. نازيه باغ کي نقصان پهچائڻ لڳي هئي.
2. Zarqa was going to decorate her house. زرقا پنهنجي گهر کي سينگارڻ لڳي هئي.
3. I was going to confide in friendship. مان دوستي ۾ ڀروسو ڪرڻ لڳو هوس.
4. Was he not going to devote his life for education? ڇا هو پنهنجي زندگي تعليم جي لاءِ وقف نه ڪرڻ لڳو هو.
5. Were they going to disappoint me? ڇا اهي مون کي نا اميد ڪرڻ لڳا هيا؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
1. شاگرد مستقبل کي ڏوڪو ڏيڻ لڳا هيا.
 2. علي معاشري کي بدنام ڪرڻ لڳو هو.
 3. ڇا اهي بري صحبت کان نفرت ڪرڻ لڳا هيا؟
 4. ڇا استاد پنهنجن شاگردن کي هدايت ڪرڻ لڳو هو؟
 5. اڪرم پنهنجي روزي ڪمائڻ لڳو هو.

3.6 IT IS ESSENTIAL

REMEMBER:-

"It is essential" is used in those sentences from which we take the meaning "whether it is important or not".

ياد رکڻ: "It is essential" اهڙن جملن ۾ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي جنهن مان "ضروري آهي يا ضروري نه آهي" جي معنيٰ نڪري.

FORMATION بناوت

It is essential	Infinitive	Object
It is essential	to amend	in education field

= It is essential to amend in education field. تعليمي نظام ۾ سڌارو آڻڻ ضروري آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. It is essential to attempt in every field. هر هڪ شعبي ۾ ڪوشش ڪرڻ ضروري آهي.
2. It is essential to benefit others. ٻين کي فائدو ڏيڻ ضروري آهي.
3. It is not essential to cage the birds. پکين کي پجري ۾ ڦاسائڻ ضروري نه آهي.
4. It was essential to busy her. هن کي مصروف رکڻ ضروري هيو.
5. It was not essential to cancel the examination. امتحان کي منسوخ ڪرڻ ضروري نه هيو.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. ڇا تعليم يافتہ ڇوڪري سان شادي ڪرڻ ضروري آهي؟

۲. هن جي خلاف بيان ڏيڻ ضروري آهي.

۳. ناصر سان ملڻ ضروري ٿيندو.

۴. گيت ڳائڻ ضروري نه هيو.

۵. تعليم ۾ دلچسپي وٺڻ ضروري آهي.

3.7 KNOW HOW TO

REMEMBER:-

"Know how to" is used to signify the ability of the subject. Its contraction is "Know Hotta" which is used in speaking.

ياد رکڻ، "Know how to" کي اسان فاعل جي قابليت ظاهر ڪرڻ جي لاءِ استعمال ڪندا آهيون. الهي جي مختصر شڪل "Know Hotta" آهي جيڪا ڳالهائڻ ۾ استعمال ڪئي ويندي آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	know how to	M. Verb I	Object
I	know how to	write	a letter

= I know how to write a letter.

مونکي خط لکڻ ايندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. He knows how to speak English. هن کي انگريزي ڳالهائڻ ايندي آهي.
2. Ali knows how to drive a car. علي کي ڪار هلائڻ ايندي آهي.
3. Does Riaz not know how to climb on the tree? ڇا رياض کي وڻ تي چڙهڻ نه ايندو آهي؟
4. I know how to dance at the stage. مونکي اسٽيج تي ڊانس ڪرڻ ايندي آهي.
5. Amjad knows how to play cricket. امجد کي ڪرڪيٽ کيڏڻ ايندي آهي.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. زيب کي گيت ڳائڻ ايندو آهي.
۲. علي کي گهوڙي سواري ڪرڻ ايندي آهي.
۳. غزل کي سٺو سينگار ڪرڻ ايندو آهي.
۴. وحيد کي شاعري ڪرڻ ايندي آهي.
۵. ڪومل کي ڊرامي ۾ اداڪاري ڪرڻ ايندي آهي.

3.8 KNEW HOW TO

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	knew how to	M. Verb I	Object
I	knew how to	pluck	a flower

= I knew how to pluck a flower. مونکي گل پٽڻ ايندو هو.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. He knew how to sing a song. هن کي گيت ڳائڻ ايندو هو.
2. She knew how to compose poetry. هن کي شاعري ڪرڻ ايندي هئي.
3. Teacher knew how to teach others. استاد کي ٻين کي سيکارڻ ايندو هو.
4. Did Afshan not know how to wear make-up? ڇا افشان کي سينگارڻ ڪرڻ نه ايندو هو؟
5. Student knew how to solve sum. شاگرد کي حساب حل ڪرڻ ايندو هو.

EXERCISE:

Translate into English.

1. مونکي ڪرسي ٺاهڻ ايندي هئي.
2. راحيل کي ٻيڙي هلائڻ ايندي هئي.
3. سونيا کي ڪپڙا سبڻ ايندا هئا.
4. ڇا نائله کي کاڌو تيار ڪرڻ نه ايندو هو؟
5. فوزيه کي تصويرون ٺاهڻ اينديون هيون.

3.9 WILL/ SHALL KNOW HOW TO

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	Will/ Shall know how to	M. Verb I	Object
I	shall know how to	read	poetry
You	will know how to	make	a doll

= I shall know how to read poetry. مونڪي شاعري پڙهڻ ايندي.

= You will know how to make a doll. توکي گڏي ٺاهڻ ايندي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. She will know how to admire others. هن کي ٻين جي تعريف ڪرڻ ايندي.
2. Amina will know how to sew cloths. آمنه کي ڪپڙا سبڻ ايندا.
3. Asma will know how to travel. آسمه کي سفر ڪرڻ ايندو.
4. I shall know how to decide. مونڪي فيصلو ڪرڻ ايندو.
5. Ali will know how to operate the computer. علي کي ڪمپيوٽر هلائڻ ايندو.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ تراجمو ڪريو.

۱. علي کي فرنيچر پالش ڪرڻ ايندو.

۲. نازيه کي هن بيت جي معنيٰ ڪرڻ ايندي.

۳. روهي کي ڀرت ڀرڻ ايندو.

۴. طارق کي سبق پڙهڻ ايندو.

۵. آصف کي باغ ۾ ٻوٽو ٻوڪڻ ايندو.

3.10 FEEL LIKE

REMEMBER:-

* "Feel like" is used to point out that the subject wants to do some work or to have some thing heartly.

ياد رکڙو: "Feel like" ڪنهن ڪم جي ڪرڻ ۾ دل گهرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	feel like	M. Verb (ing)	Object
I	feel like	driving	a car

= I feel like driving a car. منهنجي ڪار هلائڻ تي دل گهري ٿي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. He feels like smelling the flower. هن جي گل سڻگهڻ تي دل گهري ٿي.
2. She feels like singing a song. هن جي گيت ڳائڻ تي دل گهري ٿي.
3. Saba feels like sipping tea. صبا جي چانهه پيئڻ تي دل گهري ٿي.
4. Hameed feels like going to home. حميد جي گهر وڃڻ تي دل گهري ٿي.
5. Do you feel like revealing actual fact? ڇا تنهنجي اصلي حقيقت کي ظاهر ڪرڻ تي دل گهري ٿي.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

1. استاد جي پنهنجن شاگردن کي دڙڪا ڏيڻ تي دل گهري ٿي.
2. انيس جي هن کي چهندي پائڻ تي دل گهري ٿي.
3. روزي جي توکي معاف ڪرڻ تي دل گهري ٿي.
4. آمنه جي پنهنجي سهيلي ڏي موٽڻ تي دل نه گهري ٿي.
5. ڇا ٻار جي وڏي آواز سان دانهون ڪرڻ تي دل نٿي گهري؟

3.11 FELT LIKE

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	felt like	M. Verb (ing)	Object
I	felt like	dancing	in the function

= I felt like dancing in the function. منهنجي فنڪشن ۾ ناچ ڪيڏڻ تي دل گهرندي هئي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. She felt like trusting on the friend. هن جي دوست تي اعتبار ڪرڻ تي دل گهرندي هئي.
2. He felt like washing clothes. هن جي ڪپڙا ڌوئڻ تي دل گهرندي هئي.
3. Rahim felt like vanquishing the enemy. رحيم جي دشمن کي شڪست ڏيڻ تي دل گهرندي هئي.
4. Afaq felt like violating the law. آفاق جي قانون جي خلاف ورزي ڪرڻ تي دل گهرندي هئي.
5. Did he not feel like drinking water? ڇا هن جي پاڻي پيئڻ تي دل نه گهرندي هئي؟

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into English.

۱. نيڪ ماڻهن جي الله جي عبادت ڪرڻ تي دل گهرندي هئي.
۲. هن جي پاڪستان جي نقشي ڪيڏڻ تي دل گهرندي هئي.
۳. اياز جي ضرورت کان وڌيڪ کائڻ تي دل گهرندي هئي.
۴. احمد جي شيون چوري ڪرڻ تي دل نه گهرندي هئي.
۵. منهنجي گهڻو پڙهڻ تي دل گهرندي هئي.

SENTENCE PATTERNS

3.12 KEEP ON

REMEMBER:-

"Keep on" is used when there is continuity of an action in a sentence in going time.

ياد رکڻ: "Keep on" هلندڙ وقت ۾ انهي وقت استعمال ٿيندو آهي جڏهن ڪنهن جملي ۾ ڪنهن ڪم جو تسلسل هجي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	keep on	M. Verb (ing)	Object
You	keep on	singing	a song

= You keep on singing a song. تون گانو ڳائيندو رهندو آهين.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. He keeps on boasting every where. هو جتي ڪٿي ڊاڙ هڻندو رهندو آهي.
2. Ahmed keeps on bothering the girls. احمد چوڪرين کي تنگ ڪندو رهندو آهي.
3. Ali keeps on copying to others. علي ٻين تي نقل ڪندو رهندو آهي.
4. Teachers keep on constructing the new generation. استاد نئين نسل جي تعمير ڪندا رهندا آهن.
5. Do I not keep on defeating him? ڇا مان هن کي شڪست نه ڏيندو رهندو آهيان؟

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into English.

1. هو منهنجن سڏن کي ٽڪرائيندي رهندي آهي.
2. عصم پاڻ کي خوبصورت بڻائيندي رهندي آهي.
3. تون هر وقت غلطي ڪندو رهندو آهين.
4. مان امتحان ۾ پاس ٿيندو رهندو آهيان.
5. ڇا مان مشڪلاتن کي منهن نه ڏيندو رهندو آهيان؟

3.13 KEPT ON

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	kept on	M. Verb (ing)	Object
I	kept on	eating	meal

= I kept on eating meal.

مان مالي ڪائيندو رهندو هوس.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Your brother kept on smoking. تنهنجو ڀاءُ سگريٽ پيئندو رهندو هيو.
2. She kept on smiling. هوءَ مسڪرائيندي رهندي هئي.
3. Arzo kept on accomplishing promises. آرزو واعدن پورا ڪندي رهي هئي.
4. He kept on ameliorating his faults. هو پنهنجيون غلطيون درست ڪندو رهيو هيو.
5. Asif kept on annihilating his property. آصف پنهنجي ملڪيت تباه ڪندو رهندو هيو.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

1. مان هر وقت ڪائيندو رهيو هيس.
2. هو ڪم ڪندو رهيو هو.
3. سنهي مونکي بدنام ڪندي رهي هئي.
4. رحيم جبلن تي نقشڪاري ڪندو رهيو هيو.
5. ڇا علي گيت نه ڳائيندو رهيو هو؟

3.14 ABOUT TO (in present)

REMEMBER:-

"About to" is used when there is some time in doing some thing.
 ياد رکڻو: "About to" انهي وقت استعمال ٿيندو آهي جڏهن ڪم جي ڪرڻ يا ٿيڻ ۾ ڪجهه وقت هجي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	is/ am/ are	about to	M. Verb I	Object
He	is	about to	write	English grammar

= He is about to write English grammar. هو انگريزي گرامر لکڻ وارو ٿي آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. The teacher is about to come in the class. استاد ڪلاس ۾ اچڻ وارو ٿي آهي.
2. What is about to happen here? هتي ڇا ٿيڻ ٿي وارو آهي.
3. King is about to enchant to the nation. بادشاهه قوم کي خوش ڪرڻ ٿي وارو آهي.
4. Leader is about to encourage the soldiers. اڳواڻ فوجين کي همٿائڻ ٿي وارو آهي.
5. Our country is about to flourish in every field. اسان جو ملڪ هر شعبي ۾ تيزي سان ترقي ڪرڻ ٿي وارو آهي.

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into English.

1. هو پنهنجي پيءُ کي خوش ڪرڻ ٿي واري آهي.
2. هاري ڪڻڪ جو لاڀارو ڪرڻ ٿي وارو نه آهي.
3. ڇا راضي پنهنجي صحبت کان نفرت ڪرڻ ٿي واري آهي؟
4. مان باغ ۾ گهمڻ ٿي وارو آهيان.
5. هو پنهنجي زندگي خطري ۾ وجهڻ ٿي وارو آهي.

3.15 ABOUT TO (in past)

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	was / were	about to	M. Verb I	Object
She	was	about to	pluck	a flower

= She was about to pluck a flower.

هوءَ گل پٽڻ واري ٿي هئي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. They were about to participate in the party. اهي پارٽي ۾ شريڪ ٿيڻ ٿي وارا هيا.
2. Ahmed was about to perform his duty. احمد پنهنجي فرض کي پورو ڪرڻ ٿي وارو هيو.
3. Zubair was about to sing a song. زبير گيت ڳائڻ ٿي وارو هيو.
4. Sana was about to sew the uniform of Amber. ثنا امير جي ڊريس سبڻ ٿي واري هئي.
5. Was I not about to teach the Maths to the students? ڇا مان شاگردن کي حساب سڀڪارڻ ٿي وارو نه هوس؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

1. مينهن پوڻ ٿي وارو هو.
2. گورنمينٽ هارين جو قرض منظور ڪرڻ ٿي واري هئي.
3. غريب شاهوڪارن جي خلاف بغاوت ڪرڻ ٿي وارا هيا.
4. ڇا زميندار هارين کي دڙڪا ڏيڻ ٿي وارو هو؟
5. خوبصورت چوڪري گل چونڊڻ ٿي واري هئي.

3.16 ALMOST

REMEMBER:-

"Almost" is used in the sentences when some work or action has nearly been remained to be done. It is used in affirmative sentences.

ياد رکڻ: جيڪڏهن ڪنهن جملي ۾ ڪو به ڪم ٿيندي ٿيندي رهجي ويو هجي ته انهي ۾ "Almost" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي. اهو هاڪاري جملي ۾ استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	almost	M. Verb II	Object
Aslam	almost	bought	a camera

اسلم هڪ ڪيميرا خريد ڪندي ڪندي رهجي ويو. = Aslam almost bought a camera.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Asma almost plucked a flower. آسم گل پٽيندي پٽيندي رهجي ويئي.
2. Nazia almost laughed in the party. نازيه پارٽي ۾ ڪلندي ڪلندي رهجي ويئي.
3. Amber almost went to her parent's house. امبر پنهنجي پيءُ ويندي ويندي رهجي ويئي.
4. Amir almost flew aeroplane. امير جهاز اڏاريندي اڏاريندي رهجي ويو.
5. Saima almost went to lift on. صائم ڪلفٽن ويندي ويندي رهجي ويئي.

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into

1. ثنا اسڪول جي فنڪشن ۾ ڊانس ڏيندي ڏيندي رهجي وئي.
2. چا اهي مڇ ڪتدي ڪتدي رهجي وئي.
3. هو شاپنگ سينٽر ويندي ويندي رهجي ويئي.
4. ارملو رنگا رنگ پوڻاڪ خريد ڪندي رهجي ويئي.
5. فاطمه روئيندي روئيندي رهجي وئي.

SENTENCE PATTERNS

3.17 IF NEED BE

REMEMBER:-

"If need be" is used in those sentences from which we take the meaning of "if feel necessary". In first clause, use "if need be" and in second clause imperative sense is used.

ياد رکڻ: "If need be" انهن جملن ۾ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي جنهن مان "اگر ضرورت محسوس ڪريو" جي معنيٰ نڪري. پهرين حصي ۾ "If need be" ۽ ٻئي حصي ۾ امري مفهوم استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

If need be	Imperative
If need be	write me soon.

= If need be write me soon. جيڪڏهن ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته مون ڏي جلدي لکجو.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. If need be, play cricket. جيڪڏهن ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته ڪرڪيٽ کيڏجو.
2. If need be, boil water. جيڪڏهن ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته پاڻي اٻارجو.
3. If need be, consult with me. جيڪڏهن ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته مون سان رابطو ڪجو.
4. If need be, delight younger. جيڪڏهن ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته ننڍن کي خوش ڪجو.
5. If need be, carve on the stone. جيڪڏهن ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته پٿر تي نقشڪاري ڪجو.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. جيڪڏهن ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته پنهنجون غلطيون ظاهر ڪجو.
۲. اگر ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته هڪو سينگار ڪجو.
۳. اگر ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته فلم ڏسجو.
۴. جيڪڏهن ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته امتحان لاءِ ٻيهر تياري ڪجو.
۵. جيڪڏهن ضرورت محسوس ڪريو ته ٻارن جي لاءِ گڏيون ٺاهجو.

3.18 WAS/ WERE TO HAVE

REMEMBER:

"Was/ were to have" is used to show "incomplete Programme".
 یاد رکھو: "Was/ Were to have" اهڙن جملن ۾ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي جنهن مان "نا مڪمل پروگرام" ظاهر ٿئي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	Was/ Were have to	M. Verb (III)	Object
Teacher	was to have	taught	students

= Teacher was to have taught students. استاد کي شاگردن کي سيکارڻو هو مگر نه سيڪارياڻ.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. I was to have plucked a flower. مون کي گل پٽڻو هو مگر نه پٽيو.
2. The song was to have sung. گيت ڳائڻو هيو مگر نه ڳايو.
3. The food was to have cooked. کاڌو پچائڻو هو مگر نه پچايو.
4. She was to have given comfort. هن کي آرام ڏيڻو هو مگر نه ڏنائين.
5. They were to have rowed boats. انهن کي پيڙيون هلائڻيون هيون مگر نه هلايائون.

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into English.

۱. چوڪرن کي ڊوڙ ڊوڙڻي هئي مگر نه ڊوڙيائون.
۲. هاري کي زمين جو لبارو ڪرڻو هو مگر نه ڪيائين.
۳. هن کي هت پهچڻو هو مگر نه پهتو.
۴. فرزانه کي پنهنجو پاڻ کي وندرائڻو هو مگر نه وندرايائين.
۵. آفتاب کي اجنبی ٻولي جو ترجمو ڪرڻو هو مگر نه ڪيائين.

3.19 TO BE USED TO (in present)

REMEMBER:-

"To be + used to" is used to show habit of the subject to do some thing.

ياد رکڻ: جيڪڏهن is/am/are کانپوءِ "used to" استعمال ڪريون ته انهي مان (هلندڙ وقت) ۾ فاعل جي عادت ظاهر ٿيندي آهي.

FORMATION بناوٽ

Subject	is/ am/ are	used to	M.V (ing)	Object
She	is	used to	singing	a song

= She is used to singing a song. هن کي گيت ڳائڻ جي عادت آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. He is used to fighting with every one. هن کي هر ڪنهن سان وڙهڻ جي عادت آهي.
2. Naz is used to reading a newspaper. ناز کي اخبار پڙهڻ جي عادت آهي.
3. Saleem is used to planting trees. سليم کي وڻ پوکڻ جي عادت آهي.
4. You are used to playing foot ball. توکي فوٽ بال کيڏڻ جي عادت آهي.
5. Is waheed not used to weeping? ڇا وحيد کي روئڻ جي عادت نه آهي؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. ريشم کي گڏين سان کيڏڻ جي عادت آهي.
۲. بشير کي روزانو ورزش ڪرڻ جي عادت آهي.
۳. برڪت کي ڪوڙ ڳالهائڻ جي عادت آهي.
۴. آصف کي گهمڻ جي عادت آهي.
۵. ڇا فوزيه کي سينگار ڪرڻ جي عادت نه آهي؟

3.20 TO BE USED TO (in past)

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	was / were	used to	M.V (ing)	Object
You	were	used to	flying	kites

= You were used to flying kites. توکي لڳڻ اڏارڻ جي عادت هئي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. I was used to riding on the horse. مونکي گهوڙي تي سواري ڪرڻ جي عادت هئي.
2. Ahsan was used to composing romantic poetry. احسن کي عشقي شاعري ڪرڻ جي عادت هئي.
3. They were used to watching documentary films. انهن کي دستاويزي فلمون ڏسڻ جي عادت هئي.
4. He was used to reading magazines. هن کي رسالا پڙهڻ جي عادت هئي.
5. Were they not used to revelling? ڇا انهن کي عيش عشرت ڪرڻ جي عادت نه هئي؟

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into English.

1. آمنه کي خريداري ڪرڻ جي عادت هئي.
2. علي کي سير ڪرڻ جي عادت هئي.
3. هن کي گل پٽڻ جي عادت هئي.
4. مهاڻي کي مڇي مارڻ جي عادت هئي.
5. ڇا غزل کي گانا ڳائڻ جي عادت نه هئي؟

SENTENCE PATTERNS

3.21 WANT TO

REMEMBER:-

"Want to" is used to demonstrate the intention. The contraction of "want to" is "Wanna", but it is used in speaking.

ياد رکھو: "want to" کي ارادو ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي. "Want to" جي مختصر شڪل "wanna" آهي، پر اها ڳالهائڻ ۾ استعمال ڪئي وڃي ٿي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	want to	M. Verb (I)	Object
He	wants to	catch	fish

= He wants to catch fish. هو مڃي پڪڙڻ چاهي ٿو.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Raheela wants to contact with him. راحيلہ هن سان رابطو ڪرڻ چاهي ٿي.
2. I want to buy bangles. مان چوڙيون خريد ڪرڻ چاهيان ٿو.
3. She wants to bathe daily. هوءَ روزانو تڙ ڪرڻ چاهي ٿي.
4. Zubeda wants to play in the cradle. زبيده پينگهي ۾ کيڏڻ چاهي ٿي.
5. Do you not want to pluck a flower? ڇا تون گل نه پٽڻ چاهين ٿو؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
۱. حسينہ ڪپڙا ڌوئڻ چاهي ٿي.
 ۲. نوري گل سنگهڻ چاهي ٿي.
 ۳. علي سائيڪل هلائڻ چاهي ٿو.
 ۴. استاد شاگردن کي پڙهائڻ چاهي ٿو.
 ۵. ڇا بانو ريل ۾ سفر نه ڪرڻ چاهي ٿي؟

3.22 WANTED TO

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	wanted to	M. Verb (I)	Object
Aslam	wanted to	run	a race

= Aslam wanted to run a race. اسلم دوڑ دوڑڻ چاهيو.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. Suhail wanted to damage this building. سهيل هن عمارت کي نقصان پهچائڻ چاهيو.
2. Poor wanted to earn his bread. غريب پنهنجي روزي ڪمائڻ چاهيو.
3. She wanted to heal quickly. هن جلد صحتياب ٿيڻ چاهيو.
4. Ali wanted to listen radio. علي ريڊيو ٻڌڻ چاهيو.
5. Did Ahmed not want to participate in meeting? ڇا احمد گڏجاڻي ۾ حصو نه وٺڻ چاهيو؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. مان گهوري تي سواري ڪرڻ چاهي.
۲. اقبال هن ڪلاس ۾ پڙهڻ چاهيو.
۳. سميرا پاڻي ڀرڻ چاهيو.
۴. زينب توسان ڪچهري ڪرڻ چاهي.
۵. ڇا افروز گڏجاڻي ڪرڻ نه چاهي؟

3.23 SHALL / WILL WANT TO

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	Shall/ Will Want to	M. Verb (I)	Object
I	shall want to	cut	an orange

= I shall want to cut an orange.

مان هڪ نارنگي ڪٽڻ چاهيندس.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. I shall want to play dance.

مان ڊانس کيڏڻ چاهيندس.

2. You will want to swim in river.

تون ندي ۾ ترڻ چاهيندين.

3. She will want to watch P.T.V.

هوءَ پي ٽي وي ڏسڻ چاهيندي.

4. Zeb will want to take bath.

زيب تڙ ڪرڻ چاهيندي.

5. Will Fatima not want to make dolls?

ڇا فاطمه گڏيون ٺاهڻ نه چاهيندي؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. افضل هر ڏين چاهيندو.

۲. فضل لاپارو ڪرڻ چاهيندو.

۳. خالد بازار گهمڻ چاهيندو.

۴. رياض محفل ۾ گيت ڳائڻ چاهيندو.

۵. ڇا بابل گرامر سکڻ نه چاهيندو؟

3.24 BE TO

REMEMBER:-

"Be to" is used to indicate a plan, an arrangement or to express a command.

ياد رکڻ، "Be to" هڪ منصوبي، بندوبست يا حڪم جي اظهار ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Subject	be to	M. Verb (I)	Object
I	am to	play	cricket

= I am to play cricket. مان ڪرڪيٽ کيڏڻو آهيان.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. He is to buy bangles for Rani. هن کي راڻي لاءِ چوڙيون خريد ڪرڻيون آهن.
2. Ahmed was to swim in the river. احمد ندي ۾ ترڻو هيو.
3. Ali will be to take tea. علي کي چانهه پيئڻي پوندي.
4. Girls were to dance in birthday party. چوڪريون سالگره پارٽي ۾ ڊانس ڪرڻيون هيون.
5. Was I not to meet him in the office? ڇا مان هن سان آفيس ۾ نه ملڻو هوس؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. مان اسلام آباد وڃڻو آهيان.

۲. اسلم 9.30 تي ڪاليج وڃڻو آهي.

۳. عصم پارٽي لاءِ سينگار ڪرڻي هئي.

۴. مان ڊانس ڪرڻو آهيان.

۵. علي باغ ۾ مونسان نه ملڻو هو.

3.25 GO AND GET

REMEMBER:-

"If any thing has to cause to bring "Go and get" is used before the noun.

ياد رکڻ: جيڪڏهن ڪا به شي گهرائي هجي ته "Go and get" کان پوءِ اسم استعمال ٿيندو آهي.

FORMATION بناوت

Go and get	Noun
Go and get	a flower.

= Go and get a flower. وڃ ۽ وڃي گل آڻ.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Go and get onions. وڃ ۽ وڃي بصر آڻ.
2. Go and get turnips for lunch. وڃ ۽ وڃي منجهند جي ماني لاءِ گوگڙو آڻ.
3. Go and get curd for guests. وڃ ۽ وڃي مهمانن لاءِ ڏهي آڻ.
4. Go and get chess for playing. وڃ ۽ وڃي ڪيڏڻ لاءِ شطرنج آڻ.
5. Go and get carrots for children. وڃ ۽ وڃي ٻارن لاءِ گجران آڻ.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. وڃ ۽ وڃي انگور آڻ.
۲. وڃ ۽ وڃي ٻارن لاءِ ڪريم آڻ.
۳. وڃ ۽ وڃي شڪار لاءِ باز آڻ.
۴. وڃ ۽ وڃي ناريل آڻ.
۵. وڃ ۽ وڃي پڙهڻ لاءِ ڪتاب آڻ.

3.26 OTHER WISE

REMEMBER:-

"Other wise" is used to give "threat".

ياد رکڻ: "Other wise" (نه ته) "ڌمڪي" ڏيڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Do my work, other wise. منهنجو ڪم ڪر، نه ته.
2. Work hard, otherwise I shall suspend you. محنت ڪر، نه ته مان توکي معطل ڪندس.
3. Play with me, otherwise I shall tell my father. مون سان کيڏ نه ته مان پنهنجي پيءُ کي چوندس.
4. Shut the door, other wise room will be cold. در بند ڪر، نه ته ڪمرو ٿڌو ٿي ويندو.
5. Avoid from bad company, otherwise you will face difficulties. بري صحبت کان پاسو ڪر نه ته تون مشڪلاتن جو منهن ڏسندين.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. پنهنجو ڪم پورو ڪر نه ته توکي سزا ڏيندس.
۲. ڪپڙن کي استري ڪر نه ته مان تنهنجي مالڪ کي چوندس.
۳. هن وڻ کي نه ڪٽ نه ته.
۴. رڙيون نه ڪر نه ته مان توکي ماريندس.
۵. پنهنجي وات کي بند رک نه ته.

3.27 IT SEEMS AS IF

REMEMBER:-

"Seem" is used to feel some thing or action.

ياد رکيو، "Seem" ڪنهن به شيءِ يا ڪم جي محسوس ٿيڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. It seems as if he were king. ائين لڳي ٿو ڇڻ ته هو بادشاهه هجي.
2. It seems as if he is watching documentary films. ائين لڳي ٿو ڇڻ ته هو دستاويزي فلمون ڏسي رهيو آهي.
3. It seems as if Ali will drive a car. ائين لڳي ٿو ڇڻ ته علي هڪ ڪار هلائيندو.
4. It seems as if he will fall from sky on the earth. ائين لڳي ٿو ڇڻ ته هو آسمان کان زمين تي ڪرندو.
5. It seems as if she make yells. ائين لڳي ٿو ڇڻ ته هوءَ دانهون ڪندي.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. ائين لڳي ٿو ڇڻ ته هاري پني ۾ بچ چٽي ٿو.
۲. ائين لڳي ٿو ڇڻ ته محوش پاڻي کي صاف ڪري رهي آهي.
۳. ائين لڳي ٿو ڇڻ ته زميندار ڌاڙيلن کي پناهه ڏيئي رهيا آهن.
۴. ائين لڳو ٿو ڇڻ ته هو امتحان جي لاءِ سخت محنت ڪري ٿو.
۵. ائين لڳي ٿو ڇڻ ته هو جهڳڙي تي سرسري نظر وجهندو.

3.28 NO HARM

REMEMBER:-

"No harm" is used when there is "no disgrace" in doing or saying.
 "No harm" جي لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي. **ياد رکيو** "No harm" جملي ۾ "عار يا حرج نه هجڻ" جي لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مٿالي جملا

1. There is no harm in watching film. فلم ڏسڻ ۾ ڪو به عار/حرج نه آهي.
2. There is no harm in loving others. ٻين سان محبت ڪرڻ ۾ ڪو به حرج نه آهي.
3. There is no harm in speaking English. انگريزي ڳالهائڻ ۾ ڪو به حرج نه آهي.
4. There was no harm in swimming in river. ندي ۾ تڙ ڪرڻ ۾ ڪو به عار نه هيو.
5. There is no harm in plucking flower. گل پٽڻ ۾ ڪو به عار نه آهي.

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into English.

۱. شاگردن کي سيکارڻ ۾ ڪو به حرج نه آهي.
۲. ڇا ڊانس ڪيڏڻ ۾ ڪو به حرج نه آهي؟
۳. ڇا اداڪاري ڪرڻ ۾ ڪا به عار نه آهي؟
۴. گهوڙي سواري ڪرڻ ۾ ڪو به حرج نه آهي.
۵. حقيقت ظاهر ڪرڻ ۾ ڪو به حرج نه آهي.

SENTENCE PATTERNS

3.29 I THINK THAT

REMEMBER:-

"I think that" is used to show idea or thought.

ياد رکڻ: "I think that" کي خيال يا سوچ کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

FORMATION (No:1) بناوت

I think that	Subject	To be verb	Object
I think that	he	is	a doctor

= I think that he is a doctor. منهنجي خيال ۾ هي هڪ ڊاڪٽر آهي.

FORMATION (No:2) بناوت

I think that	Subject	H.V (according to the tense)	M.V (according to the tense)	Object
I think that	Ali	is	listening	Radio
I think that	She	will	go	to school
I think that	Riaz	was	playing	cricket

= I think that Ali is listening Radio.

منهنجي خيال ۾ علي ريڊيو ٻڌي رهيو آهي.

= I think that she will go to school.

منهنجي خيال ۾ هوڻ اسڪول ويندي.

= I think that Riaz was playing cricket.

منهنجي خيال ۾ رياض ڪرڪيٽ پئي کيڏيو.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. I think that she is virjin.

منهنجي خيال ۾ هوڻ ڪنواري آهي.

2. I think that Ali was the master of this building.

منهنجي خيال ۾ علي هن عمارت جو مالڪ هيو.

3. I think that teacher is teaching to the students.

منهنجي خيال ۾ استاد شاگردن کي سيکاري رهيو آهي.

4. I think that she was dancing at the stage.

منهنجي خيال ۾ هن اسٽيج تي ڊانس پئي ڪئي.

5. I think that Saira will iron her clothes.

منهنجي خيال ۾ سائره پنهنجا ڪپڙا استري ڪندي.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. منهنجي خيال ۾ هي ڪار هن جي آهي.
۲. منهنجي خيال ۾ راحيل سٺي موسيقي ٻڌي رهي آهي.
۳. منهنجي خيال ۾ هي توهان جو بگ آهي.
۴. منهنجي خيال ۾ تون امين جو حصي دار آهين.
۵. منهنجي خيال ۾ نديم انارڪلي فلم جو هيرو هيو.
۶. منهنجي خيال ۾ احمد فروت خريد ڪري رهيو آهي.

Have confidence that if you have done a little thing well, you can do a bigger thing well too.

SENTENCE PATTERNS

3.30 LET

REMEMBER:-

"Let" is used to give "suggestion" or "Permission".

ياڊ رکڻو: "Let" "تجويز" يا "اجازت" لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

SUGGESTION رت / تجويز

1. Let's play cricket in the ground. اچو ته ميدان ۾ ڪرڪيٽ ڪيڏون.
2. Let's swim in the river. اچو ته ندي ۾ ترون.
3. Let's dance at the stage. اچو ته اسٽيج تي ڊانس ڪيڏون.

PERMISSION اجازت

1. Let me write. مونکي لکڻ ڏيو.
2. Let me pluck a flower. مونکي گل پٽڻ ڏيو.
3. Let me drink water. مونکي پاڻي پيئڻ ڏيو.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. اچو ته خزانِي جي تلاش ڪريون.

۲. اچو ته لغڙ اڏاريون.

۳. اچو ته امتحان لاءِ تياري ڪريون.

۴. مونکي گڏي ٺاهڻ ڏيو.

۵. مونکي ٽڪري تي چڙهڻ ڏيو.

۶. مونکي زمين ۾ هر ڏيڻ ڏيو.

3.31 IT IS NO MATTER

REMEMBER:-

"It is no matter" is used to show that there is "no importance" of any thing or matter.

ياد رکڻ: "It is no matter" ڪنهن به شيءِ يا ڳالهه جي اهميت کي نه ظاهر ڪرڻ جي لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي. -

MODEL SENTENCES مٿالي جملا

1. It is no crying matter. انهي ۾ ٻر رڙيون ڪرڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه آهي.
2. It is no back biting matter. انهي ۾ ڳلا ڪرڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه آهي.
3. It is no hiding matter. انهي ۾ لڪائڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه آهي.
4. It is no forbearing matter. انهي ۾ صبر ڪرڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه آهي.
5. It was no sheltering matter. انهي ۾ پناهه ڏيڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه هئي.
6. It was no shifting matter. انهي ۾ منتقل ٿيڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه هئي.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. انهيءَ ۾ خط لکڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه آهي.
۲. انهي ۾ اخبار پڙهڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه آهي.
۳. انهي ۾ روئڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه آهي.
۴. انهي ۾ ڏک ڪرڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه آهي.
۵. انهي ۾ گيت ڳائڻ جي ڪهڙي ڳالهه هئي.

SENTENCE PATTERNS

3.32 STILL

REMEMBER:-

"Still" is used to show that the thing or matter is same as it was in previous.

ياد رکڻو: جيڪا ڳالهه يا شيءِ اڃا تائين ائين ئي آهي جيئن ماضي ۾ هئي ته پوءِ "Still" جو استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. He is still laughing. هو اڃا تائين کلي رهيو آهي.
2. It is still lightening. اڃان تائين کنوڻ کلي رهي آهي.
3. She is still listening the radio. هوءَ اڃان تائين ريڊيو ٻڌي رهي آهي.
4. I am still looking for you. مان اڃان تائين تنهنجي تلاش ڪري رهيو آهيان.
5. Ali is still interpreting the poem. علي اڃان تائين بيت جي تشريح ڪري رهيو آهي.
6. Teacher is still teaching the students. استاد اڃان تائين شاگردن کي سيکاري رهيو آهي.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

- انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.
1. ظهير اڃان تائين عمارت ٺاهي رهيو آهي.
 2. بابر اڃان تائين باغ ۾ گهمي رهيو آهي.
 3. غزل اڃان تائين فلم ڏسي رهي آهي.
 4. زيب اڃان تائين کاڌو تيار ڪري رهي آهي.
 5. انور اڃان تائين غريبن کي قرض ڏيئي رهيو آهي.
 6. رحيم اڃان تائين اسڪول پڙهندو آهي.

3.33 YET

REMEMBER:-

"Yet" is used to show that the action is not happened. It is used in negative or interrogative sentence.

MODEL SENTENCES مثال ۾ جملو

1. She has not gone yet. هوءَ اڃان تائين نه ويئي آهي.
2. Ali has not written a letter yet. علي اڃان تائين خط نه لکيو آهي.
3. Amjad is not walking in the garden yet. امجد اڃان تائين باغ ۾ گهمي نه رهيو آهي.
4. Rahib has not married yet. راحب اڃان تائين شادي نه ڪئي آهي.
5. You are not eating yet. تون اڃان تائين نه کائي رهيو آهين.
6. Is Waheed not yet taking interest in games? ڇا وحيد اڃا تائين راندين ۾ دلچسپي نه وٺي رهيو آهي؟

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into English.

۱. مان اڃان تائين خريداري نه ڪري رهيو آهيان.

۲. عرفان اڃان تائين فنڪشن ۾ حصو نه وٺي رهيو آهي.

۳. طارق اڃان تائين گوءَ نه پڇي رهيو آهي.

۴. ڇا امداد اڃان تائين ڪار نه هلائي رهيو آهي؟

۵. عائشه اڃان تائين شاعري نه ڪئي آهي.

۶. امجد اڃان تائين گل نه پٽيو آهي.

3.34 WHETHER OR

REMEMBER:-

"Whether or" is used to indicate the "wish" or "desire".
 ياڊ رکھو: "Whether ... or" "خواهش" يا "تمنا" کي ظاهر ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملا

1. Whether he sings or not, but I sing. چاهي هو، ڳائي يا نه ڳائي، پر مان ڳايان ٿو.
2. Whether she wears make up or not, but I do. چاهي هوءَ سينگاري ڪري يا نه ڪري، مگر مان ڪريان ٿي.
3. Whether Ali watches movies or not, but Naila watches. چاهي علي فلمون ڏسي يا نه ڏسي، مگر نائله ڏسي ٿي.
4. Whether you study or not, but I will study. چاهي تون تعليم حاصل ڪرين يا نه، مگر مان ضرور تعليم حاصل ڪندس.
5. Whether Zuhaib rows boat or not, but Majid rows. چاهي زهيب پيڙي هلائي يا نه هلائي، مگر ماجد هلائي ٿو.

EXERCISE:-

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو. Turn into English.

۱. چاهي تون گل پٽين يا نه پٽين، مگر مان پٽيندس.
۲. چاهي تون منهنجي عزت ڪرين يا نه، مگر هر ڪو ڪري ٿو.
۳. چاهي انيس حساب حل ڪري يا نه، مگر منير حساب حل ڪري ٿو.
۴. چاهي نثار غريبن جي عزت ڪري يا نه ڪري، پر مان ضرور ڪندس.
۵. چاهي نوري مهمانن جي عزت ڪري يا نه ڪري، مگر مان ڪريان ٿي.

3.35 QUESTION TAG

REMEMBER:-

It is a pattern of Interrogative sentences. In this sentence the speaker forces the second person to give the answer of the said question.

ياد رکڻ: "Question Tag" "سوالي جملن جو هڪ نمونو آهي. هن قسم جي جملي ۾ سوال ڇڏڻ يعني ڳالهائيندڙ جواب ڏيندڙ کي پڇيل سوال جو جواب ڏيڻ تي مجبور ڪندو آهي. "Question Tag" بڻائڻ جو اصول:-

"Question Tag" ۾ جيئن ته جملي جا ٻه حصا ٿيندا آهن. جيڪڏهن پهرين حصو هاڪاري هجي ته Q.T ناڪاري ڪيو ويندو آهي ۽ جيڪڏهن پهرين حصو ناڪاري هجي ته Q.T هاڪاري ڪيو ويندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. Today, you are late, are not you? اڄ تون ليت آهين، ڇا نه؟
2. Zeb can't dance, can she? زيب ڊانس نٿي ڪيڏي سگهي، ڇا ڪيڏي سگهي ٿي؟
3. Let's go for walk, shall we? اچو ته گهمڻ هلون، ڇا هلون؟
4. Pervaiz is not playing, is he? پرويز نه ڪيڏي ٿو پيو، ڇا هو ڪيڏي ٿو پيو؟
5. You were in garden, were not you? تون باغ ۾ هئين، ڇا تون نه هئين؟

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. عصم مصروف آهي، ڇا نه آهي؟
۲. تون جهاز اڌاري سگهين ٿو، ڇا نه ٿو اڌاري سگهين؟
۳. هو ڪراچي وڃي ٿو، ڇا نٿو وڃي؟
۴. ممتاز مهمانن لاءِ چانهه تيار ڪري رهي آهي، ڇا نه؟
۵. آرزو ڊرامي ۾ حصو نه وٺندي، ڇا وٺندي؟

3.36 WONDER

REMEMBER:-

"Wonder" is used when the subject of the sentence expresses surprise or happiness at the happening of some action.

ياد رکڻو: جڏهن جملي جو فاعل ڪنهن ڪم جي واقع ٿيڻ تي تعجب يا خوشي جو اظهار ڪري ته پوءِ "Wonder" استعمال ڪيو ويندو آهي.

MODEL SENTENCES مثالي جملو

1. I wonder at your company. مونکي تنهنجي صحبت تي تعجب آهي.
2. I wonder at your attitude. مونکي تنهنجي رويي تي تعجب آهي.
3. I wonder if you solve my problem. جيڪڏهن توهان منهنجو مسئلو حل ڪندو ته مونکي خوشي ٿيندي.
4. I wonder if Raheela stays here. جيڪڏهن راحيل هت ترسندي ته مونکي خوشي ٿيندي.
5. My students did wonders in the examination. منهنجن شاگردن امتحان ۾ ڪمال جي ڪارڪردگي ڏيکاري.

EXERCISE:-

Turn into English.

انگريزي ۾ ترجمو ڪريو.

۱. مونکي هن جي ادائن تي تعجب آهي.
۲. مونکي تنهنجي حرڪتن تي تعجب آهي.
۳. جيڪڏهن توهان مونکي حساب سڀڪاريندو ته مونکي خوشي ٿيندي.
۴. منهنجي دوست ڊرامي ۾ ڪمال جي ڪارڪردگي ڏيکاري.
۵. جيڪڏهن توهان ايندو ته مونکي خوشي ٿيندي.

CHAPTER



DIALOGUES

4.1 GREETINGS

سلام

NO:1

Good morning, Aisha

Good morning, Fatima. Lovely day,

Is not it ?

Yes, marvellous.

Let's hope it stays like this.

صبح جو سلام. عائشہ

صبح جو سلام فاطمہ. پياري موسم

آهي، آهي نه؟

جي تمام سٺي.

الله ڪري هي ائين ئي رهي.

NO:2

Hello Waheed, how are you?

Fine thanks, Naveed.

And you?

Commendable, thanks

اسلام عليڪم وحيڊ، ڇا حال آهي؟

ٺيڪ آهيان، مهرباني نويد.

۽ تنهنجو ڇا حال آهي؟

بلڪل ٺيڪ ٿاڪ، مهرباني

NO:3

Good morning, Shaukat.

It's rather cloudy day,

Is not it ?

Yes, it is rather, Mahboob.

How is the family?

Fine thanks.

And yours?

Oh, they are better too

Thanks.

اسلام عليڪم شوڪت.

اڄ ڪنهن حد تائين جهڙيالو ڏينهن آهي.

آهي نه؟

ها، محبوب ڪنهن حد تائين صحيح آهي.

گهر وارا ڪيئن آهن؟

بلڪل ٺيڪ، مهرباني

۽ توهان جا؟

اهي به بلڪل ٺيڪ آهن.

مهرباني.

4.2 INTRODUCTION تعارف

NO:1

- Come, I introduce you to my friend. اڃ، مان تنهنجو پنهنجي دوست سان تعارف ڪرايان.
- Mr; Riaz is my fast friend مسٽر رياض منهنجو گهاٽو دوست آهي.
- Have you met him before? ڇا تون هن سان پهريون ملي چڪو آهين؟
- No, I have not. نه مان نه.
- See, he is coming to us. ڏس، اهو اسان ڏانهن اچي رهيو آهي.
- Mr: Riaz, this is my friend Ayaz. مسٽر رياض، هي منهنجو دوست اياز آهي.
- And Mr: Ayaz, this is my friend Riaz ۽ مسٽر اياز هي منهنجو دوست رياض آهي.
- Whom I was talking to you about. جنهن جي باري ۾ مان تو سان ڳالهيون ڪري رهيو هيم.
- How are you? توهان ڪيئن آهيو؟
- I am okay. مان ٺيڪ آهيان.
- And also you? ۽ توهان؟
- I am fine too. مان به ٺيڪ آهيان.
- What do you do? توهان ڇا ڪندا آهيو؟
- I am a doctor. مان ڊاڪٽر آهيان.
- Where is your hospital? توهان جي اسپتال ڪٿي آهي؟
- It is beside the Habib Bank. حبيب بئنڪ جي ڀر ۾ آهي.
- And what about you Mr. Ayaz? مسٽر اياز توهان ڇا ڪندا آهيو؟
- I am a teacher. مان هڪ استاد آهيان.
- Where do you teach? توهان ڪٿي پڙهائيندا آهيو؟
- I mean, in which school ? منهنجو مطلب آهي ڪهڙي اسڪول ۾؟
- At Govt: Mehran High School Kandhkot . گورنمينٽ مهراڻ هاءِ اسڪول ڪنڌ ڪوٽ ۾.
- What is your qualification? توهان جي تعليم ڪيتري آهي؟

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCES PATTERNS

I am M.A, M.Ed.

مان ايم. اي. ايم. ايد آهيان.

Well, see you later.

چڱو، پوءِ ۽ ٻيهر ملندا سون.

NO:2

What is your name?

توهان جو نالو ڇا آهي؟

Aijaz.

اعجاز

Your address?

توهان جو پتو؟

House No: 135 Gulsher Muhalla Kandhkot.

گهر نمبر 135، گلشهر محلہ کنڌڪوٽ.

Your Phone No:

توهان جو فون نمبر

71552

71552

Can you write English?

ڇا توهان انگريز لکي سگهو ٿا؟

Yes, I can.

ها، مان لکي سگهان ٿو.

Sign here, please.

مهرباني ڪري، هتي صحيح ڪريو.

Thank a lot for your coming

توهان جي اچڻ جي وڏي مهرباني.

Well, meet you again.

چڱو، ٻيهر ملنداسون.

*Hope is the dream of a
waking man.*

صحت بابت پڇڻ 4.3 INQUIRING ABOUT HEALTH

- How are you, Bashir? بشير، توهان ڪيئن آهيو؟
 I am fine. مان ٺيڪ آهيان.
 And how are you, Khalid? ۽ توهان ڪيئن آهيو، خالد؟
 I am quite well. مان بلڪ ٺيڪ آهيان.
 I am sorry to hear that your younger brother is ill. مون کي اهو ٻڌي ڪري وڌو افسوس ٿيو آهي ته توهان جو ننڍو ڀاءُ بيمار آهي.
 How is he now? هو هاڻي ڪيئن آهي؟
 He is well now. هو هاڻي صحيح آهي.
 I am glad to hear this. مون کي اهو ٻڌي تمام گهڻي خوشي ٿي آهي.
 And how is your father? ۽ توهان جو والد صاحب ڪيئن آهي؟
 He is not well. هو صحيح نه آهي.
 What happened? ڇا ٿيو؟
 He has cold. هن کي زڪام آهي.
 I will come to inquire after him. مان هن کان ضرور پڇڻ ايندس.

***Forgiving saves the high cost of anger
 and the higher cost of hating.***

4.4 DIALOGUE AT RAILWAY STATION

ريلوي اسٽيشن تي ڳالهه ٻولڻ

Hello, I want to go to Karachi

Can you tell me?

If there is a train today.

Yes, It is.

When will it get to Karachi?

The train will arrive at 8 o' clock P.m

How much the cost of its tickets?

Rs: 100- for the first class and Rs: 50 for the second class.

Sleeping accomodation is include in it?

No, that is extra

Is not there any reduction?

No Sir, there is not.

Okay, then, give me the ticket of second class.

Sir, here it is.

Thanks.

هيلو، مان ڪراچي وڃڻ چاهيان ٿو.

ڇا توهان مونکي ٻڌائي سگهو ٿا؟

اڄ ڪا گاڏي وڃڻي آهي.

ها، وڃڻي آهي.

اها ڪراچي ڪهڙي مهل پهچندي؟

ريل رات 8 بجي پهچندي.

انهي جي ٽڪيٽ جي قيمت ڪيتري آهي؟

فرسٽ ڪلاس جا 100 روپيا ۽ سيڪنڊ ڪلاس جا 50 روپيا آهن.

ڇا سمهڻ وارو ڪمرو به انهي ۾ شامل آهي.

نه هو علاوه آهي.

ڇا ڪا رعائيت نه آهي؟

نه سائين، ڪابه رعائيت نه آهي.

ٽيڪ آهي، ته پوءِ مونکي سيڪنڊ ڪلاس جي ٽڪيٽ ڏيندا.

سائين، هي آهي وٺو.

مهرباني.

4.5 ON TELEPHONE ٺيلي فون تي

Hello, Hello.

هیلو، هیلو.

Is this Muhsan?

ڇا محسن ڳالهائي رهيو آهي؟

Yes, this is.

جي ها.

Where is Majid?

ماجد ڪٿي آهي؟

He is not here.

هي هتي نه آهي.

Where has he gone?

هو ڪيڏانهن ويو آهي؟

I don't know,

مونکي خبر نه آهي.

you can phone later,

توهان پوءِ فون ڪريو.

if you want to leave my message let me know.

جيڪڏهن توهان ڪو پيغام ڏيڻ چاهيو ٿا ته مونکي ٻڌايو.

You do so,

توهان ائين ڪريو.

if he come

جيڪڏهن هو اچي

then, ask him to meet me at Qasim Park at 5.50 p.m

ته پوءِ انهي کي ڄڻجا ته هو مون سان اشام جو 5.50 تي قاسم پارڪ ۾ ملي.

because I have an important work with him.

ڇو ته مونکي انهي ۾ تمام اهم ڪم آهي.

That's right.

چڱو نڪ آهي.

Good bye.

خدا حافظ.

4.6 TALKING TO STRANGER IN A TRAIN

اجنبی سان ٿیل ۾ ڳالهائڻي

Are you going far?

No, just Karachi.

Oh, I See.

And you?

Oh, I am going to Hyderabad.

For shopping, I think?

No, to meet with some friends actually.

Well, this is where I get off.

But it is nice talking to you.

Might see you again some time.

Yes, I wish so.

Bye , then

Bye.

ڇا توهان پري وڃي رهيا آهيو؟
نه صرف ڪراچي.

ٺيڪ، مان سمجهيس

۽ توهان؟
مان ته حيدرآباد وڃي رهيو آهيان.

منهنجي خيال ۾ خريداري جي لاءِ؟
دراصل ڪجهه دوستن سان ملڻ لاءِ.
ڇڳو مون کي هت لهڻو آهي.

پر توهان سان سٺي گفتگو ٿي آهي.

شايد وري ڪڏهن ملاقات ٿئي.

جي منهنجي به خواهش آهي.

ڇڳو، پوءِ خدا حافظ.

خدا حافظ.

4.7 AN INTERVIEW FOR A JOB

نوڪري جي لاءِ هڪ انٽرويو

Q: Have you come here for the interview? ڇا توهان هتي انٽرويو جي لاءِ آيا آهيو؟
A: Yes, Sir. جي، سائين.

Q: What is your name? توهان جو نالو ڇا آهي؟

A: My name is Fiaz. منهنجو نالو فياض آهي.

Q: How old are you? توهان جي عمر ڪيتري آهي؟

A: I am 22 years old. منهنجي عمر 22 سال آهي.

Q: What sort of education have you got? توهان ڪهڙي قسم جي تعليم حاصل ڪئي آهي؟

A: I have had B.sc from Shah Latif University. مان شاهه لطيف مان B.Sc ڪئي آهي.

Q: Have you any certificate? ڇا توهان وٽ ڪو سرٽيفڪيٽ آهي؟

A: Yes, these are. هاڻو، هي آهن.

Q: Have you any experience in office work? ڇا آفيس جي ڪم ۾ ڪجهه تجربو آهي؟

A: yes, I have little, هاڻو، مون ڪي ڪجهه آهي،

because I had worked as a clerk in Eve Institute?

ڇاڪاڻ ته مان ڪم ڪيو آهي بحيشيت ڪلارڪ جي ايو اداري ۾.

Q: Why did you left this job? توهان اها نوڪري ڇڏي؟

A: Because it was temporary job. ڇاڪاڻ ته اها عارضي نوڪري هئي.

Q: Do you know Type writing? ڇا توهان ٽائپ رائٽنگ ڄاڻو ٿا؟

A: Yes, I know. ها، مان ڄاڻان ٿو.

Very good, actually I want a junior clerk for my office work, the pay is Rs: 2000/= in beginning. I shall check you a month.

تمام سٺو، دراصل مون ڪي پنهنجي آفيس جي ڪم لاءِ هڪ جونيئر ڪلارڪ جي ضرورت آهي.

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCES PATTERNS

شروعات ۾ 2000 رپيه پگهار آهي. مان هڪ مهيني جي لاءِ توهان کي چيڪ ڪندس.

If you did your job well, I shall confirm you.

جيڪڏهن توهان پنهنجو ڪم سٺي نموني ڪيو ته مان توهان کي نوڪري تي پڪو ڪندس.

سائين توهان جي مهرباني، مان پنهنجي پوري ڪوشش ڪندس. Thank you Sir, I shall try my best.

Ideals are like stars: you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but, like the seafaring man on the desert of water, you chose them as your guides, and, following them, you reach your destiny.

4.8 SEEKING INFORMATION AT A BUS STOP

بس اسٽاپ تي ڄاڻ حاصل ڪرڻ

Excuse me, do you know which bus will go for Sadar please?

معاف ڪندا. ڇا توهان کي خبر آهي ته صدر ڪهڙي بس ويندي؟

Sorry, I have no idea.

افسوس، مون کي علم نه آهي.

Oh, I see.

ٺيڪ آهي.

Excuse me, gentle man, Do you know which bus goes to Sadar?

جناب، معاف ڪجو ڇا توهان کي خبر آهي ته ڪهڙي بس صدر ويندي آهي؟

Yes/ NO 11.

جي ها، ايارهن نمبر ويندي آهي.

Thank you very much.

توهان جي وڏي مهرباني.

Is there one due?

ڇاڪا اچڻ واري آهي؟

Yes, I think so.

ها، منهنجي خيال ۾.

It just now to come

اها بلڪه هاڻي اچڻ واري آهي.

wait, I am also going there.

ترسو، مان به خود اوڏانهن وڃي رهيو آهيان.

Thanks.

مهرباني.

4.9 PERMISSION اجازت

May I sit to talk with you? Anwar. ڇا انور مان اوهان سان ڪچهري ڪرڻ لاءِ ويهي سگهان ٿو.

Yes, sure Suhail

جي ضرور، سهيل

Can I use your shaving box? ڇا مان اوهان جو شيونگ باڪس استعمال ڪري سگهان ٿو؟

Yes, Sure.

جي ضرور.

Ok, if I put a record on?

ڇا مان ٽيپ رڪارڊ هلايان؟

Would you mind if I say no?

اگر مان انڪار ڪريان ته ڇا توهان بروءِ مڃيندؤ؟

It is just I get complaints from the people under-neath, if there is any noise after 11-00.

دراصل جيڪڏهن 11-00 بجي کان پوءِ اڳوڻ ٿيندو ته هيٺ رهڻ وارا شڪايت ڪندا.

Oh, that's all right, I do understand.

بلڪل ٺيڪ آهي. مان سمجهان ٿو.

It is always better to be wise than to be smart.

4.10 WANTS AND NEEDS

گهرجون ۽ ضرورتون

NO:1

What can I do for you?

مان اوهان جي ڪهڙي خدمت ڪري سگهان ٿو؟

Oh, you have not got blank books, have you?

ڇا توهان وٽ خالي بڪ آهن؟

I seem to have run out.

لڳي ٿو مون وٽ ختم ٿي ويا آهن.

But I see.

پر مان ڏسان ٿو.

Yes, they are, but four.

ها آهن، پر چار عدد.

They are too much for me.

اهي منهنجي لاءِ ڪافي آهن.

Thanks.

مهرباني

No:2

Good morning, Asif.

اسلام عليڪم، آصف.

Do you have railway concession forms?

ڇا توهان وٽ ريلوي ڪنسيشن فارم آهن؟

Yes, I believe so.

جي منهنجي خيال ۾ آهن.

How many would you like?

توهان کي ڪيترا گهرجن؟

Six should be quite enough.

ڇهه عدد ڪافي آهن.

Oh, no, I have only four.

نه، مون وٽ فقط 4 عدد آهن.

They are also enough

اهي به پڻ ڪافي آهن.

I take work from them,

مان انهن مان ڪم ڪيندس.

Thanks.

مهرباني.

4.11 DIALOGUE BETWEEN DOCTOR AND PATIENT

ڊاڪٽر ۽ مريض جي وچ ۾ ڳالهه ٻولڻ

Doctor, I have got a very bad cold.

ڊاڪٽر مون کي تمام گهڻو زڪام ٿيو آهي.

My head aches.

منهنجو مٿو سور ڪري ٿو.

And I have got a sore throat too.

۽ منهنجو گلو به خراب آهي.

Have you had any fever?

ڇا توهان کي بخار ٿيو آهي؟

No, no fever.

نه، ڪو به بخار نه.

Do you have any other symptoms?

ڇا توهان کي ٻيون علامتون به آهن؟

Such as cough.

جيئن ڪنگهه.

No.

نه.

But, Last time I had cough.

پر، اڳي پيري مون کي ڪنگهه هئي.

Do you have an upset stomach?

ڇا توهان جو معدو به خراب آهي؟

No, my stomach is all right.

نه منهنجو معدو بلڪل ٺيڪ آهي.

Well, I give you some medicine to unlock your nose and to ease the pain in your throat.

ٺيڪ آهي مان توهان کي ڪجهه دوا ڏيان ٿو. توهان جو نڪ کولڻ جي لاءِ ۽ توهان جي گلي جي

سور کي آرام ڏيڻ جي لاءِ.

And I think,

۽ منهنجي خيال ۾

that your cold will clear up in a day or two.

ته زڪام هڪ يا ٻن ڏينهن ۾ صحيح ٿي ويندو.

4.12 DIALOGUE BETWEEN HOTEL
MANAGER AND CUSTOMER.

هوتل مينيجر ۽ گراھڪ جي وچ ۾ ڳالھ ٻولھ

Do you have a room with bath room? ڇا توهان وٽ هڪ ڪمرو غسلخاني سان آهي؟

Yes, we can do it for you this evening. ها اسان توهان لاءِ اڃ شام جو ڪري سگهون ٿا.

Would it be only for one night? ڇا هي فقط اڃ رات جي لاءِ هوندو؟

No, it would be for two nights. نه، هي ٻن راتين جي لاءِ هوندو.

How much do you charge for a room? توهان هڪ ڪمري جا ڪيترا پئس وٺندا آهيو؟

300 rupees for each night. هر هڪ رات جا 300 روپيا.

But you will have to pay full in advance. ليڪن توهان کي پورا پئس پهريون ڏيڻا پوندا.

That's all right. ڪا به ڳالھ نه آهي.

I just pay. مان هاڻي پئس ڏيان ٿو.

Now let me have my key. هاڻي مون کي منهنجي چاڻي ڏيو.

I shall take rest in the room, مان ڪمري ۾ آرام ڪندس.

because, I am very tired. ڇاڪاڻ ته مان ڏاڍو ٿڪل آهيان.

CHAPTER



FORMS OF VERB

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

5.1 REGULAR VERBS باقائدہ فعل

(A)

1st Form Present	معنی	2nd Form Past	3rd Form Past Participle
Abduct, to	اغوا کرڻ	Abducted	Abducted
Abscond	ڦرار ٿيڻ	Absconded	Absconded
Abuse	گاريون ڏيڻ	Abused	Abused
Accelerate	تيز ڪرڻ	Accelerated	Accelerated
Accept	قبول ڪرڻ	Accepted	Accepted
Accommodate	ٽڪائڻ	Accommodated	Accommodated
Accomplish	پورو ڪرڻ	Accomplished	Accomplished
Accuse	الزام هڻڻ	Accused	Accused
Achieve	حاصل ڪرڻ	Achieved	Achieved
Acquire	حاصل ڪرڻ	Acquired	Acquired
Act	عمل ڪرڻ	Acted	Acted
Add	شامل ڪرڻ	Added	Added
Address	پتو لکڻ	Addressed	Addressed
Adjudge	فيصلو ٻڌائڻ	Adjudged	Adjudged
Adjust	ناهي رکڻ	Adjusted	Adjusted
Admire	تعريف ڪرڻ	Admired	Admired
Admit	قبول ڪرڻ	Admitted	Admitted
Adopt	اختيار ڪرڻ	Adopted	Adopted
Adorn	خوبصورت بنائڻ	Adorned	Adorned
Adulate	چاپلوسي ڪرڻ	Adulated	Adulated
Adulterate	ملاوٽ ڪرڻ	Adulterated	Adulterated
Advance	وڌڻ	Advanced	Advanced
Advantage	فائدو وٺڻ / ڏيڻ	Advantaged	Advantaged

FORMS OF VERB

Advertise	اشتہار ڪرڻ	Advertised	Advertised
Advise	صلاح ڏيڻ	Advised	Advised
Advocate	وڪالت ڪرڻ	Advocated	Advocated
Affect	اثر ڪرڻ	Affected	Affected
Afford	سهڻ	Afforded	Afforded
Agonize	اذيت ڏيڻ	Agonized	Agonized
Agree	قبول ڪرڻ	Agreed	Agreed
Aid	شامل ڪرڻ	Aided	Aided
Alarm	خطري جو اطلاع ڏيڻ	Alarmed	Alarmed
Alert	خبردار ڪرڻ	Alerted	Alerted
Allot	متعين ڪرڻ	Allotted	Allotted
Allow	اجازت ڏيڻ	Allowed	Allowed
Amaze	حيران ڪرڻ	Amazed	Amazed
Amend	ستارڻ	Amended	Amended
Amuse	وندرائڻ	Amused	Amused
Anger	ڪاوڙائڻ	Angered	Angered
Announce	اعلان ڪرڻ	Announced	Announced
Annoy	چيڙائڻ	Annoyed	Annoyed
Anticipate	اميد ڪرڻ	Anticipated	Anticipated
Apologize	معافي وٺڻ	Apologized	Apologized
Apeal	عرض ڪرڻ	Appealed	Appealed
Appear	ظاهر ٿيڻ	Appeared	Appeared
Apply	عرض ڪرڻ	Applied	Applied
Appoint	نوڪري ڏيڻ	Appointed	Appointed
Appreciate	قدر ڪرڻ	Appreciated	Appreciated
Approach	ويجهو اچڻ	Approached	Approached
Approve	پسند ڪرڻ	Approved	Approved

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Arrange	بندوبست کرڻ	Arranged	Arranged
Arrest	گرفتار ڪرڻ	Arrested	Arrested
Arrive	پهچڻ	Arrived	Arrived
Ask	سوال پڇڻ - چوڻ	Asked	Asked
Aspire	اميد ڪرڻ	Aspired	Aspired
Assist	مداد ڪرڻ	Assisted	Assisted
Assure	يقين ڏيارڻ	Assured	Assured
Astonish	حيران ٿيڻ	Astonished	Astonished
Attempt	ڪوشش ڪرڻ	Attempted	Attempted
Attend	موجود هجڻ	Attended	Attended
Attract	ڪشش ڪرڻ	Attracted	Attracted
Auction	ليلام ڪرڻ	Auctioned	Auctioned
Avoid	پري رهڻ، پاسو ڪرڻ	Avoided	Avoided
Await	انتظار ڪرڻ	Awaited	Awaited
Award	انعام ڏيڻ	Awarded	Awarded

B

Back	مدد ڪرڻ (اخلاقي)	Backed	Backed
Bail	ضمانت ڏيڻ	Bailed	Bailed
Bait	بتائڻ	Baited	Baited
Bake	پجائڻ	Baked	Baked
Balance	تورڻ - برابر ڪرڻ	Balanced	Balanced
Bark	ڀونڪڻ	Barked	Barked
Bathe	تڙ ڪرڻ	Bathed	Bathed
Battle	جنگي ڪرڻ	Battled	Battled
Beach	سامونڊي ڪناري تي ڊوڙڻ	Beached	Beached
Beautify	خوبصورت بنائڻ	Beautified	Beautified

FORMS OF VERB

Beg	پڻ	Begged	Begged
Behave	رويو رکڻ	Behaved	Behaved
Believe	اعتبار ڪرڻ	Believed	Believed
Belittle	گلا ڪرڻ	Belittled	Belittled
Benefit	فائدو ڏيڻ	Benefitted	Benefitted
Besiege	گهيرو ڪرڻ	Besieged	Besieged
Betray	غداري ڪرڻ	Betrayed	Betrayed
Betroth	مڱڻو ڪرڻ	Betrothed	Betrothed
Beware	خبردار ڪرڻ	Bewared	Bewared
Bewilder	مايوس ڪرڻ	Bewildered	Bewildered
Blackmail	هيسائڻ	Blackmailed	Blackmailed
Blame	الزام هڻڻ	Blamed	Blamed
Blast	ڌماڪي سان ڦاٽڻ	Blasted	Blasted
Bless	دعا ڪرڻ	Blessed	Blessed
Blind	اندو ڪرڻ، ڌوڪو ڏيڻ	Blinded	Blinded
Block	روڪڻ، بيهارڻ	Blocked	Blocked
Blot	داغ لڳائڻ	Blotted	Blotted
Beluff	ڌوڪو ڪرڻ	Beluffed	Beluffed
Blush	شرم محسوس ڪرڻ	Blushed	Blushed
Boil	ٻارڻ	Boiled	Boiled
Bombard	بندوقن سان حملو ڪرڻ	Bombarded	Bombarded
Bond	جوڙڻ - گڏ ڪرڻ	Bonded	Bonded
Borrow	ڌار وٺڻ	Borrowed	Borrowed
Bother	تنگ ڪرڻ	Bothered	Bothered
Bow	جهڪڻ	Bowed	Bowed
Boycott	احتجاج	Boycotted	Boycotted
Breathe	ساهه کڻڻ	Breathed	Breathed

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Brief	معلومات ڏيڻ	Briefed	Briefed
Browbeat	دٻائڻ، ڌمڪائڻ	Browbeated	Browbeated
Burden	دٻاءُ وجهڻ، دٻائڻ	Burdened	Burdened
Bury	پورڻ	Buried	Buried
Bust	ڦاٽڻ	Busted	Busted
Busy	مصروف ڪرڻ، رڪڻ	Busied	Busied
Butcher	ڪهڻ	Butchered	Butchered
Buttress	حمایت ڪرڻ	Buttressed	Buttressed
C			
Cable	رابطو رکڻ، پيغام پهچائڻ	Cabled	Cabled
Cajole	برغلائڻ	Cajoled	Cajoled
Calculate	ڳڻڻ	Calculated	Calculated
Call	سڏ ڪرڻ	Called	Called
Cancel	ختم ڪرڻ	Cancelled	Cancelled
Captivate	موهن، ڪشش ڪرڻ	Captivated	Captivated
Capture	قيدي بڻائڻ	Captured	Captured
Care	خيال ڪرڻ	Cared	Cared
Cash	نقد ڏيڻ، وٺڻ	Cashed	Cashed
Compromise	ٺاه ڪرڻ، رضامندي ٿيڻ	Compromised	Compromised
Condone	معاف ڪرڻ، درگذر ڪرڻ	Condoned	Condoned
Conduct	هلائڻ، اڳواڻي ڪرڻ	Conducted	Conducted
Confide	پروسو ڪرڻ	Confided	Confided
Confirm	مضبوط ڪرڻ، بحال ڪرڻ	Confirmed	Confirmed
Confuse	پريشان ڪرڻ	Confused	Confused
Congratulate	مبارڪون ڏيڻ	Congratulated	Congratulated
Conquer	فتح ڪرڻ	Conquered	Conquered

FORMS OF VERB

Consist	سمجھائڻ	Consisted	Consisted
Consolidate	مضبوط ڪرڻ	Consolidated	Consolidated
Conspire	سازش ڪرڻ	Conspired	Conspired
Constrain	مجبور ڪرڻ	Constrained	Constrained
Construct	ٺاهڻ، تعمير ڪرڻ	Constructed	Constructed
Consult	صلاح ڪرڻ، رابطو ڪرڻ	Consulted	Consulted
Consume	خرچ ڪرڻ	Consumed	Consumed
Contact	رابطو ڪرڻ	Contacted	Contacted
Contain	رکن، سمائجڻ	Contained	Contained
Continue	جاري رکڻ	Continued	Continued
Contribute	چندو ڏيڻ	Contributed	Contributed
Control	روڪڻ، اختيار ۾ رکڻ	Controlled	Controlled
Converse	ڳالهه بولڻ ڪرڻ	Conversed	Conversed
Co-operate	مدد ڏيڻ - ڪرڻ	Co-operated	Co-operated
Copy	نقل ڪرڻ	Copied	Copied
Correct	صحيح ڪرڻ	Corrected	Corrected
Corrupt	ڏوهاري ٿيڻ - ڪرڻ	Corrupted	Corrupted
Cough	کنگهڻ	Coughed	Coughed
Crawl	بانڙا پائڻ	Crawled	Crawled
Cross	پار ڪرڻ	Crossed	Crossed
Crush	چپيائڻ	Crushed	Crushed
Cry	رڙ ڪرڻ - روئڻ	Cried	Cried
Cultivate	پوکڻ	Cultivated	Cultivated

D

Damage	نقصان پهچائڻ	Damaged	Damaged
Dance	نچڻ	Danced	Danced

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Dare	ہمت کرڻ	Dared	Dared
Darken	کارو کرڻ	Darkened	Darkened
Debate	بحث مباحثو کرڻ	Debated	Debated
Deceive	ڌو کو ڏيڻ	Deceived	Deceived
Decide	فیصلو کرڻ	Decided	Decided
Decorate	سینگارڻ	Decorated	Decorated
Decrease	گهٽائڻ	Decreased	Decreased
Defame	بدنام کرڻ	Defamed	Defamed
Defeat	شکست ڏيڻ	Defeated	Defeated
Defend	پناه ڏيڻ، بچائڻ	Defended	Defended
Defer	منسوخ کرڻ، رد کرڻ	Deferred	Deferred
Define	بیان کرڻ	Defined	Defined
Delay	دیر کرڻ-ٿيڻ	Delayed	Delayed
Delight	خوش ٿيڻ	Delighted	Delighted
Deliver	ورھائڻ	Delivered	Delivered
Depart	روانو ٿيڻ	Departed	Departed
Depend	پاڙڻ	Depended	Depended
Deprive	محروم کرڻ	Deprived	Deprived
Describe	لفظن ۾ بیان کرڻ	Described	Described
Desert	بی وفائي کرڻ	Deserted	Deserted
Desire	خواهش کرڻ	Desired	Desired
Destroy	تباہ کرڻ	Destroyed	Destroyed
Determine	پکو ارادو کرڻ	Determined	Determined
Develop	ترقی کرڻ	Developed	Developed
Devote	وقف کرڻ	Devoted	Devoted
Die	مرڻ	Died	Died
Direct	هدایت ڏيڻ، کرڻ	Directed	Directed

FORMS OF VERB

Discharge	خارج کرڻ	Discharged	Discharged
Discipline	انتظام کرڻ	Disciplined	Disciplined
Discuss	مباحثو کرڻ	Discussed	Discussed
Disguise	ویس بدلائڻ، روپوش ٿيڻ	Disguised	Disguised
Disobey	نافرمانی کرڻ	Disobeyed	Disobeyed
Dispatch	موکلڻ	Dispatched	Dispatched
Dispute	جهیزو کرڻ	Disputed	Disputed
Disturb	پریشان کرڻ	Disturbed	Disturbed
Dive	ٽپی هڻڻ	Dived	Dived
Divert	ڦیرائڻ	Diverted	Diverted
Divide	ورهایڻ	Divided	Divided
Divorce	طلاق ڏيڻ	Divorced	Divorced
Donate	چندو ڏيڻ	Donated	Donated
Double	ٻڌو کرڻ	Doubled	Doubled
Doubt	شک کرڻ	Doubted	Doubted
Drop	کرڻ، کیرائڻ	Dropped	Dropped
Drown	ٻڌڻ	Drowned	Drowned
Dry	خشک کرڻ، خشک ٿيڻ	Dried	Dried

E

Earn	کمائڻ	Earned	Earned
Educate	تعلیم ڏيڻ	Educated	Educated
Elect	ووٽن ذریعی چونڊڻ	Elected	Elected
Embrace	پاکر پائڻ	Embraced	Embraced
Emend	سڌارڻ	Emended	Emended
Emigrate	لڏي وڃڻ، ٻئي ملڪ وڃڻ	Emigrated	Emigrated
Employ	نوڪري ڏيڻ	Employed	Employed

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Empty	خالی کرڻ	Emptied	Emptied
Emulate	رِيس کرڻ	Emulated	Emulated
Enable	لائق بنائڻ	Enabled	Enabled
Encourage	همٿائڻ	Encouraged	Encouraged
End	ختم کرڻ	Ended	Ended
Endeavour	کوشش کرڻ	Endeavoured	Endeavoured
Endure	برداشت کرڻ، سہڻ	Endured	Endured
Engage	مصروف ٿيڻ، ڪرڻ	Engaged	Engaged
Enjoy	مزو ڏيڻ	Enjoyed	Enjoyed
Entertain	مزو ڏيڻ	Entertained	Entertained
Entitle	لقب ڏيڻ	Entitled	Entitled
Envy	ساڙ ڪرڻ	Envied	Envied
Err	غلطي ڪرڻ، گناه ڪرڻ	Erred	Erred
Escape	پڇي وڃڻ	Escaped	Escaped
Establish	قائم ڪرڻ	Established	Established
Estimate	اندازو لڳائڻ	Estimated	Estimated
Examine	چڪاس ڪرڻ، امتحان وٺڻ	Examined	Examined
Exchange	ڏي وٺ ڪرڻ	Exchanged	Exchanged
Excuse	پڇوڻ، معافي ڏيڻ	Excused	Excused
Exercise	مشق ڪرڻ	Exercised	Exercised
Exhibit	نمائش ڪرڻ	Exhibited	Exhibited
Experience	تجربو ڪرڻ، آزمائش ڪرڻ	Experienced	Experienced
Expire	ختم ٿيڻ، ڪرڻ	Expired	Expired
Explain	واضح ڪرڻ	Explained	Explained
Explore	جاچڻ	Explored	Explored
Express	بيان ڪرڻ، ظاهر ڪرڻ	Expressed	Expressed
Extend	وڌائڻ	Extended	Extended

FORMS OF VERB

F

Face	منهن ڏيڻ	Faced	Faced
Faint	بيھوش ڪرڻ	Fainted	Fainted
Fashion	فيشن ڪرڻ	Fashioned	Fashioned
Fault	نقص ڪيڻ	Faulted	Faulted
Favour	مدد ڪرڻ، احسان ڪرڻ	Favoured	Favoured
Fear	ڊيچارڻ	Feared	Feared
Fetch	کڻي اچڻ	Fetches	Fetches
Fill	پرڻ، ولارڻ	Filled	Filled
Fine	ڏنڊ هڻڻ	Fined	Fined
Finish	ختم ڪرڻ	Finished	Finished
Fire	میزائل يا گولي چوڙڻ	Fired	Fired
Firm	مضبوط ڪرڻ	Firmed	Firmed
Flourish	تيزي سان ترقي ڪرڻ	Flourished	Flourished
Flow	وهڻ	Flowed	Flowed
Fold	ٻٽو ڪرڻ، ويڙهڻ	Folded	Folded
Follow	پويان لڳڻ	Followed	Followed
Force	مجبور ڪرڻ، زور رکڻ	Forced	Forced
Found	پايو وجهڻ	Founded	Founded
Free	آزاد ڪرڻ	Freed	Freed
Fry	ترڻ	Fried	Fried
Fulfil	پورو ڪرڻ	Fulfilled	Fulfilled

G

Gain	حاصل ڪرڻ	Gained	Gained
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CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Gamble	جٹا کیدڻ	Gambled	Gambled
Gasp	سهڪڻ	Gasped	Gasped
Gather	گڏ ڪرڻ، ٿيڻ	Gathered	Gathered
Generate	پيدا ڪرڻ	Generated	Generated
Gift	تحفو ڏيڻ	Gifted	Gifted
Glance	سرسري نظر وجهڻ	Glanced	Glanced
Glare	کاوڙ سان ڏسڻ	Glared	Glared
Glorify	شانداز بنائڻ	Glorified	Glorified
Grant	منظور ڪرڻ، ڏيڻ	Granted	Granted
Gratify	خوش ڪرڻ	Gratified	Gratified
Graze	چرڻ	Grazed	Grazed
Greet	خوش آمدید چوڻ	Greeted	Greeted
Grieve	پريشان ٿيڻ، ڪرڻ	Grieved	Grieved
Grip	مضبوطي سان پڪڙڻ	Gripped	Gripped
Gaurd	سنڀال ڪرڻ	Gaurded	Gaurded
Guess	اندازو لڳائڻ	Guessed	Guessed
Guide	رهنمائي ڪرڻ	Guided	Guided
H			
Hamper	رڪاوٽ وجهڻ	Hampered	Hampered
Handicap	معذور ڪرڻ	Handicapped	Handicapped
Happen	ٿيڻ	Happened	Happened
Harass	پريشان ڪرڻ	Harassed	Harassed
Harden	سخت ٿيڻ، ڪرڻ	Hardened	Hardened
Harm	نقصان پهچائڻ	Harmed	Harmed
Harvest	لابارو ڪرڻ	Harvested	Harvested
Hate	نفرت ڪرڻ	Hated	Hated

FORMS OF VERB

Heal	صحتياب ٿيڻ	Healed	Healed
Help	مدد ڪرڻ	Helped	Helped
Hijack	اغوا ڪرڻ	Hijacked	Hijacked
Hinder	رڪاوٽ ڪرڻ	Hindered	Hindered
Hire	ڪرائي تي وٺڻ	Hired	Hired
Honour	عزت ڏيڻ	Honoured	Honoured
Hope	اميد ڪرڻ	Hoped	Hoped
Horrify	ديجائڻ	Horrified	Horrified
Hunger	بک لڳائڻ	Hungered	Hungered
Hunt	شڪار ڪرڻ، ڳولڻ	Hunted	Hunted
I			
Identify	سڃاڻڻ	Identified	Identified
Ignore	نظر انداز ڪرڻ	Ignored	Ignored
Illustrate	بيان ڪرڻ، تشريح ڪرڻ	Illustrated	Illustrated
Imagine	تصور ڪرڻ	Imagined	Imagined
Imitate	نقل ڪرڻ	Imitated	Imitated
Immigrate	لڏي وڃڻ	Immigrated	Immigrated
Impart	تقسيم ڪرڻ	Imparted	Imparted
Implore	منت ڪرڻ	Implored	Implored
Impress	متاثر ڪرڻ	Impressed	Impressed
Imprison	جيل ۾ وجهڻ	Imprisoned	Imprisoned
Improve	سڌارو آڻڻ، ٿيڻ	Improved	Improved
Increase	وڌائڻ	Increased	Increased
Indicate	اشارو ڪرڻ	Indicated	Indicated
Inform	آگاهه ڪرڻ، ٻڌائڻ	Informed	Informed
Inhabit	رهن	Inhabited	Inhabited

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Inherit	وراثت یر ملڻ، ڏيڻ	Inherited	Inherited
Injure	زخمي ڪرڻ	Injured	Injured
Insert	داخل ڪرڻ، وجهڻ	Inserted	Inserted
Instruct	هدايت ڪرڻ، سکيا ڏيڻ	Instructed	Instructed
Insult	بي عزت ڪرڻ	Insulted	Insulted
Interfere	مداخلت ڪرڻ	Interfered	Interfered
Intimidate	ديچارڻ، دبائڻ	Intimidated	Intimidated
Invent	ايجاد ڪرڻ	Invented	Invented
Investigate	پڇا ڳاڇا ڪرڻ	Investigated	Investigated
Invite	دعوت ڏيڻ	Invited	Invited
Irritate	ڪاوڙ ڏيارڻ	Irritated	Irritated
Issue	جاري ڪرڻ	Issued	Issued

J

Jest	مذاق ڪرڻ	Jested	Jested
Job	نوڪري ڪرڻ	Jobbed	Jobbed
Join	ملائڻ، ٻڌڻ، ميمبر ٿيڻ	Joined	Joined
Joke	مذاق ڪرڻ	Joked	Joked
Jot	لکڻ	Jotted	Jotted
Journey	سفر ڪرڻ	Journeyed	Journeyed
Judge	سزا ٻڌائڻ، فيصلو ڪرڻ	Judged	Judged
Jumble	ملائي ڇڏڻ	Jumbled	Jumbled
Jump	ٽپو ڏيڻ	Jumped	Jumped

K

Kidnap	اغوا ڪرڻ	Kidnapped	Kidnapped
Kill	مارڻ، بند ڪرڻ	Killed	Killed

FORMS OF VERB

Kiss	چمي ڏيڻ	Kissed	Kissed
Knead	اتو ڳوهڻ	Kneaded	Kneaded
Knit	اڻڻ	Knitted	Knitted
Knock	کڙڪائڻ	Knocked	Knocked

L

Labour	مزدوري ڪرڻ	Laboured	Laboured
Last	گهڻو وقت هلڻ	Lasted	Lasted
Laugh	کلڻ	Laughed	Laughed
League	جماعت ٺاهڻ	Leagued	Leagued
Lecture	ليڪچر ڏيڻ	Lectured	Lectured
Lend	اڌاري ڏيڻ	Lended	Lended
Liberate	آزاد ڪرڻ	Liberated	Liberated
Lie	ڪوڙ ڳالهائڻ	Lied	Lied
Lift	کڻڻ	Lifted	Lifted
Light	رستو ڏيکارڻ، ٻارڻ	Lighted	Lighted
Lighten	روشن ٿيڻ، ڪرڻ	Lightened	Lightened
Like	پسند ڪرڻ	Liked	Liked
Limit	محدود ڪرڻ	Limited	Limited
Limp	منڊ ڪائڻ	Limped	Limped
Link	ڳنڍڻ	Linked	Linked
Listen	ٻڌڻ	Listened	Listened
Load	بار رکڻ، بندوقير گولي وجهڻ	Loaded	Loaded
Loan	قرض ڏيڻ	Loaned	Loaned
Lock	تالو هڻڻ	Locked	Locked
Look	ڏسڻ، نهاري	Looked	Looked
Loose	ويڪرو ڪرڻ	Loosed	Loosed

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Love	پیار کرڻ	Loved	Loved
	M		
Maintain	قائم رکڻ، منهن ڏيڻ	Maintained	Maintained
Manipulate	منهن ڏيڻ، قائم رکڻ	Manipulated	Manipulated
Manufacture	تيار ڪرڻ	Manufactured	Manufactured
Mark	نشان هڻڻ، مارڪون ڏيڻ	Marked	Marked
Market	مارڪيٽ ۾ ڪاروبار ڪرڻ	Marketed	Marketed
Marry	شادي ڪرڻ	Married	Married
Massage	مالش ڪرڻ	Massaged	Massaged
Mature	بالغ ٿيڻ	Matured	Matured
Measure	ماپڻ	Measured	Measured
Melt	نرم ٿيڻ، پگهرجڻ	Melted	Melted
Memorize	ياد ڪرڻ	Memorized	Memorized
Mend	مرمت ڪرڻ	Mended	Mended
Mention	رجوع ڪرڻ	Mentioned	Mentioned
Migrate	لڏي وڃڻ	Migrated	Migrated
Mind	خيال ڪرڻ، ذهن ۾ رکڻ	Minded	Minded
Misbehave	غلط رويي سان پيش اچڻ	Misbehaved	Misbehaved
Mix	ملائڻ	Mixed	Mixed
Moan	ڏک ڪرڻ، شڪايت ڪرڻ	Moaned	Moaned
Molest	سنائڻ، چيڙائڻ	Molested	Molested
Motivate	آماده ڪرڻ	Motivated	Motivated
Move	چرڻ، هلڻ	Moved	Moved
Murder	قتل ڪرڻ	Murdered	Murdered
Murmur	ڪرڪڻ، ڀڻ ڀڻ ڪرڻ	Murmured	Murmured
Mutilate	زخمي ڪرڻ	Mutilated	Mutilated

FORMS OF VERB

Mustify

پريشان ڪرڻ

Mustified

Mustified

N

Nail

ڪو ڪو هڻڻ، پڪڙڻ

Nailed

Nailed

Narrate

بيان ڪرڻ

Narrated

Narrated

Need

ضرورت ٿيڻ يا هئڻ

Needed

Needed

Neglect

نظر انداز ڪرڻ

Neglected

Neglected

Nip

چهندي پائڻ

Nipped

Nipped

Nominate

مقرر ڪرڻ

Nominated

Nominated

Notify

اعلان ڪرڻ، اطلاع ڏيڻ

Notified

Notified

Nourish

پالڻ

Nourished

Nourished

O

Obey

حڪم مڃڻ، فرمانبرداري ڪرڻ

Obed

Obed

Oblige

احسان ڪرڻ

Obliged

Obliged

Observe

مشاهدو ڪرڻ

Observed

Observed

Occupy

قبضو ڪرڻ، ولارڻ

Occupied

Occupied

Offer

مهيا ڪرڻ، پيش ڪرڻ

Offered

Offered

Omit

رد ڪرڻ، ڇڏي ڏيڻ

Omitted

Omitted

Open

کولڻ

Opened

Opened

Operate

ڪم ڪرڻ

Operated

Operated

Oppose

مخالفت ڪرڻ

Opposed

Opposed

Oppress

ظلم ڪرڻ

Oppressed

Oppressed

Order

حڪم ڏيڻ / ڪرڻ

Ordered

Ordered

Organise

بندوبست ڪرڻ

Organised

Organised

Originate

پيدا ڪرڻ، وجود ڀر آڻڻ

Originated

Originated

Overbalance

توازن وڃائڻ

Overbalanced

Overbalanced

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Overcharge
Overplay
Overturn

وڌيڪ قيمت وٺڻ
تمام گهڻي اهميت ڏيڻ
اولڏو ڪرڻ/ ٿيڻ

Overcharged
Overplayed
Overturned

Overcharged
Overplayed
Overturned

P

Pardon
Pack
Paint
Pale
Parade
Participate
Part
Pass
Paste
Patronize
Puzzle
Peep
Pen
Penalise
Perfect
Perform
Perish
Permit
Preplex
Persevere
Pervade
Pester

معاف ڪرڻ
ٻڌڻ، بند ڪرڻ
رنگ ڏيڻ، ڪرڻ
ڦڪو يا پيلو ٿيڻ
نمائش ڪرڻ/ جلوس ڪڍڻ
شريڪ ٿيڻ
جدا ڪرڻ
پاس ٿيڻ، لنگهڻ
چنبڙائڻ
همٿائڻ، مدد ڪرڻ
پريشان ڪرڻ
جهاتي پائڻ
لڪڻ
ڏنڊ رکڻ
مڪمل ڪرڻ
بجاءِ آڻڻ، ادا ڪرڻ
تباھ برباد ٿيڻ
اجازت ڏيڻ
پريشان ڪرڻ، منجهائڻ
قائم رهڻ
پڪڙجي وڃڻ
ستائڻ

Pardoned
Packed
Painted
Paled
Paraded
Participated
Parted
Passed
Pasted
Patronized
Puzzled
Peeped
Penned
Penalised
Perfected
Performed
Perished
Permitted
Preplexed
Persevered
Pervaded
Pestered

Pardoned
Packed
Painted
Paled
Paraded
Participated
Parted
Passed
Pasted
Patronized
Puzzled
Peeped
Penned
Penalised
Perfected
Performed
Perished
Permitted
Preplexed
Persevered
Pervaded
Pestered

FORMS OF VERB

Pick	چونڊڻ، گڏ ڪرڻ	Picked	Picked
Piece	ڳنڍڻ	Pieced	Pieced
Pierce	سوراخ ڪرڻ	Pierced	Pierced
Pile	ڏير ڪرڻ	Piled	Piled
Piss	پيشاب ڪرڻ	Pissed	Pissed
Place	رکڻ	Placed	Placed
Plant	ٻوٽو ٻوڪڻ	Planted	Planted
Play	کيڏڻ	Played	Played
Please	خوش ڪرڻ	Pleased	Pleased
Pluck	پٽڻ	Plucked	Plucked
Point	اشارو ڪرڻ	Pointed	Pointed
Poison	زهر ڏيڻ	Poisoned	Poisoned
Polish	پالش ڪرڻ	Polished	Polished
Pollute	خراب ڪرڻ	Polluted	Polluted
Ponder	غور ڪرڻ	Pondered	Pondered
Popularise	مشهور ڪرڻ	Popularised	Popularised
Post	ٽپال ڪرڻ	Posted	Posted
Postpone	ملتوي ڪرڻ	Postponed	Postponed
Practise	مشق ڪرڻ	Practised	Practised
Praise	تعريف ڪرڻ	Praised	Praised
Pray	دعا گهرڻ، نماز پڙهڻ	Prayed	Prayed
Preach	تبليغ ڪرڻ	Preached	Preached
Precipitate	تڪڙ ڪرڻ	Precipitated	Precipitated
Predestine	تقدير ۾ لکڻ	Predestined	Predestined
Prepare	تيار ڪرڻ، ٺاهڻ	Prepared	Prepared
Present	تحفو ڏيڻ	Presented	Presented
Preserve	محفوظ رکڻ	Preserved	Preserved

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Press	استري ڪرڻ، زور ڏيڻ	Pressed	Pressed
Pretend	بھانو ڪرڻ	Pretended	Pretended
Prevent	روڪڻ، منع ڪرڻ	Prevented	Prevented
Price	قيمت رکڻ	Priced	Priced
Print	چاپڻ	Printed	Printed
Prize	انعام ڏيڻ، قدر ڪرڻ	Prized	Prized
Probe	چڪاس ڪرڻ	Probed	Probed
Proclaim	اعلان ڪرڻ	Proclaimed	Proclaimed
Profess	ڪوڙي دعويٰ ڪرڻ	Professed	Professed
Profit	لاڏو وٺڻ يا حاصل ڪرڻ	Profitted	Profitted
Progress	ترقي ڪرڻ	Progressed	Progressed
Prohibit	منع ڪرڻ، روڪڻ	Prohibited	Prohibited
Project	منصوبو ٺاهڻ	Projected	Projected
Promise	واعدو ڪرڻ	Promised	Promised
Promote	ترقي ڏيڻ	Promoted	Promoted
Pronounce	فيصلو ڏيڻ	Pronounced	Pronounced
Propagate	ڦهلائڻ	Propagated	Propagated
Propose	تجويز پيش ڪرڻ	Proposed	Proposed
Protect	تحفظ ڏيڻ	Protected	Protected
Prove	ثابت ڪرڻ	Proved	Proved
Publish	شائع ڪرڻ	Published	Published
Pull	ڇڪڻ	Pulled	Pulled
Punish	سزا ڏيڻ	Punished	Punished
Purchase	خرید ڪرڻ	Purchased	Purchased
Purify	پاڪ ڪرڻ، صاف ڪرڻ	Purified	Purified
Push	ڌڪو ڏيڻ، ڌڪڻ	Pushed	Pushed

FORMS OF VERB

Q

Qualify
Quarrel
Question
Quote

پاس کرڻ
جهيڙو ڪرڻ
سوال پڇڻ
حوالو ڏيڻ

Qualified
Quarrelled
Questioned
Quoted

Qualified
Quarrelled
Questioned
Quoted

R

Raid
Rain
Raise
Rate
Reach
React
Reason
Recall
Receive
Recite
Recognise
Recommend
Record
Recover
Redress
Reduce
Refer
Refine
Refresh

ڪام ڪرڻ، ڇاپو هڻڻ
مينهن وسڻ
بلند ڪرڻ
قيمت جو اندازو لڳائڻ
پهچڻ
ابتو اثر ڪرڻ
سوچڻ
واپس گهرائڻ
حاصل ڪرڻ
دؤر ڪرڻ، پڙهڻ
سڃاڻڻ
سفارش ڪرڻ
داخل ڪرڻ، رڪارڊ رکڻ
صحتياب ٿيڻ
درست ڪرڻ
گهٽائڻ
اشارو ڪرڻ، ذڪر ڪرڻ
صاف ڪرڻ، پاڪ ڪرڻ
تازو ڪرڻ

Raided
Rained
Raised
Rated
Reached
Reacted
Reasoned
Recalled
Received
Recited
Recognised
Recommended
Recorded
Recovered
Redressed
Reduced
Referred
Refined
Refreshed

Raided
Rained
Raised
Rated
Reached
Reacted
Reasoned
Recalled
Received
Recited
Recognised
Recommended
Recorded
Recovered
Redressed
Reduced
Referred
Refined
Refreshed

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Refuge	پناہ ڏيڻ	Refuged	Refuged
Replicate	نقل ڪرڻ، هئڻ	Replicated	Replicated
Reject	رد ڪرڻ، نامنظور ڪرڻ	Rejected	Rejected
Rejoin	وري شامل ٿيڻ	Rejoined	Rejoined
Relax	ٽڙو ٿيڻ	Relaxed	Relaxed
Release	آزاد ڪرڻ	Released	Released
Relent	نرمي ڪرڻ	Relented	Relented
Remain	رهڻ	Remained	Remained
Remember	ياد ڪرڻ	Remembered	Remembered
Remind	ياد ڏيارائڻ	Reminded	Reminded
Remit	معاف ڪرڻ	Remitted	Remitted
Remove	پري ڪرڻ	Removed	Removed
Renew	لئين سر ٺاهڻ	Renewed	Renewed
Repair	مرمت ڪرڻ	Repaired	Repaired
Repeat	دهرائڻ	Repeated	Repeated
Repent	پڇتائڻ	Repented	Repented
Retire	نوڪري تان دستبردار ٿيڻ	Retired	Retired
Return	موٽڻ	Returned	Returned
Reveal	ظاهر ڪرڻ	Revealed	Revealed
Revel	عيش عشرت ڪرڻ	Revelled	Revelled
Revenge	بدلو وٺڻ	Revenged	Revenged
Revise	وري غور ڪرڻ	Revised	Revised
Revolt	بغاوت ڪرڻ	Revolted	Revolted
Rob	ڦرڻ	Robbed	Robbed
Roll	ويڙهڻ	Rolled	Rolled
Row	بيڙي هلائڻ	Rowed	Rowed
Rub	مهٽڻ	Rubbed	Rubbed

FORMS OF VERB

Rule	حکمرانی کرڻ	Ruled	Ruled
		S	
Sacrifice	قربانی ڏيڻ	Sacrificed	Sacrificed
Satisfy	مطمئن ڪرڻ	Satisfied	Satisfied
Save	بچائڻ	Saved	Saved
Scale	مٿي چڙهڻ، تورڻ	Scaled	Scaled
Scatter	پکيڙڻ	Scattered	Scattered
Scratch	رهنڊا پائڻ	Scratched	Scratched
Scream	دانهون ڪرڻ	Screamed	Screamed
Seal	مهر هڻڻ	Sealed	Sealed
Search	ڳولڻ	Searched	Searched
Seclude	جدا رکڻ	Secluded	Secluded
Seed	بج ڇڻڻ	Seeded	Seeded
Seize	ڪسڻ، پڪڙڻ	Seized	Seized
Select	چونڊڻ	Selected	Selected
Sentence	سزا ڏيڻ	Sentenced	Sentenced
Separate	جدا ڪرڻ	Separated	Separated
Serve	خدمت ڪرڻ	Served	Served
Settle	ارادو ڪرڻ، فيصلو ڪرڻ	Settled	Settled
Sew	سڀڻ	Sewed	Sewed
Shame	شرمائڻ، شرم محسوس ڪرڻ	Shamed	Shamed
Shape	شڪل ڏيڻ	Shaped	Shaped
Share	وانڊڻ، حصو ڪرڻ	Shared	Shared
Shave	ڪوڙڻ	Shaved	Shaved
Shelter	پناهه ڏيڻ / وٺڻ	Sheltered	Sheltered
Shield	حفاظت ڪرڻ، بچائڻ	Shielded	Shielded

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Shift	منتقل ٿيڻ	Shifted	Shifted
Shock	صدمو پهچائڻ	Shocked	Shocked
Shout	رڙ ڪرڻ	Shouted	Shouted
Show	ڏيکارڻ، ظاهر ڪرڻ	Showed	Showed
Shrink	سسي وڃڻ، ننڍو ٿي وڃڻ	Shrunk	Shrunk
Shy	اڇلائڻ	Shied	Shied
Sick	الٽي ڪرڻ	Sicked	Sicked
Sigh	لڏو سام ڪڻ	Sighed	Sighed
Signal	اشارو ڪرڻ	Signalled	Signalled
Simplify	سادي صورت ۾ آڻڻ	Simplified	Simplified
Slap	ڇمات هڻڻ	Slapped	Slapped
Slow	آهستي ڪرڻ	Slowed	Slowed
Smile	مرڪڻ	Smiled	Smiled
Smoke	سگريٽ چڪڻ	Smoked	Smoked
Smooth	لسو ڪرڻ	Smoothed	Smoothed
Smuggle	غير قانوني درآمد يا برآمد ڪرڻ	Smuggled	Smuggled
Snooze	ٿوري نند ڪرڻ، جهوٽا کائڻ	Snoozed	Snoozed
Soak	آلو ڪرڻ، پسائڻ	Soaked	Soaked
Sob	بڏ ڪا پڙڻ	Sobbed	Sobbed
Solve	حل ڪرڻ	Solved	Solved
Sow	پوکڻ	Sowed	Sowed
Spill	هارڻ، هارجي پوڻ	Spilled	Spilled
Spoil	خراب ڪرڻ/ ٽيڻ	Spoiled	Spoiled
Spy	جاسوسي ڪرڻ	Spied	Spied
Start	شروع ڪرڻ	Started	Started
State	بيان ڪرڻ	Stated	Stated
Stay	ترسڻ، رهڻ	Stayed	Stayed

FORMS OF VERB

Step	قدم رکھن، پیر کٹن	Stepped	Stepped
Stitch	سین	Stitched	Stitched
Supply	مہیا کرن	Supplied	Supplied
Support	مدد کرن	Supported	Supported
Suppose	فرض کرن، سمجھن	Supposed	Supposed
Surprise	حیرت یر وجھن	Surprised	Surprised
Suspect	شک کجھن	Suspected	Suspected
Suspend	نو کڑی تان لائن، معطل کرن	Suspended	Suspended
Sweat	پکھرجن، سخت محنت کرن	Sweated	Sweated
T			
Talk	گالھائن، بحث کرن	Talked	Talked
Taste	چکھن	Tasted	Tasted
Telegraph	تار کرن	Telegraphed	Telegraphed
Terminate	ختم ٹیئن / کرن	Terminated	Terminated
Terrify	دیہکارن	Terrified	Terrified
Test	آزمائن، چکاسن	Tested	Tested
Threaten	دھمکائن	Threatened	Threatened
Tick	سیان کرن، ٹک ٹک کرن	Ticked	Ticked
Tie	بائن	Tied	Tied
Tire	ٹکجھن، نککائن	Tired	Tired
Torture	عذاب ڈیئن	Tortured	Tortured
Touch	چھون، مت لائین	Touched	Touched
Tour	سیر کرن	Toured	Toured
Trade	واپار کرن	Traded	Traded
Transfer	بدلی کرن	Transferred	Transferred
Translate	ترجمو کرن	Translated	Translated

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Travel	مسافري ڪرڻ	Travelled	Travelled
Treat	سلوڪ ڪرڻ، برتاءُ ڪرڻ	Treated	Treated
Trouble	تڪليف ڏيڻ	Troubled	Troubled
Try	ڪوشش ڪرڻ	Tried	Tried
Turn	ڦرڻ، ڦيرائڻ	Turned	Turned

U

Uncover	ظاهر ڪرڻ	Uncovered	Uncovered
Undress	ڪپڙا لاهڻ	Undressed	Undressed
Unite	ڳنڍڻ، ملائڻ	United	United
Unlock	تالو کولڻ	Unlocked	Unlocked
Unveil	برقعو لاهڻ	Unveiled	Unveiled
Use	استعمال ڪرڻ	Used	Used

V

Vacate	خالي ڪرڻ	Vacated	Vacated
Vanish	غائب ٿي وڃڻ	Vanished	Vanished
Verify	تصديق ڪرڻ	Verified	Verified
View	ڏسڻ، ڄاڻڻ	Viewed	Viewed
Violate	خلاف ورزي ڪرڻ	Violated	Violated
Visit	سير ڪرڻ، ملاقات ڪرڻ	Visited	Visited
Vote	ووٽ ڏيڻ	Voted	Voted

W

Wail	ماتر ڪرڻ، روئڻ، پئڻ	Wailed	Wailed
Wait	انتظار ڪرڻ	Waited	Waited
Walk	گهمڻ، پنڌ ڪرڻ	Walked	Walked

FORMS OF VERB

Wander	رلڻ، ڀٽڪڻ	Wandered	Wandered
Want	چاهڻ	Wanted	Wanted
War	جنگ ڪرڻ	Wared	Wared
Warn	خبردار ڪرڻ، آگاه ڪرڻ	Warned	Warned
Wash	ڌوئڻ	Washed	Washed
Waste	ويجائڻ، ضايع ڪرڻ	Wasted	Wasted
Watch	ڏسڻ، پهرو ڏيڻ	Watched	Watched
Water	پاڻي ڏيڻ	Watered	Watered
Wed	شادي ڪرڻ	Wedded	Wedded
Weigh	تورڻ	Weighed	Weighed
Wet	آلو ڪرڻ، پسائڻ	Wetted	Wetted
Wish	تمنا رکڻ، خواهش رکڻ	Wished	Wished
work	ڪم ڪرڻ	Worked	Worked
Worry	پريشان ڪرڻ	Worried	Worried
Worship	پوڄا ڪرڻ	Worshipped	Worshipped

Y

Yell	دانهون ڪرڻ	Yelled	Yelled
Yawn	اوباسي ڏيڻ	Yawned	Yawned
Yellow	پيلو ٿيڻ	Yellowed	Yellowed
Yield	مهيا ڪرڻ، ڏيڻ	Yielded	Yielded

Z

Zigzag	ور وڪڙ ۾ وڃڻ	Zigzagged	Zigzagged
Zizz	جهوٽا کائڻ، نند ڪرڻ	Zizzed	Zizzed

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

5.2 IRREGULAR VERBS بي قائده فعل

(a) Those irregular verbs whose three forms are different.

دي بي قاعده فعل جنهن جي ٽي صورتون مختلف آهن.

1st Form Present	معني	2nd Form Past	3rd Form Past Participle
Arise, to	جاڳڻ، اڀرڻ، اٿڻ	Arose	Arisen
Awake	جاڳڻ، جاڳائڻ	Awoke	Awoken
Be (is, am, are)	هئڻ، ٿيڻ، (آهي، آهيان، آهن)	Was/ Were	Been
Bear	برداشت ڪرڻ	Bore	Born/ Borne
Begin	شروع ڪرڻ	Began	Begun
Bid	واڪ ڏيڻ، حڪم ڏيڻ	Bade/ Bid	Bidden/ Bid
Bite	چڪ پائڻ	Bit	Bitten
Break	پيڇڻ	Broke	Broken
Chide	طعنو هڻڻ	Chid	Chidden
Choose	چونڊڻ، پسند ڪرڻ	Chose	Chosen
Cleave	چنبرڙڻ، ڦٽڻ	Clove/ Cleft	Cloven/ Cleft
Do	ڪرڻ	Did	Done
Draw	ڇڪڻ، ڪڍڻ	Drew	Drawn
Drink	پيئڻ	Drank	Drunk
Drive	هلاڻ، هڪلڻ	Drove	Driven
Eat	کائڻ	Ate	Eaten
Fall	گهرڻ، تياھ ٿيڻ	Fell	Fallen
Fly	اڏائڻ، اڏامڻ	Flew	Flown
Forbid	منع ڪرڻ	Forbade	Forbidden
Foresee	دور انديشي ڪرڻ	Foresaw	Foreseen
Forget	وڃاڻ ڇڏڻ	Forgot	Forgotten
Forgive	معاف ڪرڻ	Forgave	Forgiven
Forsake	بي وفائي ڪرڻ، ڇڏي ڏيڻ	Forsook	Forsaken

FORMS OF VERB

Forswear	قسم کڻي ڇڏڻ	Forswore	Forsworn
Freeze	ڄمڻ، ڄمائڻ	Froze	Frozen
Give	ڏيڻ	Gave	Given
Go	وڃڻ	Went	Gone
Grow	وڌڻ	Grew	Grown
Hide	لڪڻ، لڪائڻ	Hid	Hidden
Lie	ويجائڻ	Lay	Lain
Mistake	غلطي ڪرڻ	Mistook	Mistaken
Outdo	گوءِ کڻڻ	Outdid	Outdone
Overdo	حد کان وڌيڪ ڪرڻ	Overdid	Overdone
Over draw	انداز کان وڌيڪ پئس ڪڍرائڻ	Overdrew	Overdrawn
Over eat	ضرورت کان وڌيڪ کائڻ	Overate	Overeaten
Overfly	مٿان اڏامڻ	Overflew	Overflown
Over see	نگراني ڪرڻ	Oversaw	Overseen
Over take	اڳ ڪڍڻ	Overtook	Overtaken
Over throw	شڪست ڏيڻ	Overthrew	Overthrown
Retake	ٻيهر حاصل ڪرڻ	Retook	Retaken
Ride	سواري ڪرڻ	Rode	Ridden
Ring	وڇائڻ، وڇڻ	Rang	Rung
Rise	اڀرڻ، اٿڻ	Rose	Risen
Saw	ڪارائي سان چيرڻ	Sawed	Sawn
See	ڏسڻ، ملاقات ڪرڻ	Saw	Seen
Show	ڏيکارڻ	Showed	Shown/ Showed
Shrink	سسڻ، گهٽ ٿيڻ	Shrank/ Shrunk	Shrunk
Shrive	گناه جي معافي وٺڻ	Shrove	Shriven
Sing	ڳائڻ	Sang	Sung
Sink	ٻڏڻ	Sank	Sunk

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Slay	ڪهڻ	Slew	Slain
Sow	پوکڻ	Sowed	Sown/ Sowed
Speak	ڳالهائڻ	Spoke	Spoken
Spring	اچانڪ ٿيڻ	Sprang	Sprung
Steal	چوري ڪرڻ	Stole	Stolen
Strew	پکيڙي ڏيڻ	Strewed	Strewn/ Strewed
Strive	سخت ڪوشش ڪرڻ	Strove	Striven
Swear	قسم کڻڻ، قسم کڻائڻ	Swore	Sworn
Swim	ترڻ	Swam	Swum
Take	وٺڻ، کڻڻ، کائڻ	Took	Taken
Tear	ڦاڙڻ، چيرڻ	Tore	Torn
Thrive	ترقي ڪرڻ	Throve/ Thrived	Thriiven/ thrived
Throw	اچلڻ	Threw	Thrown
Undergo	سهڻ، پيوڳڻ	Underwent	Undergone
Underlie	بنياد هئڻ، هيٺان هئڻ	Underlay	Underlain
Undertake	پنهنجي ذمي کڻڻ	Undertook	Undertaken
Underwrite	هيٺان لکڻ	Underwrote	Underwritten
Unfreeze	ڳرڻ، ڳارڻ	Unfroze	Unfrozen
Wake	جاڳڻ، جاڳائڻ	Woke/ Waked	Woken/ Waked
Wear	پائڻ	Wore	Worn
Weave	اڻڻ	Wove/ Weaved	Woven/ weaved
Withdraw	واپس وٺڻ، هٽ ڪرڻ	Withdrew	Withdrawn
Write	لکڻ	Wrote	Written
Backbite	گلا ڪرڻ، چفلي ڪرڻ	Backbit	Backbitten

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

(b) Those irregular verbs whose two forms are identical.

اهي بي قاعده فعل جنهن جون ٻه صورتون ساڳيون آهن.

1st Form Present	معني	2nd Form Past	3rd Form Past Participle
Burn	سڙڻ، ساڙڻ، تباھ ڪرڻ	Burnt	Burnt
Tread	پير رکڻ، چپيائڻ	Trodden/ Trod	Trodden/ Trod
Abide	سهڻ	Abode/ Abided	Abode/ Abided
Backslide	سٺي راھ تان پٽڪي خراب ٿي وڃڻ	Backslid	Backslid
Overhear	ٻڌي وٺڻ	Overheard	Overheard
Overlay	سنھو تھ وجهڻ	Overlaid	Overlaid
Overpay	وڌيڪ ادا ڪرڻ	Overpaid	Overpaid
Oversleep	ضرورت کان وڌيڪ نند ڪرڻ	Overslept	Overslept
Pay	ادا ڪرڻ	Paid	Paid
Prepay	اڳواٽ پئس ادا ڪري ڇڏڻ	Prepaid	Prepaid
Rebuild	ٻيھر ٺاھڻ	Rebuilt	Rebuilt
Rehear	ٻيھر ٻڌڻ	Reheard	Reheard
Remake	ٻيھر ٺاھڻ	Remade	Remade
Rend	چيرڻ	Rent	Rent
Repay	ٻيھر ادا ڪرڻ	Repaid	Repaid
Resell	ٻيھر وڪرو ڪرڻ	Resold	Resold
Resit	وري ويھڻ (امتحان/ٽيسٽ ۾)	Resat	Resat
Retell	وري ٻڌائڻ	Retold	Retold
Run	پڇڻ	Ran	Run
Say	چوڻ	Said	Said
Seek	ڳولھڻ، تلاش ڪرڻ	Sought	Sought
Send	موڪلڻ	Sent	Sent
Shoot	گولي هڻڻ	Shot	Shot

FORMS OF VERB

Sit	ويھڻ	Sat	Sat
Sleep	سمھڻ	Slept	Slept
Slide	ترڪڻ	Slid	Slid
Sling	لٽڪائڻ، اڇلڻ	Slung	Slung
Slink	لڪي پڇي وڃڻ	Slunk	Slunk
Smell	سنگھڻ	Smelt/ Smelled	Smelt/ Smelled
Speed	تيز رفتار سان هلي وڃڻ	Sped	Sped
Spell	هجي ڪرڻ	Spelt	Spelt
Beat	مارڻ	Beat	Beaten
Become	ٿيڻ	Became	Become
Behold	ڏسڻ، نگاه ڪرڻ	Beheld	Beheld
Bend	مڙڻ، جوڙڻ	Bent	Bent
Beseech	منت ڪرڻ	Besaught	Besaught
Bind	بڌڻ	Bound	Bound
Bleed	رت ڳاڻڻ	Bled	Bled
Breed	پالڻ	Bred	Bred
Build	ٺاهڻ	Built	Built
Buy	خريد ڪرڻ	Bought	Bought
Catch	پڪڙڻ، جهلڻ	Caught	Caught
Cling	چنبڙڻ	Clung	Clung
Come	اچڻ	Came	Come
Creep	ريڙهيون پائڻ	Crept	Crept
Deal	هلت ڪرڻ	Dealt	Dealt
Dig	کوٽڻ	Dug	Dug
Dream	خواب لهڻ	Dreamt/ Dreamed	Dreamt/ Dreamed
Dwell	رهڻ	Dwelt	Dwelt
Feed	کارائڻ، کائڻ	Fed	Fed

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Feel	محسوس ڪرڻ.	Felt	Felt
Fight	وڙهڻ	Fought	Fought
Find	لھڻ، ڳولھڻ	Found	Found
Flee	ڀڄڻ، ڀڄي وڃڻ	Fled	Fled
Fling	اڇلائڻ	Flung	Flung
Foretell	اڳڪٿي ڪرڻ	Foretold	Foretold
Gird	چوڌاري گهيرو ڪرڻ	Grit/ Grided	Grit/ Grided
Grind	پيهڻ	Ground	Ground
Hang	قاسي ڏيڻ، تنگڻ	Hung/ Hanged	Hung/ Hanged
Have, Has	ڌارڻ، (ڪي) هئڻ، رکڻ	Had	Had
Hear	ٻڌڻ	Heard	Heard
Inlay	جڙڻ، پوئڻ	Inlaid	Inlaid
Keep	رکڻ، روڪڻ	Kept	Kept
Kneel	جهڪڻ	Knelt/ Kneeled	Knelt/ Kneeled
Lay	بنياد وجهڻ، رکڻ، لاهڻ	Laid	Laid
Lead	اڳواڻي ڪرڻ	Led	Led
Lean	ٽيڪ ڏيڻ	Leant/ Leaned	Leant/ Leaned
Leap	ٽپو ڏيڻ	Leapt/ Leaped	Leapt/ Leaped
Learn	علم حاصل ڪرڻ، سکڻ	Learnt/ Learned	Learnt/ Learned
Leave	ڇڏڻ	Left	Left
Lend	اڌارو ڏيڻ	Lent	Lent
Light	روشن ڪرڻ، ٻارڻ	Lit/ Lighted	Lit/ Lighted
Lose	وڃائڻ	Lost	Lost
Make	ٺاهڻ	Made	Made
Mean	معنيٰ ڪرڻ، ارادو ڪرڻ	Meant	Meant
Meet	مليڻ	Met	Met
Misdeal	خراب ورڌاءُ ڪرڻ	Misdealt	Misdealt

FORMS OF VERB

Mishear	غلط ٻڌڻ، غلط سمجھڻ	Misheard	Misheard
Mislead	گمراه ڪرڻ	Misled	Misled
Misspell	غلط هجي ڪرڻ	Missplet	Missplet
Mis-spend	بيجا خرچ ڪرڻ	Mis-spelt	Mis-spelt
Mis-understand	غلط فهمي ٿيڻ	Mis-understood	Mis-understood
Outrun	اڳتي نڪري وڃڻ	Outran	Outran
Outsell	گهڻو وڪرو ٿيڻ يا ڪرڻ	Outsold	Outsold
Outshine	تجلي ۾ وڌيڪ ٿيڻ	Outshone	Outshone
Overcome	غالب پوڻ، شڪست ڏيڻ	Overcame	Overcome
Overhang	اڳتي نڪري اچڻ	Overhung	Overhung
Spin	ڦيرائڻ	Spun	Spun
Spoil	خراب ڪرڻ	Spoilt/ Spoiled	Spoilt/ Spoiled
Stand	بيٺڻ، بيهارڻ، مقابلو ڪرڻ	Stood	Stood
Stick	لڳائڻ، چنبڙائڻ	Stuck	Stuck
Sting	ڏنگڻ	Stung	Stung
Strike	هڙتال ڪرڻ، ڌڪ هڻڻ	Struck	Struck
String	تارون چڪڻ	Strung	Strung
Sweep	بهارڻ، ميڙڻ	Swept	Swept
Swing	لڏڻ، جهولڻ	Swung	Swung
Teach	سيکارڻ	Taught	Taught
Tell	ٻڌائڻ	Told	Told
Think	سوچڻ	Thought	Thought
Unbend	سڌو ٿيڻ	Unbent	Unbent
Understand	سمجھڻ	Understood	Understood
Unwind	سلجھائڻ	Unwound	Unwound
Weep	روئڻ	Wept	Wept
Win	ڪٽڻ	Won	Won

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Wind	ویڑھڻ، ویڑھجڻ	Wound	Wound
With-hold	باز رکڻ، دٻاءُ رکڻ	With-held	With-held
Wring	نیوڙڻ	Wrung	Wrung
Bet	شرط ٻڌڻ	Betted/ Bet	Betted/ Bet
Bid	حکم ڪرڻ، واک ڏيڻ	Bade/ Bid	Bade/ Bid

*If I hear, I forget;
If I see, I remember;
If I do, I make it my own.*

FORMS OF VERB

(c) Those irregular verbs whose three forms are identical.

امی بی قاعدہ فعل جنہن جون تئی صورتون ساگیون آہن.

1st Form Present	معنی	2nd Form Past	3rd Form Past Participle
Broadcast	نشر کرڻ، پکيڙڻ	Broadcast	Broadcast
Burst	ڦاٽي پوڻ	Burst	Burst
Cost	قيمت لڳائڻ	Cost	Cost
Cut	ڪٽڻ، وڍڻ	Cut	Cut
Hit	ڌڪ هڻڻ	Hit	Hit
Hurt	ايذا ۽ بهچائڻ، ڏکوائڻ	Hurt	Hurt
Knit	اٺڻ	Knit / Knitted	Knit / Knitted
Let	چڏرڻ، موڪل ڏيڻ	Let	Let
Put	رکڻ، وجهڻ	Put	Put
Quit	چڏي ڏيڻ	Quit / Quitted	Quit / Quitted
Read	پڙهڻ	Read	Read
Set	رکڻ، ٺاهڻ، لڳائڻ، جڙڻ	Set	Set
Shut	بند ڪرڻ	Shut	Shut
Spilt	ڌارڻ، ٻه ڌ ڪرڻ	Spilt	Spilt
Spread	ڦهلائڻ، پکيڙڻ	Spread	Spread

CLUSTER OF 36 TENSES

WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

Determination and discipline can be learn from ants. They are, perhaps, the most determined, hard-working and orderly creatures, living on this earth. Man would do well to emulate them.



Abdul Rahman Jakhrani

M.A., M.Ed.

I have observed in my life. I have watched men climb to success, hundreds of them, and of all the elements that are important for success, the most important is faith. Not great thing comes to any man unless he has courage.